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LOBB, T.

A

TREATISE

OF THE

SMALL POX.

In TWO PARTS.

PART I.

Containing a Deſcription both of the *Diſtinct* and *Confluent* Kind; when they proceed regularly; and of the *curative Indications* in every Period; and of the *Methods* of managing *variolous Patients*, as to *Heat*, and *Cold*; *Clothing*, and *Diet*; *Medicines*, *&c.* Alſo an Account of the *incidental Symptoms*, as to their Cauſes and Effects, and the Indications of Cure, and the proper Remedies in reference to each of them. Likewiſe Anſwers to the Arguments of the moſt celebrated *Phyſicians*, for *Bleeding* in this Diſeaſe; and then *Proofs* of the *Probability* of curing it in the *febrile State*, ſo as to prevent the *Eruption* and other *after Periods*, and a Method likely to effect it; which, if effectual, may preſerve Perſons from having this Diſtemper.

PART II.

Exhibiting *Hiſtories* of *Caſes*, in which this *Diſeaſe* and its various *Symptoms*, are exemplified. Alſo a DISSERTATION on the *Management* of *young Children* under it; and a *Method* of *external Remedies* for thoſe who will not take *internal Medicines*; and then ſome practical *Aphoriſms* deduced from the *Hiſtories*.

By *THEOPHILUS LOBB*, M. D. and Fellow of the ROYAL SOCIETY.

Felix, qui potuit rerum cognoſcere cauſas. Virgil.

SI MEDICUS, QUI PRÆEST ALIORUM SANITATI, SIT SOLUM CAPAX *additionis*, & EVACUATIONIS SENSIBILIS, & *neſciat quanta quotidie illorum ſit perſpiratio inſenſibilis*, ILLOS DECIPIT, & NON MEDETUR. Sanctor. Sect. I. Aphor. 2.

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TO

Sir HANS SLOANE, *Bart.*

Preſident of the Royal College of Phyſicians *in* London, *Preſident of the* Royal Society, *and Firſt Phyſician to his Majeſty.*

AND TO

RALPH BOURCHIER, M. D.
WILLIAM MARTIN, M. D.
CROMWELL MORTIMER, M. D.
Secretary of the Royal Society,
JOHN CONINGHAM, M. D.
} CENSORS.

Gentlemen,

A S PHYSICK is one of the moſt copious and excellent Sciences to which Men of a great Genius can apply their Thoughts; and as the judicious Practice of it is one of the moſt

needful and beneficial Offices among Men; ſo every Thing that may contribute to the Improvement of it, I perſuade my ſelf, will be acceptable to the World.

I need not ſay, that the *Diſtemper* treated of in the following Papers, is often attended with very critical Circumſtances, and great Difficulties, or that all Men are liable to it, or that moſt have it ſooner or later, or that many die of it, or that thoſe, who never had it, are in much Fear when it comes into their Neighbourhoods: But I may ſay, that theſe Things ſhould excite all *Phyſicians* in a particular Manner to ſtudy this *important Diſeaſe*, and to ſearch after Methods of Management, and Medicines, which, with the divine Bleſſing, may either preſerve People from having it, or may cure their Patients in the firſt Period of it, or may carry them ſafely thro' the various Stages, and moſt dangerous Symptoms attending it.

I have taken no ſmall Pains in ſtudying thoſe Things, which I compos'd firſt for my own private Uſe, and which I was willing to make publick, from an

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Apprehenſion that they may be of Service to others in the Beginning of their Practice: But I could not ſatisfy my ſelf to do ſo, without firſt committing them to the Examination of ſome ingenious and learned *Phyſicians*, being ſenſible that every Man is liable to receive miſtaken Notions, and being unwilling to retain or communicate ſuch to the World. After my Book had been perus'd, and approv'd by ſome particular Friends, I was very deſirous to have the Opinion of the *Preſident* and *Cenſors* of the *Royal College* of *Phyſicians*, of what I had writ on a Subject of ſo much Moment: It being your Province, Gentlemen, not only to examine and cenſure *Pretenders* to the Practice of Phyſick, but to be *Judges* of all Things relating to this noble Art. The Honour you have done me in examining this Treatiſe, and your Approbation of my Undertaking, afford me a peculiar Satisfaction, and more eſpecially, as the Approbation of *Phyſicians* diſtinguiſh'd not only by their great Learning and Underſtanding in ſuch Matters,

Matters, but by being deservedly at the Head of the most celebrated *College of Physicians* in the World, must needs recommend it to the Regard of many People, and contribute to its greater Usefulness.

The Encouragement you have given me in this Affair, notwithstanding I have not the Honour of being a Member of your learned Body, is an Instance of your generous Concern for the Good of Mankind, and a Proof that you are resolv'd to favour whatever may conduce to the Advancement of Medicinal Knowledge; and has laid a very great Obligation on

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient

humble Servant,

THEOPHILUS LOBB.

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PREFACE.

§ 1. *IT may justly be expected, that I should make some Apology for printing my* TREATISE OF THE SMALL POX, *since many excellent Things, and some very lately, have been published on this Distemper; and I confess my Conduct herein would be inexcusable, if I had only written what has been published by others before me: But I persuade my self, that as my Reader will be convinced that this Book is no Collection of the Opinions of other Men, but different from every Thing that has hitherto been communicated to the World on the same Subject, so he will see Reason to acknowledge that this Performance is like to be, in some Measure, useful to Mankind.*

§ 2. *In the Years* 1709 *and* 1710 *whilst I lived at* SHAFTSBURY, *a Market Town in* Dorsetshire, *the* Small Pox *went a Circuit there, abundance of People having it: Many of 'em were under my Direction; and being desirous to make the best Improvement I could of my Practice,*

(when too great Hurries of Buſineſs did not hinder me) I kept a Diary *of the Caſes of my Patients; I viſited them frequently; writ down from Time to Time the Symptoms which happen'd to them; the Medicines I preſcrib'd, what they took of them, and what Alterations were conſequent thereupon. From* Shaftſbury, *I remov'd to* YEOVILL, *a Market Town in* Somerſetſhire; *and in the Years* 1717 *and* 1718 *the* Small Pox *was very much in that Town, and Neighbourhood: There was no Phyſician beſides my ſelf. I had the Management of a great Number of the Sick, and took the ſame Method with them, as to keeping a* Diary *of their Sickneſs, which I had done at* Shaftſbury. *In the Year* 1722 *I removed to* WITHAM, *a ſmall Market Town in* Eſſex, *and in the Year* 1723 *the* Small Pox *was very hot in this Place. I had many of the Sick for my Patients, and us'd the ſame Method with them, as to keeping a* Diary; *and thus I became furniſhed with a great Variety of Hiſtories. And that I might be well acquainted with the Theory of the Diſtemper, I had read all the Books I could get, which treated any Thing of it. I found, that many Authors, of deſerved Reputation, had not enquired into the Cauſes of the various Symptoms incidental to Perſons under the* Small Pox; *and they who gave Reaſons of ſome of the Symptoms, did not aſſign ſuch as ſeemed, in my Apprehenſion, the true Cauſes; but yet I thought that the Nature, and Manner of Production of all the various* SYMPTOMS *attending this Diſeaſe, might be deduced from the Structure and Oeconomy of the human Body; and therefore I ſet my ſelf impartially to enquire into the* Cauſes,

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Significations, *and* Effects *of the variolous Symptoms; apprehending that the Knowledge of them, would lead me with greater* Certainty *to the true* curative Indications, *and the rational and proper Methods, and Medicines for answering them. The Result of these Enquiries, I lay before my Reader in this Treatise, together with such Observations, and Rules for managing the Sick, as* Reason *directed me to, and as* Experience *has proved to be fit and beneficial; and I hope my making them publick, may be of Use unto Students, and young Practitioners of Physick; and may not only prevent unexperienc'd Persons mistreating their Patients, but also contribute to render them more serviceable to those that may employ them.*

§ 3. *There is no Distemper, the Body of Man is subject to, so critical, and difficult, as the* Small Pox, *when the Pustules are very numerous: No Sickness doth more need the Skill of a judicious, and accurately observing Physician; or more want his frequent Visits. The unexpected Symptoms, which often occur, do many Times render those Medicines, which were proper in the Morning, unsuitable before Night, and require a Change of them for others; on which Account it is of great Importance to the Patient, at least twice a Day, to have the diligent Attendance of the Person that prescribes for him; that he may be able to judge of the Effects of the Medicines he before directed, and when it shall be needful to order new Remedies: For suppose a Case that wants* refrigerating Medicines *to moderate the Heat of the Blood, and to abate the Pulse, without frequent Visits this Endeavour may be over-acted, and the Heat too*

much diminiſh'd, and the Pulſe ſunk too low; ſo in Caſes where Things are wanted to raiſe the Pulſe, without frequent Viſits ſuch Things may be uſed too long, and the Pulſe raiſed too high; the pernicious Conſequences of which Extremes, are obvious to every conſiderate Man.

§ 4. *This Topick leads me to animadvert on the Indiſcretion of many who neglect the* ſkilful Phyſician, *and commit the Care of the Sick either to an* experienc'd Nurſe, *as they phraſe it, or to an* underſtanding Apothecary, *as they imagine.*

§ 5. *As to the firſt Sort of theſe* Practitioners, *to prevent my being miſunderſtood, let it be obſerved, that I allow a* NURSE, *who has been long us'd to attend Perſons under this Diſtemper, may many Times be uſeful where neither an able Phyſician, nor a judicious Apothecary can be had. A* Nurſe *that has been very converſant with the* Small Pox, *will be able, upon obſerving incidental Symptoms, pretty truly to prognoſticate the Event of the Diſtemper; and will know how to obviate ſeveral Symptoms, when they chance to ariſe from that Sort of Cauſes which are contrary to the Remedies ſhe makes uſe of: But a little Conſideration may convince any underſtanding and impartial Perſon, that it is not a wiſe Courſe to leave the Management of the Sick entirely to a Nurſe. The* Nurſes *we may divide into two Claſſes; thoſe which uſe the* hot Regimen, *and* hot Medicines; *and thoſe which uſe the* cold Regimen *and refrigerating Things: The former Sort make the greater Number; but both Sorts muſt of Neceſſity often do Miſchief, and ſometimes deſtroy their Patients; and only by chance can they do them Good: For in*

that

that Sort of Small Pox *which requires cool Medicines, and a cool Regimen, the* Nurſes *that uſe the contrary, muſt inevitably do Harm, and the* Nurſes *that uſe the cooling Ways, by Accident do Good*; & ſic vice versâ: *And as to Symptoms in particular, no leſs than in reference to the Diſtemper in general, the* Nurſes, *for want of underſtanding, are often under a Neceſſity of injuring the Sick, either by neglecting to apply the proper Remedies*; *or by giving thoſe which are improper: As for inſtance,* the ſinking of the Puſtules *doth often proceed from very different and contrary Cauſes*; *now as the Nurſe knoweth not how to diſtinguiſh or infer which is the Cauſe of ſuch a Symptom in this or that Patient, ſhe cannot avoid frequently doing Miſchief*; *and only by Accident adminiſters what proves to be uſeful. I might exemplify this in many other Particulars, was it requiſite*; *but the Truth of it will evidently appear to any that ſhall carefully conſider what is contain'd in the following Papers: Yet after all, I ſhould rather chuſe to be under the Management of a ſober, thoughtful, and long experienc'd Nurſe, than under the Direction of ſome that are call'd* Phyſicians; *young Men, that never minded their Studies, but ſpent their Time in their Pleaſures*; *and have neither Knowledge nor Experience. In the former Caſe the Patient runs a Hazard, but a much greater in the latter.*

§ 6. *The other* Indiſcretion *I would take ſome Notice of, is the committing the Affair of the Sick entirely to the Conduct of an* Apothecary, *without a due Enquiry whether he is fit for ſo great a Truſt. An* Apothecary, *as an* Apothecary,

doubtleſs is no proper Perſon to be applied to for directing the Regimen, and Medicines that ſhall be proper and needful for the Patient. I confeſs that ſome who have been Apothecaries, *have deſervedly commenced* Doctors of Phyſick; *and that there are others, who though they have not taken that Degree, yet are Men of a ſuitable Genius; Men of excellent Capacity, and of great Induſtry; Men that have read much, ſtudied hard, and have made themſelves Maſters of all thoſe Branches of Knowledge which contribute to qualify a Man for an happy Practice of Phyſick: Men of Years; Men of Experience, and that have been curious and accurate in their Obſervations, and ſucceſsful with thoſe that employ'd them: Theſe I except, when I ſay that* Apothecaries *are not fit Perſons to have the Management of the Sick. By the* Apothecaries, *I mean Men that are merely ſuch, who about the Age of fourteen or fifteen, were bound Apprentices to learn the Art of compounding Drugs, who all the Time of their Service were wholly employ'd in making or carrying out Medicines; who, as ſoon as their Time is expired with their Maſters, ſet up their Trade, and neglecting neceſſary reading and ſtudying, entirely ſpend their Time in getting Acquaintance, making Medicines, viſiting thoſe ſick People that are ſo unwiſe as to uſe them inſtead of* Phyſicians, *or in taking their Diverſions. Theſe can never with Reaſon be ſuppos'd to underſtand the Structure and Oeconomy of human Bodies, nor the Nature of Diſtempers, nor the various Cauſes which produce them, either as ſimple, or complicated; nor the real* curative In-dications, *nor the rational Methods, and proper*

Remedies

Remedies to anſwer them; and therefore cannot be fit to have the ſole or chief Direction of People under the Small Pox. *But an* experienc'd Apothecary, *that is, a Man of reading and good Senſe, and ſkilful in* Phyſick *as well as in* Pharmacy, *I ſhould much rather make uſe of than a* young graduated Practitioner *of* Phyſick, *that never ſtudied cloſely, but has been always fond of Company, and of his Pleaſures, and has only a very ſuperficial Idea either of the* theoretical *or* practical *Part of* Medicine; *and is ignorant of the* Apothecary's *Art. This is not the Caſe of all* young Phyſicians: *Many of them, as they are Men of great Parts, ſo of as great Diligence and Application to every Thing that may conduce to qualify them to direct for the Cure of Diſeaſes: And there are ſeveral* young Phyſicians *whoſe Advice I ſhould ſooner follow, than the Judgment of ſome* OLD DOCTORS *who never had a Genius for their Profeſſion, nor a Capacity for clear Reaſoning, or a juſt deducing of Conſequences from Antecedents, but implicitly fell into an invariable Method of Practice according to the Dictates of the Author that happen'd to be moſt in their Favour; and can do little more than* bleed, *and* vomit, *and* purge, *and* bliſter, *in all Sorts of Diſtempers, how different ſoever the Natures of them may be, and how contrary ſoever the Cauſes are from which they proceed. Happy are thoſe Perſons, who when they are ſick know how to chuſe one that is ſkilful and judicious enough to adviſe and preſcribe for them the ſuitable Remedies! And here with Reaſon I may affirm, that the* PHYSICIAN *who by diligent Studies has attained the Knowledge of human Bo-*

dies, as to their ſolid and fluid Parts, as to the animal Secretions *and* Excretions; *as to the* natural Operations *in the animal Oeconomy during the Time of Health, and the Seaſons of Sickneſs; and who underſtands the natural unavoidable Effects of all artificial Evacuations from human Bodies; and who is acquainted with the various Diſtempers incidental to Men; and with the Quality of thoſe Drugs which conſtitute the* Materia Medica; *and with the* Apothecary's Art; *and who has improv'd all this Knowledge by Experience; and is thoughtful and deliberate in adviſing, and moſt ſucceſsful in his Practice. This is a proper Perſon to have the Management of the Sick: This is the Man I would chuſe for my ſelf; and this is the Man I would recommend to my Friend. I cannot here omit ſaying, that* Apothecaries, Surgeons, *and* young Phyſicians, *and indeed all Perſons employ'd in adviſing for ſick People in all doubtful and difficult Caſes, are bound in Conſcience to repreſent unto the Friends of the Patient, the Difficulty or Danger of his Caſe; and to perſuade them to have the Advice of ſome* Phyſician *of more Knowledge and Experience; and to recommend that* judicious Perſon, *whom, if the Caſe was their own, they would chuſe to direct for themſelves: This I do not call acting generouſly, or doing more than they are oblig'd to; but it is an acting honeſtly and faithfully; it is a dealing with others, as they would be dealt with themſelves, if they were in the like Circumſtances; and will be ſo far from leſſening a Man's Credit, that it will rather procure and eſtabliſh for him a good Reputation; at leaſt it will ſecure him that Peace and Comfort of*

Mind,

Mind, which are preferable to all ſecular Advantages: And a Satisfaction it is to me that I have acted as now I adviſe others to do. But for unexperienc'd Practitioners, *in difficult and critical Caſes, to conceal the Danger of their Patient, and to aſſure their Friends they are able to direct the proper Remedies, and that there is no Occaſion for other Advice, is certainly a criminal Conduct, and renders them guilty before God, and injurious to thoſe that employ them.*

§ 7. *In the next Place, I beg Leave to apologize for my* Manner of preſcribing. *I acknowledge that it is the moſt exact Way to preſcribe in the Form of a* Bolus, *or of a ſingle* Paper of Powder, *when dry Medicines are needful; and to direct* Draughts *of one or two Ounces, ſeparately made up, when liquid Remedies are to be given; and by this Method a* Phyſician *ſecures the Point that the Doſes ſhall be no more, nor no leſs, than he intended his Patient ſhould take: This Way is very neceſſary, when a Variation of the Quantity of the Doſe may be of any ill Conſequence to the Sick. But whereas in abundance of Caſes it is of no Moment whether in a liquid Medicine one Doſe be half a Spoonful more, and the next half a Spoonful leſs; or whether in the Diviſion of Powders one Paper have two or three Grains more or leſs than another; provided that the whole Quantity intended, and needful, be taken in the given Time: So in ſuch Caſes the Phyſician is very excuſable if he varies a little from the Faſhion. Having premiſed this, I muſt ſay for my ſelf, that many of my Patients were in ſtrait Circumſtances, and not capable of bearing the Expence of that very exact*

Manner

Manner of prescribing. I was therefore oblig'd to bring the Medicines into as small a Compass, and into as few Articles as possible; that so by giving the Apothecaries *the least Trouble, I might occasion the least Expence to my Patients; besides, I think my self bound in Duty to my Patients, to contrive and order their Medicines so as will be most grateful to them: I always ask them what Form they chuse, whether* Bolus, Powders, Pills, *or* Liquids, &c. *and most of them chuse the* liquid Form: *On which Account I have so frequently prescrib'd in that Form, and mixed with* Juleps *those* Powders *which I judged their Cases requir'd. By which Means I have lessen'd the ungrateful Task of taking Medicines, and yet have been as useful to those that have employ'd me.*

§ 8. *There is another* Objection *against my Manner of prescribing, that is, that I sometimes order* too many Ingredients *in the Compositions I prescribe. In answer to this, I desire my Reader to take Notice:* 1. *That I commonly prescribe simple Ingredients, and but rarely any compound Medicines of the Shops; because thus I am more secure of having the Medicines, I advise for my Patients, fresh and good.* 2. *That though the Number of Ingredients in some of my Prescriptions, may be six, seven, or eight, yet these Numbers fall far short of what enter many modern Prescriptions, wherein only two or three Things are named; which is the Case when* Theriac. Androm. *or* Diascord. *or* Mithridat. *or* Aq. Bryon. C. *or* Aq. Pœon. C. *or* Syr. de Althææ, &c. *are mention'd. I might instance in many other Shop-compounds; but let me observe, that the first named consists of*

above sixty Ingredients; the second of nineteen; the third of above fifty; the fourth of thirteen; the fifth of twenty-two; the sixth eighteen. I must add, in Vindication of my self, that I have often found Remedies less compounded, ineffectual, and from the Necessity of some Cases, have been forc'd to order more Ingredients in my Prescriptions. I grant that it is an Error to order more Ingredients than are needful; and that it is an Error frequently committed; but to avoid this Extreme, many run into the contrary, and direct too few in their Prescriptions.

§ 9. *I order the Medicines I prescribe, to be* SIGN'D *with some particular Title; as* The Febrifuge Powder, The Attenuating Julep, The Cordial Drops, &c. *to distinguish one Thing from another, in the Directions I order to be given to my Patients, lest any Mistakes should happen,* which *cannot so easily be corrected, where Patients live at a great Distance from their Apothecary.*

§ 10. *If any shall think that my* Style *is rather too* prolix, *I would desire them to consider, that as my Book is intended chiefly for the Use of Persons ignorant of the Things I treat of, so more Words are requisite to convey* Ideas, *and the Force of Arguments, to their Understandings, than would be needful, if I was only writing to Men that had well studied the Subject. My Endeavour has been to describe Things justly, to explain Things clearly, and to reason closely; though I have sometimes chosen rather to use two Words too much, that so my Sense might not be mistaken; than by the Omission of a Word, to have any Passage difficult to be understood: And though in respect of some Readers my Words may be more than are necessary;*

yet

yet in respect of others, they may perhaps be hardly sufficient to answer the End of writing; which makes me hope that my Style *will be excus'd: And if it be observed the great Variety of Things discussed in the ensuing Papers, the manifold Symptoms treated of, as to their Causes and Effects, their curative Indications, Remedies,* &c. *and the many Arguments of Authors, differing from me in their Sentiments, which I have examined, I hope it will be acknowledged in the general, that the Book is written in a manner concise, as well as intelligible. I have, indeed, made some very few* Digressions, *knowing that the Observations they contain, may be greatly improved in Practice for the Benefit of Mankind, by those who shall think fit to consider and regard them.*

§ 11. *Some of my* Readers, *it may be, will desire to know why I write this* Physical Treatise *in* English; *and since I have wrote it in* English, *why I have put my Prescriptions in* Latin. *I think my self oblig'd to satisfy their Enquiries. I have writ in* English, *because there are many* Apothecaries *and* Surgeons *in the Country, that necessarily have the Care of the Sick on the Account that there are no* Physicians *within many Miles, to whom they can apply themselves; and as this Book may be a Means to render* Apothecaries *and* Surgeons *more useful to those that employ them; so it may be a great Benefit to Mankind: But as many of these* Practitioners *are not capable of understanding a Treatise writ in the* Latin Tongue, *so if this had been publish'd in that Language, it would so far have hinder'd the Serviceableness of it. If it should be said that this Way of Writing* Physical Books *in* English, *is the Way to make*

make Quacks; *I answer, that it hath no such Tendency, but evidently the contrary; as it conduces to dispel the Ignorance of many that do practise Physick, and to furnish them with that Knowledge which may raise them above that ignominious Character. I may add another Reason for writing in* English, viz. *that if a Book happens to be well receiv'd in the learned World, it is generally* translated, *and often by such Persons as in many Places spoil the Sense of the Author. And as to my writing the* Prescriptions *in* Latin, *I have done it for this Reason, that those whose Business it is not to administer Medicines to the Sick, may not have it in their Power to misapply, and do Mischief with them; and because I apprehend that the* Apothecaries *and* Surgeons, *who are not perfect Masters of the* Latin *Tongue, yet know so much of it as to understand the Prescriptions.*

§ 12. *It may be, some will think it a Fault, that I have been so particular, and so large on the Point of* Aliment, *and of* diluting Drinks; *but as this Work is design'd for* young Practitioners, *who do really want such an Assistance, I hope to be excus'd; especially since so much depends on suitable* Diet *and proper* Liquids, *as that an Error in them has many Times been prejudicial to the Patient, sometimes brought on terrible Symptoms, and sometimes occasion'd Death. Let me observe, that the Gruels and Broths,* &c. *may be made* thicker *or* thinner *than I have directed, as shall be most agreeable to the Stomach of the Patient.*

§ 13. *I desire my Reader will take Notice, that I call the* Small Pox Confluent, *whenever the Pustules*

Puſtules run together; whether their fluxing be more or leſs: Sometimes the whole Epidermis *of the Face ſhall be entirely ſeparated from the* Cutis *by the variolous Matter, and at the ſame Time the Puſtules flux together in divers other Parts of the Body: In ſome the fluxing ſhall only ſpread over three Parts of the Face; in others not above half; and in others leſs: But if the* Puſtules flux *only in Patches, here and there a Parcel of them, I call the Diſtemper* Confluent; *becauſe otherwiſe the* Denomination *muſt be deriv'd from ſome certain Degree of the fluxing, which will leave* Phyſicians *at a Loſs when certainly to pronounce the Diſeaſe* Confluent. *There is a vaſt Variety as to Number of Puſtules, and as to the Degrees of fluxing, in different Perſons; ſome ſhall flux pretty much in their Faces, and yet not be crowded with Puſtules on their Bodies or Limbs: Others that do not flux at all in their Faces, ſhall have Multitudes of Puſtules almoſt every where; and it may be, flux in other Parts: And ſome in whom the Puſtules do not flux any where, yet being crowded with them, they ſhall have more terrible Symptoms than others in whom they flux in ſome meaſure, but have much fewer Puſtules in the general. Such Differences do occur to the Obſervation of Perſons very converſant with* variolous Patients. *It may not be amiſs if I explain ſome other Expreſſions us'd by me; and therefore*

§ 14. *By* Ffbrific Particles, *I mean* Particles of Matter *exiſting in the animal Fluids, and productive of febrile Symptoms, whatever was the Origine or Cauſe of them; whether an ill digeſted or an unwholſome* Chyle *convey'd into the Blood; or perſpi-*

perſpirable, or other excrementitious Humours (from Obſtruction of the excretory Veſſels, or any other Cauſe) retain'd in the circulating Fluids; or whether they proceed from thoſe inviſible infecting Miaſmata *which fly off from diſeas'd Bodies, and fill the Air, and are carried into the Blood by the* Vaſa inhalantia, *or with the Food into the* Chyle, *and ſo into the Blood, and mixed with the whole Maſs of Fluids; and which infecting* Effluvia *by aſſimilating ſuch Particles of the Blood and Lymph into their own Quality, as are capable of ſuch an Aſſimilation, do form by attracting, or being attracted, larger Particles, and Particles too large to be excreted till they are* comminuted: *And thus the* febrific Matter, *as a* Ferment *or* Leaven, *doth more or leſs affect the whole Maſs of the animal Fluids, and being of a contrary Quality, produces* Motion *and* Heat *analogous to the* Ebullition, *that follows the Mixture of chymical Liquors of contrary Natures. But* febrific Particles *in different Sorts of Fevers, are very different in their Texture, Figuration, and Bulk; which various Properties and Qualities of them, I do not pretend to deſcribe, as they are no ways diſcoverable to the Sight, no not by the beſt Microſcopes; yet it ſeems very manifeſt to me, that they may be divided into* two general Sorts: 1. *Such* febrific Particles *as produce a* viſcid Quality *in the Fluids, or Particles* too bulky *to paſs through the excretory* Tubuli, *till by the natural Action of the animal Organs, or the Aſſiſtance of proper* ATTENUANTS, *they are comminuted, and render'd ſmall enough for Excretion. Which is the Caſe in all Fevers that go off by ſuch Evacuations as are not*

colli-

colliquative. 2. *Such* febrific Particles *as make a Diſunion of the natural component Parts of the animal Fluids, that is, of the Globules of the red Blood, and of the Lymph; which Diſunion of their Parts, can only be affected by* Atoms *or* minute Particles *ſtriking into thoſe Globules, and forcing the Parts of them aſunder, or elſe by attracting the Parts of the animal Globules ſo ſtrongly to themſelves, as to make them recede from one another. This ſeems to be the Caſe in thoſe Fevers which are attended with* colliquative Evacuations, *and end in the Death of the Patient.*

MORBIFIC PARTICLES *are Particles productive of any Diſeaſe:* VARIOLOUS PARTICLES *are that Sort of* morbific Particles *which produce and maintain that eruptive Fever which we call the* Small Pox, *which Particles, mixed with the animal Fluids, continue producing diſeas'd Symptoms, till they cauſe the Death of the Perſon, or till by the natural Operations alone, or with the Aſſiſtance of proper Medicines, their Figuration is ſo altered, and their Bulk ſo diminiſh'd, as that they eaſily paſs out of the Body through the excretory Paſſages.*

§ 15. *As to my Notion of an* EBULLITION of the Blood, *I deſire it may be obſerv'd, that by the Expreſſion, I mean that augmented Motion of the Blood, which is attended with an extraordinary or unuſual* Heat *reſulting from a Mixture with the Blood, of Particles of a Quality contrary to the Nature of it, and too bulky to paſs eaſily thro' the excretory Ducts, till they are attenuated. For Heat is always an Effect of that inteſtine Motion which reſults from mixing contrary Liquors, but*

is not producible by meer Agitation (though ever so violent) of a single, unmix'd Fluid, nor even of divers mixed together; unless a violent intestine Motion follows upon their Mixture. Here I would acknowledge that the Mass of Blood (under an Ebullition) *is* rarified, *that is, its Parts are so agitated, as to occupy more Space than they did before, and to have their Interstices larger than before the* Ebullition; *I confess likewise, that the* Pulse *in this State, is quicker and fuller, than in a Time of Health: But I desire my Reader to consider, that although* Bleeding *will abate the Strength of the Pulse in Bodies not* plethoric, *and on that Account may by some* Physicians *be thought a fit Means to lessen the Ebullition of the Blood, yet in Reality it is not proper or safe, where the Quantity of Blood is not greater than it ought to be Divers Reasons may be produc'd to prove the Truth of this Assertion:* E. g. 1. *That the Diminution of the Quantity of variolous Particles made by Phlebotomy, is very inconsiderable* (Vid. Tr. §429.) 2. *That in the Cases I refer to, as taking away Blood renders the Quantity of it less than it ought to be, so it renders the Spirits and Strength of the Patient less than they ought to be; and consequently hinders the* Attenuation *or* Comminution *of the variolous Particles, and thereby prevents their Excretion; and therefore in such Cases, cannot contribute to the Recovery of the Sick.* 3. *That the natural Consequence of the* Revulsion *that is always made by bleeding the Patient, is a Return into the Blood of all Sorts of Particles, (within the Sphere of Circulation) from the Extremities of the capillary Vessels in both* Superficies, *that were in the*

Way to be evacuated, whether they be common perſpirable Matter, *or* variolous Humours, &c. *and that every Return of theſe* ad intra, *plainly tend to the Prejudice of the Patient. From which Particulars we may infer, that though Bleeding can bring down the Pulſe, yet that it is not a rational nor a ſafe Method of Practice, for thoſe variolous Patients whoſe Blood doth not exceed its juſt Quantity; and much leſs ſafe for thoſe who have too little Blood.*

§ 16. *I muſt beg Leave to acquaint my* Readers *that I uſe the Terms* ATTENUATION, *and* COMMINUTION, *promiſcuouſly; by which I mean, the making the Particles of the circulating Fluids leſs by dividing them into leſſer Particles, and deſtroying the Coheſion that was between the Parts of morbid Humours; and thus rendering them* minute *enough to paſs off through the excretory Ducts; and whatever Medicines conduce to this End, may be called* ATTENUANTS *or* COMMINUENTS, *though their Qualities, and Modes of Operation, are even ſo different; whether they produce the intended Effect more* immediately, *(after their Mixture with the Blood and Lymph) by being caſt into the Pores or Interſtices of the viſcous Humours, and ſo produce a* Diſunion; *or whether acting as a* Stimulus *they augment the Force of the animal Organs, and ſo cauſe a greater* Attrition *of the Parts of the circulating Fluids, and thus* mediately *produce an Attenuation of them. In this large Senſe, there are various Sorts of* ATTENUANTS, viz. cold *and* hot, nitrous, acid, ſulphureous, volatile, aromatic, &c.

§ 17.

§ 17. *I desire that two Things may be observ'd and remember'd:* 1. *That* ATTENUATION *is one necessary Means in the Cure of the* Small Pox: *For though the* variolous *infecting* Effluvia *are inconceivably small, and might as easily pass out of the Body, as they enter into it, without producing any Distemper, (as they do in Persons that have had this Disease before) yet when they enter Bodies which never had this Distemper, they do unite, and cohere with some Particles of the animal Fluids, and assimilate them into their own Quality, and so form* variolous Corpuscles, *too bulky to pass thro' the excretory Ducts, till they are sufficiently comminuted. That this is true, may justly be inferr'd, from the Formation of the Pustules, and from the* swelling *of the Head, Arms, Hands, and of many Glandules,* &c. *which Symptoms could not, as I apprehend, be produc'd, if the infecting variolous Particles remain'd disunited, and neither did attract, nor were attracted, by Particles of the animal Fluids, so as to form Particles too large to pass off through the excretory Vessels, and Pores of the* Epidermis; *and if this be the true State of the Case, then* Attenuation *or* Comminution *is a necessary Operation to be promoted for the Recovery of Persons under the* Small Pox. 2. *Let it also be observ'd and remember'd, that as* Attenuation *is very much carried on by the Action and Compression of the Arteries upon their contained Fluids, so it is of the utmost Importance to maintain a due Measure of Strength, or a just Degree of Force, in the Action of the Arteries: And therefore that as* bleeding *Persons, who are* not plethoric, *renders their Strength less than it ought to be,*

ſo it cannot contribute to the Attenuation *of th variolous Humours, nor promote the Recovery the Sick: And it deſerves Enquiry how it comes paſs that ſo many People die under inflammato Fevers after plentiful Bleedings. Is it not thus* viz. *That as upon ſuch Evacuations the Pulſe b comes* weaker, *ſo likewiſe it becomes quicker, fro Obſtructions multiplying in the capillary Veſſels which Obſtructions muſt be owing either to the f* brific Particles *aſſimilating more of the anim Fluids into their own Quality, and increaſing the Bulk, or elſe from an inſufficient Attenuation the febrific Particles, occaſion'd, at leaſt as I thin by an improper diminiſhing the Blood and Streng of thoſe Patients.*

§ 18. *If any ſhould queſtion whether* variolou Puſtules *may be, and are ſometimes form'd betwee the Membranes of the* Inteſtines, *and other Parts the* internal Superficies, *I would deſire them to conſid a few Things:* 1. *That there are* lymphatic Art ries, *and both ſecretory and excretory* Glandule *ſituated in the Membranes of the* Inteſtines, *(well as on the Membranes of the* external Superf cies) *capable of receiving and excreting from th arterial Blood, Particles of various Sizes and Fi gurations, as well as the external excretory* Ve ſels *and* Glandules; *and that it is by means of tha Capacity of thoſe internal excretory Ducts an Glandules, that* purgative Medicines *produce thei Effects, and ſo often prove beneficial to the Patien* 2. *That conſequently* variolous Particles *may pa from the arterial Blood through the* lymphatic Ar teries *and excretory Veſſels ſituated in the Mem branes of the* Inteſtines, *as well as through th*

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perſpiratory and other excretory Ducts of the external Superficies. 3. *That as in this Diſtemper many of the morbific Particles, being too bulky to paſs through the Pores of the* Epidermis, *are ſtopped, and lodg'd at the Extremities of the excretory Ducts between the* Epidermis *and* Cutis; *and by this Means do form the inflammatory variolous Puſtules: So variolous Particles, that are too bulky to paſs into the Cavity of the* Inteſtines, *may ſtop at the Extremities of the excretory Ducts ſituated in thoſe internal Membranes, and in like manner form* variolous Puſtules *between them. The Conſideration of thoſe Things, may convince us of the Poſſibility, nay, of the Probability of the Formation of* variolous Puſtules *on the Membranes of the* internal, *as well as on the Membranes of the* external Superficies. 4. *Let me add, that in Multitudes of Inſtances, it has been ſeen that variolous Puſtules have been form'd on the internal Membranes of the* Cheeks, *on the* Gums, Tongue, *and* Throat; *which may well incline us to think that the ſame Productions may happen on the Membranes of the* Inteſtines. 5. *Let me add, that the Multitudes of little* round Pieces of thin Skins *which I have often obſerv'd to come off in liquid Stools from the twelfth to the fourteenth, or fifteenth, or ſixteenth Day of the Diſtemper,* (vid. Hiſt. 10. Hiſt. 15. Hiſt. 19. Hiſt. 24. Hiſt. 34. Hiſt. 38. &c.) *ought to be allowed as a Demonſtration of the Truth of my Notion, till a more probable Account can be given of the Occaſion of them, than that of the Puſtules form'd on the Membranes of the* Inteſtines, *and thoſe Portions of Skins being ſeparated by the lying of the acrimonious variolous Hu-*

mours ſo long in them. If Phyſicians *would co deſcend frequently to inſpect the Stools of their Pa tients, they would become better acquainted wit the different Qualities of the* inteſtinal Evacua tions *in different Bodies, and in the ſame Patien at different Times, and better underſtand the Sta of the Stomach, and Inteſtines, and Blood, an be able to draw thoſe Inferences from what ſha appear in the Stools of the Sick, which may ver much guide them in preſcribing for their Patient* 6. *The Truth of my Opinion, may be proved by th Teſtimony of proper* Witneſſes: DOLÆUS *writin of this Diſtemper, ſays,* Nec oculi, nec aure imo quod magis eſt, nec interiores corporis pa tes, VISCERA, putà, PULMONES, DIAPHRAG MA, VENTRICULUS, &c. ab hiſce immunes ſun quæ Viſcera ſæpè in defunctis nigra, & corrupta imo circa interiorem membranam quaſi ADNA TAS VARIOLAS obſervavi nigerrimas, *p.* 563. *c.* BONETUS * *cites Paſſages from ſome Authors which ſeem fit Evidences in this Caſe. Fro* FERNELIUS, *he gives us this Teſtimony,* viz. Ob ſervatum quoſdam ab interitu diſſectos, quibu Jecur, Lien, Pulmones, omniaque interiora haud ſecus atque Cutis, ſordidiſſimis PAPULIS ma nantibus ſcaterent. Fernel. Lib. 2. cap. *de aba rerum cauſis. From* HORSTIUS *he relates the fol lowing Caſe.* Scil. Illuſtr. quidam Comes VA RIOLIS correptus, ob Febris, & Dyſenteriæ Ve hementiam, primo die morbi, mortuus eſt. Diſ ſecto, Jecur, Lien, Pulmones, & INTESTINA haud ſecus atque ipſa Cutis ſordidiſſimis PAPULI manantibus ſcatebant. J. D. Horſt. Anat. 9

* Bonet. Sepulch. cap. de Variolis, &c. Tom. 2. lib. 4. p. 234.

And

And in p. 235. *from* BALLONIUS, *he gives us this History*, viz. Equiti Torquati D. de ROCHEFORT, ilio annos 12. nato erumpunt Exanthemata, um desævire viderentur, spuit & expectorat cruntum, nec non mejit cruentum, idquè abundè: Coguntur Medici, etiam præsentibus exanthenatis, venam aperire, evacuato per viam urinaum sanguine; tandem moritur: Aperto cadvere NTERNUM ETIAM CORPUS ECTHYMATIS scateat. Ballon. Epider. & Ephemer. Lib. 2. p. 207. . H. JUNKEN, *describing this Distemper, says*, ARIOLÆ sunt pustulæ cutis, & non raro PARIUM INTERNARUM, sanioſæ; vid. Praxis medic. . 961. *And in p.* 962. *he says*, Subjectum, sive ars affecta, non aliquando sola externa corporis perficies, sive Cutis est, sed & partes internæ, uces, & non raro ipsi Pulmones, aliaquè VISERA INTERNA Variolis obsidentur, PLATERO, ILDANO, BARTHOLINO, &c. testantibus. BOERAAVE *is of the same Opinion; for in his* Aphoſms, § 1403. *he says*, Omnium verò clarissimè liquebit ei, qui ex Anatomicis norit, ut exteram cutim, ita oculos, narium omnes membras, Oris omnia velamenta, Asperam Arteriam, ronchia Œsophagum, Stomachum, Intestina, Jer, Lienem, Pulmones, obsideri his pustulis. *And I ve read in some Manuscript Notes, taken by a Genman from* Boerhaave's *Lectures on the* Small Pox, *ese Passages*, viz. Si caput multùm impleatur pulis, signum est & ejus interiora sic affici; *and the llowing Words:* Vidi CRUSTAS ingenti copia per vum dejectas. *By the Word* crustas, *I suppose* oerhaave *means those little Portions of Skins hich I have mention'd to have seen in the Stools*

of some variolous Patients in the Period of Declination. I might enlarge on this Point, but I hope from what has been said, that there is Reason to think that variolous Pustules are sometimes form'd on the Membranes of the Intestines, and other Parts of the internal Superficies.

There are indeed some Difficulties in this Point to be accounted for, viz. 1. *If* Pustules *are formed on the Membranes of the* Intestines, *how it comes to pass that the Patients who have such internal Pustules, do not complain of Pains in their Bowels through the Period of* Maturation. *And* 2. *That the* Lacteals *are not so obturated, as to hinder the Aliment and Liquids from passing into the Blood The* First *Difficulty may vanish, if we consider,* 1. *That the Fibres of the Vessels of the Intestines are more lax than those of the Vessels of the* Cutis, *and therefore may be more extended, and the Vessels more dilated without Pain, than the Vessels of the* Cutis. 2. *That consequently Supplies of variolous Matter may be carried to those internal Pustules, without occasioning the Sense of Pain. And as to the other Difficulty, let me observe,* 1. *That if there are void Spaces between the Pustules form'd on the Membranes of the Intestines, there remains a Passage in those void Spaces to and through the Lacteals into the Blood.* 2. *That if the whole* Superficies *of the Intestines be entirely cover'd with Pustules, there is Reason then to apprehend that there is no Passage through the* Lacteals *into the Blood; and such a Case may sometimes occur; and there is Reason to apprehend that it is the Case with such Persons under the* Small Pox, *as are loaded with Pustules on the ex-*

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ternal Superficies, *and who, as the* Maturation *comes on, and the Puſtules increaſe in Bulk, have an Abhorrence of taking any Quantity of Liquids, which may ariſe from an Incapacity of carrying them into the Blood, or out by Stool. This ſeems a moſt deplorable and hopeleſs Caſe: And here I would propoſe to the Conſideration of the* learned Phyſicians, *whether, when ſuch a Caſe happens, it be not a rational Method, by ſome ſuitable* Cathartic *to endeavour breaking thoſe internal Puſtules, and in proper Time after exhibiting the Purge, to give ſuch* Cordial Medicines *as may prevent* Revulſion *from the* external Superficies, *and rather promote Excretion to it. And I am apt to think, Medicines may be ſo given, as to anſwer both theſe Intentions. Certain it is, that in ſuch a Caſe the Patient cannot poſſibly recover, if the Membranes of the internal Puſtules be not broken, and a Paſſage through the* Lacteals *obtain'd: And it ſeems as manifeſt, that the Membranes of thoſe Puſtules cannot be broken by Art, if* purgative Remedies *be ineffectual to this End.*

§ 19. *If any one ſhall object to my Notion,* viz. That every Perſon has a certain Quantity of Matter exiſting in his Fluids, capable of a variolous Aſſimilation; and that it is owing to the Evacuation of this, that Perſons have the *Small Pox* no more than once; and that the Reaſon why of two Men, that take the Infection from the ſame Perſon, one ſhall have the DISTINCT SMALL POX favourably, and recover, and the other have the CONFLUENT Sort, and die; that the Reaſon of this Difference, is owing to the different Quantity of Matter, which the infecting VARIOLOUS PAR-

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TICLES find in those two Bodies, capable of being assimilated by them; *if any, I say, should object against this, I would observe,* 1. *That it amounts to no more, than the universally allow'd Property of all Animals,* viz. *That every one hath an* Ἰδιοσύνκρασις, *or particular Constitution of its own, and therefore, when a little consider'd, I hope will not be thought an* Hypothesis, *but a Notion grounded upon Fact.* 2. *That even of Persons that receive the* Small Pox *by* Inoculation, *some have it in an higher, and others in a lower Degree: And what can be the Reason thereof, but that the Quantity of Matter capable of a* variolous Assimilation *is greater in some, and lesser in others. That Persons* inoculated *have the Distemper generally more favourably than those who take it in the common Way of Infection, seems owing,* 1. *To the Care Physicians take not to inoculate Persons that are under any chronical Disease.* 2. *To preparatory Methods, and Medicines, and gentle Evacuations.* 3. *To a temperate regular Way of living for several Days before the Decumbiture.*

§ 20. THEOPHILUS BONETUS *finds fault with those* Physicians, *who having writ of the* Small Pox, *only divide the Distemper into two Sorts, whereas he thinks the* different Species *of it are many more; and that this is a Matter well known to our good Women. He mentions some, which he judges to be different Species, because they have different Symptoms; but after this Way of dividing, a Man may reckon as many different Sorts of* Small Pox, *as there are different Symptoms attending it; and as there have been different Complications of those Symptoms, the Number of all which, could they*

they be counted, would amount to many Thouſands; but becauſe ſuch a Multiplication of Species is really groundleſs, and can ſerve no good End, but muſt confuſe the Minds of young Students, I have avoided it, and choſe to conſider the various Differences, as they really are, only incidental Symptoms, of one and the ſame Diſtemper.

§ 21. *I have made no Enquiry into the original productive Cauſe of the* Small Pox, *as different from all other Fevers, whether eruptive, or not; becauſe I do not know the* Media *by which a true Solution of this curious Queſtion can be obtain'd, and becauſe I ſhould but abuſe my Readers, to preſent them with chimerical Notions, and imaginary Reaſons, which have no ſolid Foundations; and take up their Time in reading uncertain and unprofitable Speculations.*

§ 22. *They who are converſant with* medical Writers, *know that* two *very contrary Methods of managing* variolous Patients, *have been recommended by* Phyſicians *of great Fame, and who well deſerv'd that Reputation they obtain'd, ſome pleading for an* hot Regimen, *and* hot Alexipharmics, *while others as zealouſly perſuade to a* cold Regimen, *and* refrigerating Medicines; *but* both *theſe different* Methods *are* Extremes: *In ſome Caſes, indeed, the former, in others the latter is ſuitable; but with moſt Patients proceeding between thoſe Extremes, is moſt adviſeable, as will appear from what is offer'd to the Conſideration of my* Readers *in this Treatiſe, and from thoſe Hiſtories of Facts which ſupport it. There is a certain Degree of Strength and Motion in the circulating Blood, requiſite to the Preſervation of Health, and under*

febrile

febrile Diſeaſes, neceſſary unto a due Attenuation *and* Excretion *of the morbific Humours. When the* Pulse, *as to Time and Force, is* below *its juſt Standard, a greater* Lentor *of the Fluids, and inſufficient Excretions, will be the Conſequences, and various Sorts of Concretions may be feared; as when it riſes above its Standard, an Evaporation of the thinner Parts of the animal Liquors, a too great Thickneſs of them, and Inflammations of ſome Parts or other may with too much Reaſon be expected. It is therefore of the utmoſt Importance that the Phyſician have a ſpecial Regard too keep the Pulſe to its proper Standard.*

§ 23. *It may not be amiſs, if I acquaint my* Reader *as to the* Balſamum reſtringens *which is deſcrib'd* (N° 15. *of the* Appendix) *exactly according to the Form communicated to me by my Friend, and according to which it was prepar'd for my Uſe; that the Proportion of the* Sp. Vini rect. *is too little, becauſe the Medicine in that Proportion, in Time becomes as thick, in a Manner, as an Electuary. In my Judgment the following Proportions may be better.*

℞ Ol. Vitrioli, drachmas quinque; Ol. Terebinth. drachmas tres; Sp. Vini rect. uncias tres; ſ. a. miſceantur.

The Medicine I have uſed ſeveral Times with extraordinary Succeſs. My Reader will not be diſoblig'd if I give an Inſtance of its Efficacy. Theodosia Pittard mulier pauper, in oppido Yeovil dicto, triginta circiter annos nata, de Uteri & Ani procidentiâ, de Menſium profluvio, de Hæmoptoë, de ſiti, & de viribus labefactis maximè querebatur. Pulſus fuit debilis, & creber.

ber. Balſamum reſtringens præſcripſi; cujus guttas viginti, vel triginta in Hauſtu Aquæ Hordei, ſacchari albiſſimi quantitate ſufficienti ad ſaporem gratum edulcato, tèr quotidiè ſumpſit, & hoc ſolo medicamento, paucos intra dies, Deo favente, integrè convaluit, ut mihi fidentèr affirmavit.

I think it proper juſt to mention that the Pulvis Æthiopicus *which I ſo often uſe, is that to be found in the* Pharmacopæia Bateana.

℞ Bufones viventes N° xxx. vel xl. comburantur in olla nova ad cineres nigros, fiat Pulvis ſubtiliſſimus.

§ 24. *After I had finiſh'd the ſeventh Chapter, and treated of the uſual variolous Symptoms, and the ſecondary Fever, &c. I could not ſatisfy my ſelf without entering into a cloſe Conſideration of the Arguments made uſe of by Authors, to recommend* bleeding Perſons under the SMALL POX; *that Method of Practice, eſpecially with Perſons not* plethoric, *appearing in my Judgment to have a pernicious Tendency: And though I impartially weigh'd every Reaſon I met with, yet the more I ſtudied this Point, the more I have been confirm'd in my Sentiments. I am ſenſible that my Notion of never bleeding in the Small Pox, where the Quantity of Blood doth not exceed its juſt Meaſure, at firſt View will ſeem ſtrange to ſome who apprehend the taking away Blood from Perſons under the Small Pox, eſpecially in the Beginning of the Diſtemper, and in the* ſecondary Fever, *juſtified by the Opinion and Practice of the Antients, and alſo by ſuch Reaſons as have long been thought weighty; but I hope my Reader will not condemn my Notion till he hath conſider'd what I have offer'd to his*

his Thoughts in my Treatiſe, and the Effects of Medicines and Methods without bleeding, related in my Hiſtories; and I pleaſe my ſelf with the Thoughts, that upon a further Examination of this Piece of Practice, many that have been Favourers of it, will change their Sentiments. The Conſideration of SANCTORIUS's firſt Aphoriſm, *may convince any one of the Impropriety and pernicious Tendency of* bleeding Perſons not plethoric, *without ſome urgent Neceſſity, to prevent a greater Evil. It is an Aphoriſm that ſets before us the whole Scope of the medicinal Art, and inſtructs Phyſicians in the two eſſential Branches of Practice, and in an admirable Manner introduces many Obſervations which ſubſerve the Welfare of human Bodies: It is this,* viz. Si quanta, & qualis oporteat, quotidie fieret additio eorum quæ deficiunt, & ablatio eorum quæ excedunt, ſanitas amiſſa recuperaretur, & præſens ſemper conſervaretur. *If human Bodies be daily ſupplied with thoſe Things in due Quantity and Quality, which are wanting in them; and if thoſe Things which are ſuperfluous and redundant, be taken away, loſt Health may be recover'd, and preſent Health may be preſerv'd. The Truth of this muſt needs be evident to every intelligent Man; and it is a very important, as well as a very manifeſt Truth, which implies that there are two Things incumbent on the Phyſician in regard to his Patients,* viz. 1. *To conſider what is* deficient *or wanting in them, that ſo by proper Applications, and ſuitable Remedies, he may contribute to the Supply of thoſe Wants.* 2. *To find out what is ſuperfluous or* redundant, *that ſo by proper Methods he may help to remove it.*

Hence

Hence we may infer, that it is very wrong Practice, *inconsistent with the Health of the Patient, either to* diminish *any Fluid, which doth not exceed its just Measure; or to* increase *any Fluid beyond its due Quantity; because it is manifest, from the* Aphorism *cited, that this is the Way to lose present Health, and to prevent the Recovery of lost Health: And therefore to take away Blood from Persons who have just so much as they ought, and no more, is to make a Deficiency in one of the most important animal Fluids; and consequently to bleed Persons who have too little Blood, is to increase a Deficiency, which is inconsistent with Health. For this Reason* Phlebotomy *ought not to be advis'd where there is no sanguine* Plethora, *and surely the medical Art must be defective in one essential Branch, if it knows not how to recover lost Health, without making or increasing such Deficiences; and Physicians cannot be said to have all that Skill which is necessary to a successful Practice, if they know not how to cure Fevers, and bring down the Pulse, without taking away Blood from People who have not too much, and introducing a Deficiency in that Fluid, in which is the Life of their Patients.*

§ 25. BOERHAAVE *first suggested the Notion of a* Probability of curing the Small Pox in the febrile State, *so as to hinder the* Eruption *and the other after Periods. This happy Thought of that great Man on this important Subject, engaged me closely to examine what Grounds there are to think it probable that such a Cure of this Distemper may be accomplish'd, and also what Medicines and Methods might be likely to effect it; and the Result*

of

of those Enquiries, my Reader will find in Chap. IX.

§ 26. *After I had finished the* Treatise, *I was desired by a very ingenious Physician to add a Chapter concerning the Management of young* Children *under the* Small Pox, *and thereupon wrote the* Dissertation *on that Subject; which perhaps may be acceptable to some of my Readers. As it is difficult to get Children to take internal Remedies, I have propos'd the Use of some external Applications, which may in some Degree answer the Purposes, especially as the Skin of Infants is more lax than that of Adults, and so more apt to admit any thing this Way. This is a Part of Physick I wish was more attended to than it hath hitherto been.*

§ 27. *The Inaccuracies in my Histories, I hope will be excus'd, since they were written for my own private Improvement, that by reviewing them, I might be capable of making such Observations as would conduce to render my Endeavours for the Sick more proper and beneficial; and indeed it is my Way, when I have Time for it, to write down a Description of the Diseases, and the Symptoms,* &c. *of my Patients, and to keep Copies of my Prescriptions for them, and of the Alterations which happen in them, in consequence of the Medicines they take: And from the Advantage I have found in this Method, I would recommend it to all that practise Physick. Some of my Histories are more particular and exact, and others more imperfect; but I judg'd my self bound in Faithfulness to Mankind, (since I thought they might be of some Use to make them publick) to print them as*

they

they were, with all their Faults, and this I do assure my Reader, that I am not conscious of any Fact, or Circumstance, mistaken or misrepresented.

§ 28. *As I have in the ninth* Chapter *of the ensuing* Treatise *mention'd my prescribing Medicines for People to prepare them for having the* Small Pox, *so I am apt to think some of my Readers may be willing to know what preparatory Methods I have us'd, and with what Success; and therefore, for their Satisfaction, I shall give an Account of a few Cases of this Sort.*

CASE I.

October 23. 1729. *my Advice was ask'd for Mr.* BENJAMIN KING, *a Youth of about ten Years old, a Boarder with the Reverend Mr.* GREENE *of* Moulsham. *I prescrib'd as follows:*

℞ Æthiopis Mineralis, drachmas duas; Florum Sulphuris, drachmam unam; misce, & fiat PULVIS ATTENUANS, in octo chartulas æqualiter dividendus, quarum capiat unam Vesperi & Manè.

I order'd that he should be gently purg'd, when he had taken these Powders, *and then to have them repeated, and taken as before (the same Day I prescrib'd some preparatory Powders for my Nephew* John Greene, *describ'd* Hist. XLIX. § 578.*) This Youth receiv'd the* Small Pox *in the common Way of Infection, about the Middle of the* November *following; the Distemper having been some Time in the Family: But he had the* Distinct Sort, *with very few Pustules, and as favourable as my* Nephew *that was* inoculated. *But whether*

his having the Small Pox *in so gentle a Manner was in any Measure owing to those* preparatory Powders *he had taken, I shall not determine.*

Case II.

January 17. 1729-30. *I prescrib'd for Mr.* Thomas Ottway, *of* Wickham, *near* Witham *in* Essex, *aged about fifty-one Years, on the Occasion that the* Small Pox *was in his Family, and that he never had it, (that he knew of) nor ever had been in any House or Family where the Distemper was, till his own Children fell sick of it. Indeed, while he was an Apprentice, a Servant in the Family was taken ill, but from an Apprehension that it might prove the* Small Pox, *(as it did) he was presently remov'd to another House; and though several of the Family never had the Distemper, yet no one fell sick of it. As to Mr.* Ottway's *Family at the Time of my prescribing, there were two of his Children, and a Neice, lay sick of the Distemper in two Beds, in a little Room below Stairs, about thirteen Feet long, and eleven Feet wide, which open'd into the Kitchen, a Room (not a great deal bigger) where the Family daily liv'd. One of the Children had the Distemper favourably, but the other two had each a Multitude of Pustules. It was above three Weeks before the Scabs were off from one of those two, and above a Month before the other was clear. Mr.* Ottway *was often every Day in the Room with them, and assisting to them; and though through the Course of the Distemper in his House, he liv'd in the variolous Steam, or in the midst of the* infectious Efflu-

Effluvia, *yet he eſcap'd having it: But whether his Safety was any ways owing to the Method into which I put him, or to ſome other unknown Cauſe, I am in my own Judgment ſomewhat doubtful; becauſe the* Small Pox *had been in his Family near three Weeks before I preſcrib'd for him. The Medicines I order'd, were the following:*

℞ Æthiopis Mineralis, ſemunciam; Radicis Enulæ campanæ, drachmas duas; Myrrhæ, drachmam unam; Camphoræ, ſcrupulum unum; miſce, & fiat PULVIS ATTENUANS, in chartulas quatuordecim æqualitèr diſtribuendus quarum capiat unam bis in die cum uno cochleari miſturæ ſequentis miſtam, ſuperbibendo Hauſtum Cereviſiæ melioris, in quâ Rutæ quantitas ſufficiens fuerit infuſa.

Sign. The Powders, for Mr. *Ottway.*

℞ Aquæ Bryoniæ compoſitæ, uncias duas; Syrupi de Radicibus quinque aperientibus, uncias quatuor; Syrupi Baccarum ſambuci, uncias duas; & fiat MISTURA pro pulveribus ſupra præſcriptis.

Sign. The Mixture for Mr. *Thomas Ottway's* Powders.

CASE III.

The ſame Day I preſcrib'd for GEORGE, *the eldeſt Son of Mr.* Ottway, *a young Man, aged about eighteen Years. He had left the Houſe, and lodg'd and dieted at a Neighbour's, for fear of taking the* Small Pox; *but yet came daily to the Shop, and work'd with his Father, who wore the ſame*

Clothes in which he attended the Sick; and the Children, as ſoon as they could go about, before the Scabs were off, did often go into the Shop and be with their Father and Brother, yet he has hitherto eſcap'd the Diſtemper. My Preſcription was as follows:

℞ Æthiopis Mineralis, drachmas tres; Radicis Enulæ campanæ, ſcrupulos quatuor; Radicis Curcumæ, ſcrupulos duos; Myrrhæ, drachmam ſemis; Camphoræ, grana quatuordecim; miſce, & fiat PULVIS tenuiſſimus in partes quatuordecim æquales dividendus, quarum unam cum uno cochleari Miſturæ ſequentis miſtam, bis quotidie capiat, ſuperbibendo Cereviſiæ, cum Rutâ medicatæ, Hauſtum.

Sign. The Powders for Mr. *George Ottway.*

℞ Aquæ Bryoniæ compoſitæ, Aquæ Cinnamomi fortis, ſingulorum unciam unam; Syrupi de quinque Radicibus aperientibus, Syrupi Balſamici, ſingulorum uncias tres; & fiat MISTURA.

Sign. The Mixture for Mr. *George Ottway.*

One Thing I ſhould take Notice of, viz. *that although Mr.* Ottway *and his Son eſcap'd the* Small Pox, *yet that* Jonathan Claden, *a Neighbour, who came one Evening into Mr.* Ottway's *Kitchen on ſome Buſineſs with him, while the Children lay ſick in the next Room, and in the Period of Eruption, in a few Days after fell ſick of the Diſtemper, and died.*

CASE

CASE IV.

Mr. RICHARD BEVIS, *of* Witham *in* Eſſex, *aged about forty-one Years, a fair, and very fat Man, and Father of that Youth whoſe Caſe is related* Hiſt. L. *aſk'd my Advice on* Monday *the twelfth of* April 1731. *to prepare him for the* Small Pox, *on the Occaſion that he never had the Diſtemper, and that he had been much with his Son, who had been ſick of it ever ſince the* Tueſday *before, and had lain with his Son the* Friday Night, *and kept him a conſiderable Time in his Arms to prevent his getting out of Bed,* &c. (vid. Hiſt. L. § 598.) *and gave him his Medicines, and aſſiſted him the two following Days, till after the Eruption was pretty far advanc'd: And as he never had the* Small Pox, *ſo he ſeem'd much afraid of it. I adviſ'd him to ſteep Rue in Ale, and to drink a Draught of it twice a Day, and preſcribed as follows:*

℞ Æthiopis Mineralis, ſemunciam; Coccinellæ, drachmam unam; miſceantur, & fiat PULVIS in octo chartulas æqualitèr diſtribuendus, quarum unam cum uno cochleari Vini Canarienſis miſtam ſextis horis capiat, ſuperbibendo Hauſtum Aquæ Fontanæ cum cochlearibus aliquot ejuſdem Vini miſtæ.

Sign. The Powders for Mr. *Bevis.*

Theſe Powders he took according to Direction, and when he had finiſh'd them, they were by my Order repeated, and he took ſeven Papers of the ſecond Parcel, pretty regularly, but omitted the eighth. They agreed very well with him, and he

has hitherto eſcap'd having the Small Pox. *Now if it be conſider'd that his Son was in a* breathing Sweat *the Night that he lay with him, that the Eruption was then coming on, and that he kept him cloſe in his Arms, Body to Body; and alſo how much he was with him, and aſſiſting to him after the Eruption proceeded; I believe it will be acknowledged that inexpreſſible leſs Infection has produc'd the* Small Pox *in Multitudes of People: But how much Service the Medicines I adviſ'd did Mr.* Bevis, *I ſhall leave unto others to judge.*

CASE V.

April 13. *My Advice was ask'd for Mrs.* Bevis, *the Mother of the forementioned Youth, a Woman of a tender Conſtitution, aged thirty-five Years: She then gave ſuck to her Child, ſeventeen Weeks old, and had but little Appetite to Food, and was almoſt always ſick after eating hot Victuals: She had been very aſſiſting to her Son thro' his Sickneſs, till the Beginning of the third Day of the Eruption; ſhe attended and helped him in his Vomitings, and in giving him his Suppings, and aſſiſted him in getting out, and into his Bed, as Occaſion requir'd, and in putting the Bed Clothes often in Order about him, and ſuch uſual Offices as are perform'd for a ſick Perſon. I preſcrib'd for her the following* Powders, *to be taken in* Canary Wine, *as her Huſband took his.*

℞ Æthiopis Mineralis, ſcrupulos octo; Pulveris è Chelis Cancrorum ſimplicis, Coccinellæ, ſingulorum ſcrupulos duos; miſce, & fiat PULVIS

in

in octo chartulas æqualiter dividendus, quarum horis sextis capiat unam.

These Powders *she took according to Direction, but did not have them repeated; yet as she never had the* Small Pox *before, so she has not had it since the Sickness of her Son: This deserves Notice in her Case, that Multitudes of People, much less among the* variolous Effluvia, *have catch'd the Distemper, and that she has hitherto escap'd it! But whether the* Powders *contributed to her Safety, I shall not say. But these Instances of Persons for whom I prescrib'd to prepare them for the* Small Pox, *and the Account of what I have advis'd for them, may not be altogether useless to* Physicians *in the Beginning of their Practice.*

§ 29. *I think it needful to acquaint my Reader that the following Treatise was written in Fragments at distant Times; that sometimes I had not Leisure so much as once in a Month or a Quarter of a Year, to look into these Papers; and even then, had very seldom half a Day together for the Pursuit of these Studies, but was frequently called from them within an Hour or two after I had set my self to them; and very rarely spent any Time upon them without Interruptions; which Circumstances, I hope, will induce studious and candid Minds to make Allowances for many Faults in the Method, Style, and Expressions.*

I am very sensible of many Defects in this Performance, and that many Things should have been added to render it less defective; and, indeed, I intended to have added some other Chapters to it, but the Work swelling in my Hands, made me omit them: Yet, with all its Imperfections, I hope it

may be ſerviceable to Mankind. Nothing can contribute more to the Improvement of the healing Art, *than for thoſe who have found out, in the Courſe of their Practice, any ſucceſsful Methods for curing Diſeaſes, to communicate them to the World, with the Obſervations they have made; and when ſuch Things are publiſh'd, they ought to be kindly receiv'd, though not written in the moſt elegant and polite Manner.*

Witham *in* Eſſex,
July 6. 1731.

THE

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ERRATA.

IN § 106. Line 2. for § 102. read § 104. § 111. l. 2. f. § 101. r. § 103. § 114. l 2. *dele* § 101. and after § 103. add § 105. § 137. l. 4. after *grana decem*, add *Aquæ Pulegii, uncias tres.* § 400. l. 10. after *otherwise*, add *than.* § 460. l. 10. after *remov'd*, add *without Bleeding.* § 526. l. 30. after *so far*, dele *is*, and add *to be.* § 261. l. 19. after *not*, add *sleep.* § 381. l. 25. f. *uncias*, r. *unciis.* § 420. l. 19. f. *tres*, r. *duas.* § 497. l. 14. after *unam*, add *quartis horis.* § 560. l. 18. f *sescunciam*, r. *semunciam.* § 658. l. 17, 18. f. *rarefacta*, r. *arefacta.* § 666. l. 11. f. *linteum*, r. *lanum.* Page 221. in the *Running Title*, f. *Mr.* John, r. Joan.

If any other *Errata* have escap'd our Notice, as *a* for *æ*, *e* for *a*, or such small Mistakes, it is hoped the Reader will easily correct them.

A TREA-

A TREATISE OF THE SMALL POX.

CHAP. I.

Containing a Deſcription both of the Diſtinct *and* Confluent Small Pox, *and their Symptoms, when the natural Operations proceed regularly, and proſperouſly.*

§ 1. THE Small Pox I call an *Eruptive Fever*, becauſe it is a Fever, which diſcharges its morbid Matter by ſenſible Eruptions chiefly on the external Superficies of the Body, but ſometimes on the internal Membranes or Superficies likewiſe.

§ 2. This Diſtemper is very different in different Perſons, and is called either Distinct or Confluent: *Diſtinct* when the Puſtules are *diſtinct*, or diſtant one from another; and *confluent* more, or leſs, when the

Puſtules do more, or leſs run into each other, and unite together.

§ 3. By theſe Expreſſions, *viz.* the *Diſtinct Small Pox*, and the *Confluent Small Pox*, I do not apprehend two different *Species* of Diſtempers to be meant, but only that the moſt remarkable Difference of the ſame Kind of Diſeaſe is thereby denoted. For in the *Confluent Pox*, it is only a greater Degree of the morbid Quality, and of the Quantity of the *variolous Matter*, which makes the various Appearances, and which produces the great Variety of Symptoms, according to the ſeveral Parts of the Body affected with it.

§ 4. Both the *Diſtinct* and *Confluent* Sorts of the *Small Pox* admit, in different Perſons, a vaſt Variety of Degrees, as to Number of Puſtules, their Size or Bulk, *&c.* But it can ſerve no good Purpoſe to run this Diſtemper into a Multitude of *Subdiviſions*: He, that knows how to direct, and aſſiſt the Sick, when under the higheſt Degrees either of the *Diſtinct* or *Confluent Pox*, and when under the moſt grievous Symptoms that may occur, cannot with Reaſon be ſuppoſed ignorant of what ought to be done for People, when they have this Diſtemper more favourably, and without any very threatening Circumſtances.

§ 5. I ſhall therefore only divide the SMALL POX into two Sorts, and conſider it as being either DISTINCT or CONFLUENT. Accordingly in this Treatiſe I propoſe,

I. To give an hiſtorical Account of each of theſe Kinds, when they proceed regularly and well.

II. Remark the general Indications to be regarded in this Diſtemper.

III. Lay down general Rules, correſpondent to thoſe Indications, fit to be obſerved in the Management of Perſons ſick of the *Small Pox*, whether *diſtinct* or *Confluent*, when the Diſtemper proceeds regularly.

IV. Treat

IV. Treat of incidental Symptoms, their *Causes*, their *Indications*, and the Methods to be used in reference to them; unto which I shall add the Consideration of some particular Circumstances of some Female Patients, and shew what Regard ought to be had unto them.

V. Illustrate my *Theory* and Method of Practice with Histories, on which it is in a great Measure founded.

§ 6. I am in the first Place to give an historical Account of both the Sorts of the *Small Pox* when the Distemper proceeds regularly, and the Efforts of the circulating Blood, *&c.* are effectual to the Recovery of the Patient,

I begin with the *Distinct* Kind.

§ 7. In describing the DISTINCT SMALL POX, I shall consider it as consisting of *four* different *States*, or Periods, which make up the Duration of this Sickness, from its Beginning to its End. These are,

1. The Febrile State.
2. The Eruptive State.
3. The State of Maturation: And,
4. The State of Declination, or Scabbing.

§ 8. The FEBRILE STATE commonly begins with *Coldness* or *Chillness*, *Shiverings* and *Shakings*, and is attended with some or other, with more or fewer of the following Symptoms; *viz.* Pains of the *Head*, *Back*, *Limbs*, and *Pit* of the *Stomach*; *Loathing*, *Vomiting*, *Heat*, *Thirst*, *Inquietude*, *Dulness*, *Drowsiness*, *Deliriums*, *Epileptic Fits* in young Children, and in adult Persons, a Propensity to *Sweat*; which two last Symptoms are commonly followed with a favourable Degree or Measure of the Small Pox.

§ 9. This *Febrile State* commenceth with the first perceivable Sickness, and continues till the Eruption begins to appear; and as that comes on, so the Fever either entirely ceases, or very sensibly abates.

§ 10. The *eruptive State* commenceth when the *Puſtules* begin to appear in the Skin, which in this *diſtinct Kind* happens moſt commonly on the fourth Day of the Diſtemper, but often on the third, (*Vide* Hiſt.) and ſometimes on the fifth.

§ 11. This SECOND STATE continues till the Number of the Puſtules, which the Force of the circulating Blood can produce, be perfected, which uſually is finiſhed within the Space of three natural Days; ſo that at what Time of the third, fourth or fifth Days, the Eruption evidently begins, about the ſame Time of the ſixth, ſeventh or eighth Day, the Eruption is compleated; *i.e.* all the Puſtules are then formed, that, in a common Way of Proceeding, can be formed on the outmoſt Superficies of the Body, which being done, this *State* has its Period.

§ 12. Here I beg Leave to note a few Things.

1. That the ſooner the Eruption begins, the more numerous the Puſtules are like to be, *& ſic è contrario.*

2. That the Puſtules commonly appear firſt in the *Face*, then in the *Neck*, *Arms*, *Hands*, *Body*, and *Legs.*

3. That the Puſtules ſuppurate in the ſame Order in which they came forth; ſo that they, which come out firſt, do firſt come to Ripeneſs.

4. That the Puſtules, tho' exceeding ſmall at their firſt Appearance, do grow, and daily increaſe in Bulk, dilating in their Baſes, and augmenting their Height, and becoming more red and inflamed, *i.e.* when the Diſtemper proceeds well.

5. That when the Puſtules are numerous, there will ſometimes happen towards the latter End of this *State* a Pain in the Jaws, or a troubleſome Soreneſs in the Throat, and a plentiful Spitting.

§ 13. THE STATE OF MATURATION begins when the *eruptive State* ends, (which is ſometimes ſooner, and ſometimes later) and hath its *Period*, when

when the Pustules in the *Face* being full, of well suppurated Matter, begin to grow dry and *scab*, which happens often on the tenth Day, where the Pustules are very few; most frequently on the eleventh, and sometimes on the twelfth, where the Pustules are very numerous.

§ 14. During the Course of this State the *Pustules* are continually increasing in *Bulk* by the continual accession of variolous Matter ejected from the Extremities of the lymphatick Arteries, and perspiratory Ducts.

§ 15. On the seventh and eighth Days the *Pustules* grow more red, inflamed and painful; the Inflammation with a throbbing Pain does greatly afflict the sick, until the tenth, eleventh, or twelfth Day.

§ 16. About the eighth Day, if the Pustules are numerous, and several are formed on the Eye-lids, they swell so, that the sick Person is not able to open them till the Declination of the Distemper, and so long is said to be BLIND.

§ 17. On the ninth Day the Head swells, and continues swelling, or swell'd, till about the eleventh Day, and the Spaces between the Pustules of the Face become red and florid.

§ 18. On the tenth or eleventh Day the *Arms*, *Hands* and *Fingers* swell, and continue to do so, even after the Swelling of the Head abates.

§ 19. All this while, where the Pustules are very numerous, a copious Spitting of a thin watery Lymph continues.

§ 20. The Patient seldom goes to Stool through the second or third States of this Distemper.

§ 21. His Pulse is strong, equal, and somewhat quicker, than natural.

§ 22. His Urine is plentiful, and of a Canary Colour, with a Cloud or a light and white Sediment.

§ 23. His Breathing is free and easy.

§ 24. His Appetite to his Diet good, his Sleep moderate and refreshing.

§ 25. About the eighth Day the *red Colour* of the Pustules, on their Top, abates, and these Tubercles as they increase in Bigness, so they daily become whiter, till they come to Maturity; then about the eleventh Day turning rough, and in Colour a little towards a yellow, they begin to scab.

§ 26. THE STATE of DECLINATION I reckon to begin, when the Pustules in the *Face* are some of them completely suppurated, and evidently begin to grow dry and scab; which most commonly happens on the eleventh Day, tho' sometimes a Day sooner, and in some Persons a Day later.

§ 27. This State continues till the fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, or seventeenth Day after the Invasion of this Distemper; that is, till the Scabs are fallen off, and the Patient becomes free from this Disease.

§ 28. Here I desire to remark a few Things, *viz.*

1. That tho' this *State* of *Declination* begins at the Time specified, yet the Pustules in other Parts of the Patient, as Arms, Hands, Body, Legs, *&c.* continue growing, filling, and suppurating some Days after.

2. That if the Pustules are exceeding numerous, the Scabs will not all of them be off till the seventeenth or eighteenth Day, or later.

3. That if the Pustules are very many on the *internal* as well as the *external Superficies* of the Body there happens on the twelfth Day (Things proceeding well) a beneficial Looseness, which carries off the Relicts of this Disease, particularly those little Parts of Membranes, which included the Matter of the Pustules, that were formed on the *Oesophagus*, *Ventricle*, and *Intestines*.

4. That on the eleventh Day the Swelling of the Face abates, and the Swelling of the Hands and Fingers increases.

5. That

5. That on this eleventh Day the Inflammation and Pain ſenſibly abate, except in the Hands and Feet.

6. That when the Diſtemper proceeds regularly, and the Efforts of Nature are proſperous, the Scabbing goes on leiſurely, equally and uniformly.

Of the regular Confluent Small Pox.

§ 29. I am now in the next Place to give my Reader an hiſtorical Account of the CONFLUENT SMALL POX, when it proceeds regularly and well. In doing this I ſhall conſider this Kind likewiſe as conſiſting of four different STATES, or *Periods*, viz.

1. The Febrile State.
2. The Eruptive State.
3. The State of Maturation.
4. The State of Declination.

§ 30. 1. The FEBRILE STATE begins with ſome of the Symptoms ſpecified § 8. but in a more violent Degree, as their Cauſes are more violent, only it muſt be remember'd, that in this Kind of *Small Pox* neither *Epileptic Fits* do happen to Children, nor often a Propenſity to Sweat unto adult Perſons previous to the Eruption, as in the former Sort.

§ 31. Although the Fever in this Sort continues many Days after the Eruption, yet I reckon this firſt State to end, when the Eruption begins; becauſe the coming forth of the *Puſtules* makes a viſible and remarkable Difference in the Face of this Diſtemper.

§ 32. The firſt State in the *Confluent Small Pox* is conſiderably ſhorter than the firſt State of the *diſtinct* Kind, this ending moſt frequently on the ſecond or third Day after the Invaſion of this Diſtemper.

§ 33. The ſooner the Puſtules do appear, the more they will run together; but the longer it is before the Eruption begins, and the milder the Symptoms are in this *firſt State*, the more favourable the Circumſtances

of the Sick are like to be in the ſecond and third Periods.

§ 34. 2. The ERUPTIVE STATE begins with the firſt Appearance of any Puſtules, which commonly happens on the ſecond or third Day of this Sort, and continues till the fifth, or ſixth, or ſeventh Day.

§ 35. As the *Puſtules* are much more numerous in this Sort of *Small Pox* than in the former, ſo they are proportionably leſſer in Bulk; and their Growth in Proportion leſs, the Skin of the Face looks red and inflamed, with innumerable very ſmall and contiguous Bliſter-like Appearances.

§ 36. A plentiful *Spitting* comes on with this State, or in a Day or two after its Beginning, and runs thro' this Diſeaſe to its Declination.

§ 37. The Fever continues its Courſe, and is a neceſſary Means to attenuate the variolous Matter, and render its Particles excernible. In this Sort of *Small Pox* the variolous Particles are exceeding many: For the more ſtrong and more frequent Contractions of the Heart and Arteries, the quicker Motion of the Blood produce a greater Attrition of the Fluids, and manifeſtly tend to attenuate the Humours, that is, to leſſen the Coheſion between their component Parts: And indeed the ATTENUATION of the variolous Matter is the Effect of thoſe natural Operations, where they are ſufficiently ſtrong, and ſufficiently continued. Thus it is in Fevers attended with a ſtrong and quick Pulſe, if the Quantity of the morbific Particles be not ſo great as to overcome the natural Powers.

§ 38. The Fever is in ſome Patients too *weak*, and in others too *ſtrong*; but in the Caſe I am deſcribing, it is ſuppoſed to be of a *juſt Degree*, ſufficient to promote and carry on all neceſſary Excretions, *viz.* Excretions to the *Puſtules* for their Increaſe and Suppuration, and Excretions by the *ſalival* and *renal Glands*,

and

and perſpiratory Ducts, but not ſo violent as to render the Separation of the morbid Humours from the arterial Blood, by the ſmall excretory Veſſels, impracticable.

§ 39. During this State the Patient is thirſty, drinks freely, and ſpits plentifully; the *Puſtules* by little and little augment in Bulk; and towards the Period of this State the Redneſs abates on the upper part of the Puſtules, and of the Skin, where they are run together.

§ 40. 3. The STATE of MATURATION begins when the *cuticular Eruptions* are completely formed: *viz.* the fifth, ſixth, or ſeventh Day.

§ 41. The *Cuticula* changes Colour according to the *Quality*, and is elevated according to the *Quantity* of the variolous Matter, ejected by the excretory Ducts of the *Cutis*. But when the Diſtemper proceeds well, the Skin becomes whiter and whiter, till near the End of this State, or till the Time of *Scabbing* draws on, and then turns either into a browniſh yellow, or into a brown Colour.

§ 42. On the eighth, ſometimes on the ſeventh Day, the Face begins to ſwell, which Symptom therefore happens ſooner in this, than in the *diſtinct* Sort; As in like Manner does the Swelling of the Arms and Hands, *&c. viz.* on the ninth or tenth Day.

§ 43. As the Diſtemper proceeds, the Pain in the *Cutis* becomes more intenſe, and continues till the ſcabbed Matter falls off, which in this terrible Diſtemper happens not till after the twentieth Day.

§ 44. All this while the *Fever*, *Thirſt*, and *Spitting* continue, the Patient drinks freely, his Stomach is eaſy, he ſleeps moderately, goes to Stool ſeldom, makes Urine plentifully.

§ 45. 4. The STATE of DECLINATION I reckon to begin on the eleventh or twelfth Day, (as the Eruption

ruption began sooner or later) when the *variolous Matter* on the Face begins to grow dry and scab.

§ 46. But it must be remember'd, that the *Pustules* in other Parts of the external Superficies of the Body, do go on filling with new Matter, and suppurating for several Days after this State is begun.

§ 47. And it must be noted, that if *Pustules* have been form'd on the internal *Superficies* of the Body, as between the superficial Membranes of the *Mouth*, *Throat*, *Oesophagus*, *Stomach* and *Intestines*, there will then happen, about the twelfth, thirteenth, or sometimes fourteenth Day, a Looseness, which carries off the excreted suppurated Matter from the Stomach and Intestines; and Pieces of Skins, the Coverings of internal *Pustules*, like moist Scabs, will come off with the Stools, and variolous suppurated Matter with the Skins that inclosed it, will also about the same Time be discharged from the Mouth and Throat by *Spitting*.

§ 48. These *Evacuations* do always happen when there are internal *Pustules*, and the Distemper proceeds regularly, and the Efforts of the circulating Blood are prosperous; and as they are necessary, so they ought not to be check'd, but rather encouraged and promoted by Art.

§ 49. The Fever commonly remains some Days after the Beginning of this State; the Looseness more or less persists for three, four or five Days. The Patient has an easy Respiration; his Appetite is indifferently good, he drinks freely, sleeps moderately, makes Water liberally; his Mind and Spirits are calm; the Swelling of his Face, Hands, *&c.* go down leisurely; the variolous Matter ejected on the outward *Superficies* of the Body dries, and scabs slowly; and thus the morbid Particles having been sufficiently *attenuated*, and thoroughly evacuated, the sick Person recovers, and Nature triumphs over the Distemper.

§ 50. I

§ 50. I desire that my Reader will not forget that the foregoing historical Account of the *Confluent Small Pox*, is only on the Hypothesis that the Operations in the diseased Body are regular and effectual, and not disturbed by any threatening Incident. But such an orderly and happy Proceeding of Nature, is not often to be expected in this deploplorable Kind of the *Small Pox*, for it is what very rarely happens.

CHAP. II.

Of the general Indications *to be regarded in the Management of Persons under this Distemper, and of the natural Ways of Excretion, by which the variolous Humours are evacuated from the Blood.*

§ 51. THE general *Indications* to be regarded in treating Persons sick of the *Small Pox*, are evidently two, *viz.*

1. To ATTENUATE the variolous Particles, that is, to break, divide, and separate them into lesser and lesser Particles, till they are minute enough to pass easily through the excretory Vessels.

2. To EVACUATE those morbid Particles, which are sufficiently attenuated.

§ 52. According to these Indications, the *natural Operations* in the Body do proceed, when under variolous, as well as other Fevers.

§ 53. Those Endeavours of the circulating Blood, which are correspondent to these Indications, must be added with proper and suitable Remedies when they are wanted, and consequently such Medicines must be prescribed, and given to the Sick, as may *attenuate* the variolous Humours, and promote their Discharge

Diſcharge from the Blood, by thoſe Ways of Excretion, which the arterial Blood beneficially uſes in this Diſtemper.

§ 54. Theſe are,

1. By inſenſible Perſpiration.
2. By ſenſible Perſpiration with the Breath.
3. By Sweating.
4. By cutaneous Eruptions.
5. By Spitting.
6. By Urine.
7. By Stool.

Not that all theſe different Excretions happen in both Kinds of the *Small Pox*, for carrying off the variolous Matter, much leſs that they are all uſed in every Patient under this Diſeaſe; but moſt of them are needful, and do occur to variolous Perſons that recover. In ſome Patients *theſe*, in *others* thoſe Ways of *Excretion*, are chiefly uſed.

§ 55. The firſt *Evacuations* of the variolous Particles from the Blood are,

1. By inſenſible Perſpiration.
2. By ſenſible Perſpiration with the Breath.
3. By Sweating, in the diſtinct Sort of *Small Pox*. Theſe three I reckon one Claſs of Excretions in this Diſtemper.

1. By Insensible Perspiration, the moſt ſubtile Particles of the morbid Matter are expell'd the Body; and that a conſiderable Diſcharge is made this Way may be concluded, 1. From the Smell of the Linnen, *&c.* taken from the Sick, even where there happens no Sweating. 2. From the *regular* and *gradual* Abatement of the Parts ſwelled, as *Head*, *Arms*, *Hands*, &c. which Abatement of theſe Swellings is not the Effect of any Return of the Humour inwards into the Blood again by any recurrent Veſſels, but the Conſequence of the *Evaporation* of the variolous Particles thro' the Perſpiratory Paſſages. For if it was otherwiſe

the

the ſame ill Symptoms would follow this Abatement, which do ſucceed a ſudden ſinking of the Puſtules, and the Decreaſe of the Swellings, when it is *irregular* and ſudden. 3. The *drying* and *ſcabbing* of the ſuppurated Puſtules proceeds from the inſenſible Evaporation of the ſmaller Particles thro' the Pores of the *Epidermis*, which is another Proof of the Point; for if the Pores of thoſe Parts of the *Epidermis*, which are elevated from the *Cutis*, (by the Matter of the Puſtules) though mortified, are open enough to admit an Evaporation thro' them, without which the Puſtules could not dry and ſcab, there is no Reaſon to doubt the other cuticular Pores being ſufficiently open, for venting thoſe ſubtile Particles which are emitted thro' the perſpiratory Ducts.

It muſt be granted indeed that the Pores mentioned may, by ſeveral Cauſes, be cloſed, and that the perſpiratory *Tubuli* may be obſtructed; but they ſhould not be ſo; and they are not ſo when the Circumſtances of the Body are in due Order.

§ 56. Therefore ſince the variolous Humours are in Part carried off by inſenſible Perſpiration § 55. it muſt needs be of great Importance to promote this Way of Excretion. I may add, that ſince this Excretion is one of the largeſt, as has been demonſtrated, it follows that to preſerve *inſenſible Inſpiration* in its natural State, and juſt Meaſure, is of greater Moment to the Welfare of the Body than any other particular *Excretion:* Which is a Matter deſerving ſober Conſideration.

§ 57. 2. Another Way by which the variolous Particles are carried off is SENSIBLE PERSPIRATION with the Breath: Tho' this has been but little animadverted on till of late, yet a conſiderable Diſcharge is made from the Lungs in *Expiration*, ſuppoſing the morbid Humours ſufficiently attenuated: But

But that there is an Evacuation made this Way in the Small Pox is evident: 1. From that ſtrong and peculiar Scent of the Breath of Perſons under the Small Pox, which Smell, obvious to any curious Obſerver, cannot proceed from any Thing but variolous Particles emitted from the Blood, and mixed with the Air in the Lungs. 2. From thoſe humid Particles, which manifeſtly ſtick to a Looking-Glaſs, when held againſt the Breath of any Body. 3. From the Matter expectorated from the Lungs, and ſpit out.

§ 58. Hence therefore it follows, that it is very proper and needful to give the Sick ſuch Medicines, as may *attenuate* the morbid Humours, ſo as to render them capable of paſſing thro' thoſe numberleſs Pores, wherewith the pulmonary Membranes do abound.

§ 59. Here let me tell my Reader, that I call this Excretion *ſenſible Perſpiration*, becauſe the Matter perſpir'd thro' the Membranes of the Lungs, is diſcernible to our Senſes, *viz.* our *Smelling* and *Sight*; and indeed that Diſcharge, which we call inſenſible Perſpiration is generally diſcernible by our Smell.

§ 60. 3. Another Evacuation, which happens pretty frequently to Perſons under the *Diſtinct Small Pox*, is by SWEATING, which in an aqueous Fluid carries off conſiderable Quantities of variolous Particles, as may rationally be concluded from the peculiar Scent of the *Sweat* of Perſons in this Diſtemper, like that of their Breath. A Youth an Apprentice was taken ill of the *Small Pox*, ſweated pretty freely, and therefore chang'd his Linnen, and not apprehending the Nature of his Illneſs, he went the ſecond or third Day after the Invaſion home to his Friends. His Miſtreſs, who took away the Shirt in which he had ſweated, perceiv'd a very ſtrange and diſagreeable *Smell*; and tho' ſhe had no Suſpi-

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cion of the *Small Pox* to impreſs her Imagination, yet was infected by it, and fell ſick of the Diſtemper, and was my Patient under it. Which Inſtance proves that variolous Effluvia do come off with the Sweat.

§ 61. Hence (§ 60.) then it muſt be inferr'd that ſweating in the *Diſtinct Small Pox*, ought by ſuitable Remedies, very moderately, to be encouraged.

§ 62. The ſecond Claſs, or intermediate Ways of *Excretion* in the *Small Pox*, are theſe two, *viz.*

1. By CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS.
2. By SPITTING.

By calling theſe *intermediate*, I would not be underſtood to apprehend that the foregoing Evacuations ceaſed, when theſe do begin; for they in a regular Proceeding do more or leſs continue thro' the whole Courſe of this Diſtemper. But by the Expreſſion, I mean that theſe are the moſt remarkable Evacuations during the ſecond and third State of this Diſeaſe; as the Excretions by *Urine* and *Stool* are chiefly uſed in the State of Declination.

§ 63. 1. Evacuation by CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS is an eſſential Point in this Diſtemper, as is evident from a long continued Series of Obſervations: It is undeniably manifeſt that the *variolous Particles*, tho' they ſhould be of a ſimilar *Texture* and *Figure*, yet are very different in *Size* and *Bulk*, ſome being greater, and others leſſer.

§ 64. Hence it is that ſome *variolous Particles* are expelled thro' the perſpiratory Ducts, the Diameter of whoſe Cavities is ſmaller, while others only can be, and are now excreted by Veſſels of a larger Diameter.

§ 65. Hence alſo appears the Cauſe of the Formation of the Puſtules, *viz.* that a conſiderable Quantity of *variolous Particles*, tho' minute enough to paſs thro' the Cavities of the Glands and excre-

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tory Veſſels of the *Cutis*, yet are too large to go thro' the Pores of the *Cuticula*; and therefore remain between the *Skins*, and by continual Additions of *Particles* of like Magnitude they form thoſe *Tubercles*, which afterwards ſuppurate and ſcab. This ſeems to be a juſt Account of this *Phænomenon*; becauſe if the Particles, which conſtitute the Puſtules, were ſmall enough to paſs eaſily thro' the Pores of the *Cuticula*, there can no Reaſon be aſſign'd why they are not by the Appulſe of freſh Matter diſcharged, either by inſenſible Perſpiration, or with the Sweat.

§ 66. The Importance of carrying on this *Excretion* to its full Period, is manifeſt from thoſe frightful and threatning Symptoms, which happen, when the Diſcharge of the variolous Matter this Way is by any incidental Cauſe hinder'd or retarded; and from thoſe terrible Effects, which follow a ſudden ſinking of the Puſtules, *i. e.* the Return of the morbid Particles into the Blood.

§ 67. 2. The other intermediate Evacuation is by SPITTING. When the foregoing Ways of Excretion, treated of § 65, and 66. are not ſufficient to free the Blood from the morbid Humours (as they never are ſufficient in the *Confluent Small Pox*, nor in the higheſt Degrees of the diſtinct Kind) then conſiderable Quantities of the pocky Particles, if duly attenuated, are partly waſhed thro' the *ſalival Glands*, thro' the ſmall emiſſary Ducts, from the *Tongue*, *Palate*, *Gums*, *Lips*, the milliary *Glandules* of the *Uvula*, *&c.* into the Mouth; and partly emitted from the Blood thro' the *Pores* of the *Pulmonary Membranes*, all which excreted Matter is caſt out by *Spitting*.

§ 68. This is ſo important and beneficial an Evacuation, that they who have it plentifully, and continued through the third and a ſufficient part of the fourth Periods, ſeldom dye of this Diſtemper, tho'

other

other Circumſtances have a threatning Appearance: And therefore,

§ 69. This *Excretion* muſt, by all fit Means, be induſtriouſly promoted.

§ 70. The third and laſt ſort of natural and beneficial *Evacuations* in the *Small Pox*, are theſe following, *viz.*

1. By URINE.

2. By STOOL; principally made uſe of in the State of Declination.

§ 71. 1. By URINE. It muſt here be remember'd, that from the Blood in the capillary Branches of the emulgent Arteries, is driven into the renal *Tubuli* a large Quantity of an aqueous Fluid, mix'd with Saline and any other Sorts of Corpuſcles that are minute enough to enter their Orifices, and paſs thro' them.

§ 72. Therefore ſince it is certain, that variolous Particles are excreted by Veſſels whoſe Cavities are ſmaller than thoſe of the Kidneys, it follows, that a proportional Part of them, do go off this Way with the Urine, thro' the whole Courſe of this Diſtemper, from the Beginning to the End.

§ 73. The Reaſon why this Evacuation is increas'd in the Declination of the *Small Pox* ſeems evidently to be this, *viz.* that other excretory Veſſels are obſtructed, (as many of the perſpiratory Ducts are by Scabs, *&c.*) and their Excretions diminiſhed.

§ 74. 2. Another Way of Evacuation, which Nature uſes in the Declination of this Diſeaſe is by STOOL. A LOOSENESS frequently happening in the Beginning of this *State*, both in the *Confluent Small Pox*, and in the higheſt Degrees of the *Diſtinct Kind*.

§ 75. This LOOSENESS proceeds partly from internal Puſtules ſuppurated and broken, and partly from morbid Humours emptied into the Cavity of the Inteſtines by the inteſtinal Glands and excretory Ducts there ſituated, and alſo from the Diminution of

other Excretions. This Discharge therefore is necessary to supply the Deficiencies of other Excretions, and to carry off the Relicts of the Disease, and consequently must by no means be check'd (unless it be excessive and productive of ill Symptoms) but rather encourag'd.

§ 76. Thus I have set before my Reader the *general* INDICATIONS to be regarded in the *Small Pox*; and those natural *Evacuations*, or Ways of *Excretion*, by which the Blood ejects the variolous Humours, and which are to be regarded, and, in their proper Seasons, promoted by suitable Medicines.

CHAP. III.

In which are laid down some general Rules correspondent to the Indications treated of in the foregoing Chapter, and fit to be observed in the Management of Persons under the Small Pox, *as also some particular Rules relating to the four remarkable Periods of this Distemper.*

§ 77. HAving remark'd the general Indications which are to be regarded in the *Small Pox*, deduced from the natural Operations in human Bodies under this Distemper, both as to the *Attenuation* of the variolous Humours, and the *Evacuation* of them; it will be proper for me in the next Place, to set before my Reader such *Rules* as correspond with those Indications, and are fit to be observed in variolous Cases.

§ 78. These Rules I shall divide into two Sorts:

1. Those which relate to the Distemper in general, and are fit to be observed through the whole Course of it.

2. Those

2. Thoſe which chiefly reſpect this, or that particular State of this Diſeaſe. *Vide* § 87, 90, *&c.*

§ 79. I. I ſhall lay down the Rules which relate to the *Small Pox* in general, and are fit to be obſerv'd thro' the whole Courſe of it. The ſubject Matter of theſe is threefold, *viz.*

I. The AIR.

II. The ALIMENT.

III. The CLOTHING; each of great Importance to the Patient.

§ 80. I. As to the AIR. The following Directions may deſerve Notice and Conſideration, *viz.*

1. That the *Air* of the Chamber, in which the Patient lodges, be brought into a *temperate* Quality, between warm and cool, if the Fever and Pulſe are moderate, neither too high nor too low.

2. That the *Air* be reduced to a greater or leſſer Degree of *Coldneſs*, according as the Exceſs of the Rarefaction of the Blood is more or leſs, which may be diſcover'd by the Quickneſs of the Pulſe, Fulneſs of the Arteries, and Heat of the Body.

3. That the *Air* be made *warm*, inclining to Heat, more or leſs, according as Circumſtances require, that is, if the Pulſe is too ſlow, and the Heat of the Body too little; if there are Signs of the Bloods being too thick, and if *Sweating* or a gentle ſenſible Perſpiration appears ſerviceable to the Sick.

4. That in obſerving the foregoing Particulars of regulating the Temperament of the *Air*, great Regard muſt be had to the Seaſon of the Year, and the Circumſtances of the Seaſon.

§ 81. They who keep all Patients (though under different and contrary Symptoms) in *Air* of one and the ſame Temperature, muſt of Neceſſity prejudice many. Nothing can be more prepoſterous, than to make the *Air cold* for Perſons who want to have their Blood render'd thinner, and to have Perſpiration and Sweating promoted; OR to make

the *Air hot* for People whoſe Blood is too much rarefied, and where the Fever is violent and raging. The Temperament of the *Air* muſt be accommodated to the Circumſtances of the Patient; the doing which requires a nice Judgment.

§ 82. II. As to ALIMENT. The Obſervation of the following Rules may be of great Uſe unto the Sick.

Rule I. That the FOOD be ſuch as is eaſy to be digeſted. For it is evident from Facts, and the Nature of the Caſe, that the *concoctive Faculties* are weak, and languid, in Perſons under ſuch grievous Sickneſs, as the *Confluent Small Pox*, and the *higheſt Degrees* of the *Diſtinct Kind*. A Food therefore that is too ſtrong in *Quality*, will be productive of very ill Effects in the Patient, and conſequently muſt be avoided. For Food too ſtrong (*i. e.* whoſe Parts are not eaſily reduced into a chylous Subſtance by the diſſolvent Juices of the Stomach) will oppreſs the Stomach, create loathing, and become a crude indigeſted Maſs, and will fill the Blood with a viſcid, or acrid Chyle, and diſorder the Head, and ſink the Spirits, and obſtruct the Excretory Paſſages, and cauſe Repletion, and counter-act all the Indications of proper Aliment, and ſo may bring on various ill Symptoms. Indeed when the Puſtules are very few, and the Fever is gone, and the Appetite ſtrong, a greater Liberty may be indulged. But where the Diſtemper is violent, there great Caution muſt be uſed. It is much ſafer to give what the concoctive Faculties can digeſt with Pleaſure, than to give what equals or exceeds their Strength. For the human Body can long ſubſiſt, and that with Vigour and Alacrity, only by Foods of moſt eaſy Digeſtion. Here it muſt be noted, that there is a very great Difference in the Quality of the *diſſolvent Juices* of different Perſons and Conſtitutions, whence it ſometimes happens that that Food is very eaſily digeſted

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by one, which is hard of Digeſtion to another; and the Appetites of People coveting different Sorts of Food, ſome this, and others that, do diſcover which Sort generally is moſt congruous to their particular Conſtitutions; and Phyſicians ought to have a Regard thereunto. This Obſervation correſponds with that Aphoriſm of *Hippocrates*, viz. Τὸ σμικρῷ χεῖρον, ἢ πόμα, ἢ σιτίον, ἥδιον ἦ, τῶν βελτιόνων μᾶλλον, ἀηδεστέρων ἦ, μᾶλλον αἱρετέον, Sect. II. Aphor. 38. teaching Phyſicians to allow their Patients ſuch Meats and Drinks as are moſt grateful to 'em, tho' otherwiſe leſs ſuitable, rather than to enjoin them a Food more ſuitable, but leſs pleaſant to their Stomachs: But generally a moiſt or liquid Diet, is fitteſt for Perſons afflicted with Fevers, according to what *Hippocrates* ſays, *Sect.* I. *Aphor.* 16. Αἱ ὑγραὶ δίαιται πᾶσι τοῖσι πυρετοῖσι ξυμφέρουσι.

§ 83. Foods therefore proper for Perſons under the *Small Pox*, are ſuch as theſe following.

1. *Oatmeal Gruel*, made by boiling half an Ounce of bruiſed Oatmeal in three quarters of a Pint of Water, till it come to half a Pint. Unto which, when ſtrain'd, may be added a few Grains of common Salt, one Drachm of freſh Butter, and one or two Drachms of fine Sugar. If the ſick Perſon deſires it, and his Stomach will bear it, a few thin Slices of white Bread may be put into it, or the Sugar may be omitted as he pleaſes.

2. *Bread Gruel*, made by boiling one Ounce of the Crum of ſtale white Bread grated, in three Quarters of a Pint of Water till it come to half a Pint, which after it has been ſtrain'd, may be ſweeten'd, ſeaſon'd, and drank, as the *Oatmeal Gruel*, and either with or without any Pieces of Bread in it.

3. *Rice Gruel*, made by boiling one Ounce of Rice groſly powder'd in twenty Ounces of Water till it come to a Pint, which is to be ſtrain'd, and ſeaſon'd as the former.

4. *Millet Gruel*, made by boiling one Ounce of Millet Seeds (after they have been well beaten in a Mortar) in twenty Ounces of fair Water till it comes to a Pint, which is to be ſtrain'd and ſweeten'd to the Patient's Palate, as the foregoing; and may be drank either with or without Butter. Theſe two laſt are very proper when there is an *unſeaſonable Looſeneſs*, and an undue Laxity of the Fibres of the Stomach and Inteſtines; but in ſuch Caſes it will be beſt to omit mixing any *Butter* with them, and to add a little Juice of Lemon, or of *Sevil Oranges*.

5. *Barley Gruel*, made by boiling one Ounce either of *Pearl*, or *French* Barley bruiſed in a Pint of Water till it comes to three Quarters of a Pint, which is then to be ſtrain'd and ſeaſon'd, as the former.

6. *Milk Porridge*, made by adding four, ſix, or eight Ounces of Milk to half a Pint of ſtrained Oatmeal Gruel, and then boiling them together for two or three Minutes, which may then be eaten with thin Slices of white Bread, or drank without the Bread: Or the *Milk Porridge* may be made by boiling half an Ounce of bruiſed Oatmeal in half a Pint of Milk, and half a Pint of Water mixed for the Space of ten or twelve Minutes, and then ſtraining off the Decoction.

7. *Almond Milk*, made in the following Manner: Take Sweet Almonds blanch'd in Number twenty, white Poppy Seeds two Drachms, Barley Water fourteen Ounces, ſtrong Cinamon Water, and Sugar of Pearls, of each one Ounce, make according to Art an Emulſion, of which four Ounces warm'd may be given to the Sick three or four times a Day. This is very proper when Bliſtering Plaiſters have been applied.

8. *Pippin Milk*, take the Pulp of one large Pippin that has been roaſted, or of two leſſer, put it into twelve Ounces of Milk and four Ounces of Water, after they have been mixed, and made pretty warm,

then

then ſweeten the Mixture to the Palate of the Sick for Uſe. This is a grateful ſort of Diet, and very proper when the Rarefaction of the Blood is too great. It attenuates, promotes Expectoration, and the Expulſion of the variolous Humours into the Puſtules.

9. *Panada*, made by boiling two Ounces of the Crum of ſtale white Bread in twelve Ounces of Water till they are intimately mixed, then adding two or three Spoonfuls of White Wine, and two Drachms of fine Sugar; this is a pretty Cordial Diet in the Declination of the Diſtemper.

10. *Oatmeal Caudle*, ſmaller or ſtronger, made by adding to half a Pint of Oatmeal Gruel, four or ſix Ounces of Small Beer, or Ale, and then adding eight or ten Grains of grated Nutmeg, boiling the Mixture for the Space of two or three Minutes, and then ſweetening it to the Reliſh of the Patient.

11. Wine Whey. This may be made either with *Canary*, or *Mountain*, or *White Wine*, in the following Manner: Take two Ounces of one or other of the Wines ſpecify'd, mix the Wine with the ſame Quantity of Water, ſo mixed and made hot, pour them into half a Pint of boiling Milk, boil all together till the Curd ſeparates, and then ſtrain off the Whey for Uſe, leaving the Curd as not fit for the Sick. A Coffee-Diſh, or four Ounces of this warmed, may now and then, as a Cordial Drink, be given to the Patient, when his Circumſtances do need it.

12. Wine Caudle, which may be made in the ſame Manner as the Oatmeal Caudle, (*See Partic.* 10.) three Ounces of which may be given at a time in the Declination of the *Small Pox*, or at any other Seaſon when the Blood will bear, and doth need ſuch a Refreſhment.

13. Pippin posset, made by boiling a large Pippin (that has been par'd and ſliced) in a Pint of Milk, or in three Parts Milk, and one Part Water, till the Curd ſeparate, and then ſtrain off the Whey

for Uſe. This is a pleaſant Liquor, moderately cooling, attenuating, deterging, and fit to promote the Evacuation of the variolous Particles.

14. MUTTON BROTH, made by boiling one Pound of the Crag End of a Neck of *Mutton*, and two Ounces of the Crum of ſtale white Bread in three Pints of Water till it come to a Quart, and then ſtraining it for Uſe. A quarter, or half a Pint of this Broth, according to the Appetite of the Patient, either with ſome thin Slices of Bread, and a few Grains of Salt, or without, may be given at a time.

15. CHICKEN BROTH, made by boiling a flea'd Chick, weighing about eight, ten or twelve Ounces, and two Ounces of the Crum of ſtale white Bread, or an Ounce and half of Pearl Barley in three Pints of Water, till it come to a Quart, the ſtrain'd Liquor may be uſed as the Mutton Broth.

16. A Slice of *Bread* toaſted, then dipp'd in Water, and a little melted Butter poured on it; or a light *Bread Pudding*, or a Toaſt rubb'd with Nutmeg in fine mild *Ale*, or in *Ale* and *Small Beer* mixed together, may be given as Food for Change, unto Perſons whoſe Stomachs and Pulſes will bear it.

§ 84. To what has been mention'd of *Food*, or *Liquids*, which evidently have a nutritive Faculty, I ſhall add ſuch DRINKS as are proper for Perſons under the *Small Pox*, and which may ſerve to render the *Chyle* thinner, to dilute the Blood, and promote both the *Attenuation* and *Excretion* of the variolous Humours. The Liquors I mean, are theſe following.

1. *Small Beer*, of an Amber Colour, clear and fine, not new, but rather old, provided it be well hopp'd, and not ſtale, nor ſour. This will agree with ſome Bodies very well, and therefore may be allowed unto ſuch to drink freely of it. But with others, eſpecially where the Blood is too much rarefied, it will not agree, but rather increaſe their Fever,

and

and render them delirious. Such Perſons therefore muſt forbear it. The beſt Method is to give the Sick but a ſmall Draught of it at firſt, and according to the Effects of it, they may either drink more freely, or wholly abſtain from it.

2. *A Decoction of Pippins*, made by boiling two Pippins, that have been par'd and ſliced, in a Quart of Water, and then ſtrain'd off, to which may be added, ſome Wine, when Occaſion requires. This is a pleaſant Liquor, it quenches Thirſt, it attenuates, it promotes Expectoration, and the filling of the Puſtules, and alſo Excretion by the perſpiratory Ducts.

3. *Hot Water*, half a Pint for a common Draught on ſome Occaſions is very uſeful. I can aſſure my Readers from Experience, that ſometimes it ſenſibly produces *Dilution* and *Excretion*; and as it admirably dilutes, ſo it is of ſignal Service againſt Loathings and Sickneſs at the Stomach, and is an excellent Remedy in ſtomachic Pains. Here let me obſerve that *warm Water* drank to the Quantity of three or four Quarts often proves an eaſy Vomit, but that ſupp'd up *hot* by little and little, to the Quantity of a Pint, it is an admirable *Anti-Emetic*. For by diluting the ſtimulating Matter, it takes off the Irritation of the nervous Fibres of the Stomach, and conſequently the Urgings to vomit. But I recommend the Uſe of it in the *Small Pox* only, when Circumſtances ſhall require it.

4. The common *Infuſion* of Green Tea. This dilutes well, deterges the Coats of the Stomach and Inteſtines, ſtrengthens the Fibres, and is very proper where there is too great a Propenſity to Sleep, and when the Spirits are dull, and not ſufficiently active, and then ſhould be liberally drank.

5. Sage Tea. This Infuſion made in the common Way, either with the broad leaved red *Sage*, or with the narrow leaved, call'd *Sage of Virtue*. This Liquor

Liquor deterges, attenuates, braces the muſcular *Fibrillæ*, gives a Briſkneſs to the Spirits, and promotes a *Diaphoreſis:* It is proper when the Pulſe is either too *ſlow*, or too *feeble*. If the Pulſe is too quick, this Sort of Tea may be acidulated with the *Juice* of *Oranges* or *Lemons*, or elſe it may be made with the Decoction of Pippins inſtead of ſimple Water, and ſweeten'd to the Reliſh of the Patient.

6. The Emollient Tea. Take of *Mallow Leaves*, waſh'd and cut pretty ſmall, two Drachms; of *Pennyroyal*, or of the Tops of Hyſſop, one Drachm; of boiling Water half a Pint; let them ſtand together in an hot Digeſtion for a quarter of an Hour. A Diſh of this Tea ſweeten'd to the Palate is proper in the State of *Maturation*, and when the Patient is at any time afflicted with griping Pains in his Stomach or Bowels.

7. The common Pectoral *Decoction* preſcribed in the *Pharmac. Londinenſis* is very proper, and may be ſerviceble where there is an *Hoarſeneſs*, or Difficulty of Breathing, or when the Humours are very acrimonious; four Spoonfuls may be drank once every two or three Hours, as the Caſe may require.

8. A ſmall Decoction of Hartſhorn made with two Ounces of the Shavings of Hartſhorn, decocted in two Quarts of Spring Water till they come to one, then ſtrain'd through a Sieve. To the ſtrain'd Liquor may be added one or two Ounces of the Juice of Lemons, or of four Oranges, and three or four, or ſix Ounces of *White*, or *Rheniſh Wines*, or ſo much as will bring the Liquor to the Strength of ſmall Beer, which may be ſweeten'd to the Palate of the Patient, and ſometimes uſed for common Drink, when the Pulſe will bear it.

9. The Emollient Drink. Take of Liquorice Roots and Marſh-Mallow Roots ſliced, of each *two Drachms*; *Figs* ſliced *two Ounces*; *Raiſons* of the *Sun*, (the Seeds taken out) one Ounce; boil theſe

Ingre-

Ingredients for a quarter of an Hour in three Quarts of Barley Water, and then ſtrain off the Liquor for Uſe. This may very fitly be uſed in the State of Maturation, more eſpecially where there is Reaſon to think, that Puſtules are form'd on the Membranes of the *Œſophagus*, *Ventricle*, and *Inteſtines*, &c.

10. The Vinous Mixture. Take of Spring Water one Quart, of *Canary*, or White or Rheniſh Wine, two, three, ſix or eight Ounces; Syrup of the Juice of Lemons, Syrup Balſamic, of each one Ounce; mix theſe together for a Drink to be taken warm.

11. The Barley Water. Take common Barley Water one Quart, Canary Wine two Ounces, Syrup of Elder-Berries, Syrup Balſamic, of each one Ounce; mix them for a Drink to be taken warm.

12. The Milky Liquor, which is one Part Milk and two Parts Water, boil'd together for Uſe, and to be drank warm.

13. Cordial Drinks may be either *Mountain*, or *Canary*, or *Red Port* Wine: A Glaſs of either of theſe Wines (according to incidental Circumſtances) may now and then be given to the Patient cold, if he has, according to that common Vice, been accuſtomed to *hard Drinking*, (as that Sort of People are pleaſed to call their Exceſſes) and if his Pulſe will bear it; or the Wine may be diluted more or leſs with fair Water for Uſe; or it may be mull'd with a little Nutmeg, or a Clove, and that either with or without Water, (as beſt ſuits the Caſe of the Patient) and drank hot, after it has been ſweeten'd with fine Sugar to his Palate, three or four Spoonfuls at a time.

§ 85. Having thus ſpecified a Variety of *Foods* and *Drinks* ſufficient to anſwer all common Occaſions in the *Small Pox*, I ſhall proceed to lay down ſome other Rules, relating to the Diet of the Sick. (§ 82.) Therefore,

Rule

Rule II. If the APPETITE and digeſtive Faculty of the Patient be very weak and languid, give him his Food in ſmaller Quantities, and oftner; *e. g.* three or four Spoonfuls every Hour, more or leſs, as he is able to take and digeſt it.

Rule III. That he drink liberally of thoſe LIQUIDS, which are moſt ſuitable to his preſent Circumſtances, *i. e.* two or three Quarts, or more, in the Space of twenty four Hours, as his Stomach is able to take and carry it off; the *Quantity* to be more or leſs, according to the Age, Size and Capacity of the Patient. But drinking plentifully is a neceſſary Means to dilute the animal Fluids, and promote the Evacuation of the variolous Humours.

Rule IV. That the FOODS and DRINKS be more or leſs of the *warm* and *ſpirituous* Sorts, as the Pulſe is too ſlow or too quick, too weak or too ſtrong; and as the *Patient*, during his Health, was more or leſs accuſtomed to the drinking ſtrong and ſpirituous Liquors.

Rule V. That upon giving WINE, either cold or hot, and indeed upon giving any other ſort of CORDIALS, ſtrict Obſervation muſt be made of the Effects, that ſo all Exceſs, both as to the Quantity and Quality of ſtimulating Things may be avoided, and that the pernicious Conſequences of over-doing may be prevented.

§ 86. III. The CLOTHING of the ſick Perſon is another Point of great Moment, whether he be in the Bed or out of it; and I think the following Rules fit to be obſerved in the Management of Perſons under the *Small Pox*; but before I mention them, let me obſerve, that the Patient ſhould not be confin'd to the Bed, before the Number of Puſtules or other Circumſtances make it needful. For riſing, and ſitting upright in a Chair, and walking a little, as Strength will admit, do conduce much to preſerve him from *Deliriums*, and that Suppreſſion of Urine, which

which ſometimes happens unto Perſons in this Diſtemper, and do render the Bed more eaſy and refreſhing. But if the Weather be cold and windy, or if the Sick cannot bear the Fatigue of riſing; or if on any Account the Patient's *Riſing* is like to check *Perſpiration*, and the Expulſion of the variolous Particles, it will be beſt for him to keep in his Bed.

Some Perſons, it may be, do imagine that riſing out of Bed and ſitting up, hinders Perſpiration, (which is abſolutely neceſſary in this Diſtemper, as well as in moſt Fevers,) and therefore muſt not be admitted.

In Anſwer to this, I beg Leave to obſerve, that riſing out of Bed, and ſitting up, cannot hinder Perſpiration, when the Temperament of the Air in the Chamber is ſo warm as to keep the perſpiratory Pores open. For lying in Bed promotes Perſpiration only as the Warmth of it keeps open the excretory Pores of the *Epidermis*, and quickens the Circulation of the Fluids; which Effects are likewiſe produced by the like Degree of Warmth in the Temperament of the Air; conſequently the hindering Perſpiration cannot reaſonably be objected againſt the Patient's riſing and ſitting up, if due Care be taken to have the Air of the Room ſo warm, as ſufficiently to maintain Perſpiration.

The Rules I propoſe in Reference to the Clothing of the Patient, are theſe; *viz.*

Rule 1. If the *Fever* and *Pulſe* are moderate, and the Weather temperate as to Heat and Cold, let the Quantity of Bed-cloths be the ſame the Patient uſed in Time of Health.

Rule 2. If the Fever is too ſtrong, the Blood too much rarefied, and the Weather is hot, the uſual Quantity of *Bed-cloths* may ſomewhat be abated.

Rule 3. If the Pulſe and Fever are too low, and the Weather cold, the uſual Quantity of *Bed-cloths* may very properly be increaſed to promote Perſpiration, and the Growth of the Puſtules.

Theſe Rules are alſo proper to be obſerved in Reference to the Apparel of the Sick when out of Bed.

§ 87. II. The *particular Directions* (§ 78.) relating to the different States or Periods of the *Small Pox*, I ſhall divide into four Sorts, according to the Number of thoſe *Periods*, and lay them before my Reader in their proper Order.

§ 88. But here I beg Leave to premiſe a few Things, the Conſideration of which may render the Congruity of my Advices more evident.

1. Firſt then let it be obſerved that the Increaſe of any one *Excretion* beyond its natural and due Proportion, commonly produces a Diminution of ſome other *Excretion*. Therefore,

2. When *Excretion* by Stool from the Glands of the *Inteſtines* is neceſſary, it is then very abſurd, and improper to endeavour throwing the Patient into a Sweat by *Sudorificks*. Becauſe ſuch a Method, if it ſucceeds, will probably ſtop the Excretion ſuppos'd to be neceſſary. *vid.* No. 1. immediately foregoing.

3. So when Excretion by the *Perſpiratory Ducts*, and *cuticular Vents* is neceſſary to carry off from the Arteries any febrile Matter, or morbid Humours, it is then improper, and of dangerous Conſequence unto the Sick to promote Excretion by the Glands of the *Inteſtines*. Becauſe when the inteſtinal Excretion, ſtimulated and forced by ſuch Medicines, is much augmented, the Excretion to the external Superficies is proportionably diminiſhed. *vid.* No. 1. immediately foregoing.

4. For the ſame Reaſons PHLEBOTOMY is an improper and hazardous *Evacuation*, (except where there is a *Plethora*) while the carrying on *Excretion* to the external *Superficies* is neceſſary to the Safety and Welfare of the Sick. Conſequently it is incongruous near the Acceſs, and during the Progreſs of the *Eruptive State*, and thro' the *State of Maturation*; becauſe

cauſe all this Time a Diſcharge of the variolous Humours to the outward Superficies of the Body is of the greateſt Moment to the ſick Perſon's Recovery; and becauſe *Bleeding* produces a *Revulſion* from the exterior Parts into the ſanguiferous Veſſels, which will unavoidably be attended with a Return of a proportional Quantity of variolous Particles into the Blood, as the Loſs of the Blood is like to hinder the Attenuation of the morbific Humours, which Effect is to be dreaded and prevented as much as poſſible.

5. Thoſe *Excretions* of morbid Humours are of the greateſt Moment, and ought chiefly to be promoted, which being regularly performed, do render the Recovery of the Sick moſt certain: and nothing muſt be done to, or for the Sick which may either diſturb, check, or leſſen them. Conſequently,

6. As in the *febrile State* of the *Small Pox* Excretions by PERSPIRATION *ſenſible* and *inſenſible*, and alſo by very gentle *Sweat* in adult Perſons under the diſtinct Pox, are of the greateſt Service; (*vid.* § 55, 56, 57, 60.) ſo theſe ſhould principally be aſſiſted by ſuitable Methods and Medicines. And,

7. As in the *Eruptive State*, beſides the Evacuations forenamed, (§ 88. Partic. 6.) Diſcharges of variolous Matter into *Puſtules*, and by *Spitting* do become moſt important, ſo they ought induſtriouſly to be promoted by all proper Means, and every Thing avoided that may abate or hinder them.

8. That as the *Excretions* ſpecified (§ 88. No. 6, 7.) are alſo very beneficial unto the Sick, when carried on thro' the State of *Maturation* (*vid.* § 63, 66, 67, 68.) ſo the Continuance of them thro' the Courſe of this Period muſt likewiſe be diligently endeavoured.

9. That as Diſcharges by *Urine* and *Stool*, do become the moſt uſeful in the State of *Declination*, (vid. § 71, 72, 73, 74, 75.) ſo in this laſt Period of the Diſtemper

ſtemper theſe Evacuations ought carefully and prudently to be encouraged.

§ 89. Having premiſed the Particulars foregoing, § 88. I proceed now to lay down (according to the Method propoſed § 87.) the PARTICULAR DIRECTIONS relating to the four different STATES of the *Small Pox*, of theſe in their Order. And therefore,

§ 90. 1. I begin with thoſe *Rules*, the Obſervavation of which may be uſeful to the Sick in the FEBRILE STATE, or firſt Part of this Diſtemper; theſe are the following.

Rule 1. In the Beginning of this Diſtemper, if there be a *Plethora*, let *ſix*, *eight*, *ten* or *twelve Ounces* of BLOOD, *more* or *leſs*, be taken from the Sick (by the *Lancet*, or by *Cupping*) according as the *Plethora* is more or leſs. For too great a Quantity of *Blood* produces too large an *Extenſion* of the ſanguine Veſſels, a *Compreſſion* of the adjacent Nerves and Lymphaticks, too much reſiſts the Contraction of the Arteries, and therefore renders the *Circulation* difficult, and often cauſes a Rupture of ſome capillary Veſſels; which Circumſtances do manifeſt that a *Plethora* doth very much obſtruct the Attenuation and Expulſion of the variolous Matter, and conſequently proper Methods muſt immediately be us'd for removing it. And for this Purpoſe *Phlebotomy* is a ſpeedy, ſuitable and ſafe Remedy. It is a ſuitable Remedy, becauſe it immediately diminiſhes the Quantity of Blood; it is alſo a ſafe Means, becauſe the *Circulation* will thereby become more free and eaſie; the *Action* of the *Heart* and *Arteries* more ſtrong and vigorous; the *Attenuation* and *Excretion* of the morbid Humours more probable.

§ 91. But if there is no *Plethora*, I think it beſt to omit *Phlebotomy*. 1. Becauſe then it will be a needleſs Operation. For a too great Rarefaction of the Blood from an Exceſs of the Fever; and any other

threatning

threatning Symptom may happily and more safely be removed without it[a]. 2. Because the Effect of this Evacuation, *viz.* *Revulsion* is contrary to, and inconsistent with the *Conatus* of Nature to expel the noxious Particles to the external Superficies of the Body.

§ 92. It is here a Point of great Moment to know whether the Patient hath a PLETHORA, which I take to be the only Thing, that can indicate or excuse Bleeding the Sick, even in the Beginning of this Distemper. Therefore in my Opinion a Physician should be well assur'd there is a *Plethora* before he advises Phlebotomy.

That there is too great a Quantity of Blood in the Sick, cannot I think be concluded from any single Circumstance, but is a Matter to be inferr'd from the Conjunction of several. It is not to be inferr'd from the *Youth* of the Patient, because in some young Bodies, the Blood is too thin in Quality, and too little in Quantity; nor from the Fullness of the capillary Vessels in the white *Tunicle* of the Eyes; nor from the Fulness of the Veins, nor Largeness of the Pulse in a Febrile State, because these Symptoms may proceed from the *Rarefaction* of the Blood (which makes it take up a greater Space, extending the Sides of its Vessels, and often driving it into the *lymphatic Arteries*) and not from its Quantity being too great. But where there is a Concurrence of the following Circumstances, there is some Reason to apprehend a *Plethora*. The Circumstances I mean are these, *viz.* 1. That the Person is of a sanguine or choleric Constitution. 2. Had a good Appetite and Digestion. 3. Used to feed liberally. 4. And live sedentarily. 5. That the Veins are full and turgid. 6. And the Pulse full, slow, or heavy. 7. And that the Person has not been lately blooded. I say, a Per-

[a] Vid. Aphor. VII. *at the End of the Histories.*

ſon of a *ſanguine* or *cholerick* Conſtitution, becauſe i Bodies that are *phlegmatic*, or *melancholic*, though th Blood may be viſcid, yet it doth very rarely excee in Quantity, as might be made evident by diver Reaſons, was it needful: I ſay a good *Appetite*, an *Digeſtion*, and feeding *liberally*, becauſe a bad Appe tite and Digeſtion, and living ſparingly, cannot ea ſily produce a *Plethora*: I ſay, a Perſon that live ſedentarily, becauſe a laborious active Life produce plentiful Perſpiration and other Excretions, and di- miniſhes the Quantity of the Blood: I ſay, the Vein full and turgid, becauſe an extraordinary Extenſion of them is always one Effect of a *Plethora*; I men- tion a Pulſe full, ſlow or heavy, as a *Diagnoſtick* of a *Plethora*, becauſe it is a natural Effect thereof. But if the *Pulſe* be quick and ſtrong, and the Heat of the Body intenſe, there is manifeſt Reaſon to con- clude there is no *Plethora*, or, which is the ſame, that if the Rarefaction of the Blood (evident from the Quickneſs and Vigour of the Pulſe, and extreme Heat of the Body) was taken off, the Quantity of it would not exceed its juſt Meaſure. I add that the Perſon has *not been lately blooded*, or had any conſide- rable Evacuations, becauſe theſe diminiſh the Quan- tity of the Blood, ſo that if the Patient was *plethorick* before thoſe Evacuations, we have now Reaſon to think him otherwiſe.

§ 93. From what has been ſaid, it appears that only here and there a Perſon, very few in Compari- ſon of the Numbers that are blooded, can have Occa- ſion for *Phlebotomy* on the account of a *Plethora*. And may I add here one Word to thoſe that never have had the *Small Pox*; *viz.* that if they have real Cauſe to apprehend themſelves *plethorick*, *Bleeding* and o- ther *evacuating* Means may beſt be uſed before they are ſeiz'd with this Diſtemper, but let ſuch do it with good Advice.

§ 94. *Rule* 2. In the Beginning of the *febrile tate* give the Sick an *Emetic*, if there is a Foulneſs in ne Stomach, (which is known by a Foulneſs, and itterneſs of the Mouth; Belching, Loathing, or a atulent Swelling of the Stomach,) and if the Make f the Perſon is ſuch, that he can vomit without uch Difficulty; alſo if there be a Propenſity, or rging to vomit, becauſe hereby the irritating Mat-er may be attenuated, diluted, and evacuated: But f theſe Indications are abſent, it will be beſt to omit is Sort of Evacuation. 1. Becauſe it is then need-eſs; for if the Stomach doth not want Relief by , other Parts of the Body may be relieved by Methods leſs violent, but more ſafe, and as effe-tual.

2. Becauſe it is attended with violent Agitations f the Muſcles, and with ſtrong Motions and Com-preſſions of the circulating Veſſels of the *Thorax* and *Abdomen*, which may increaſe the Fever, and diſorder he Spirits, and be a greater Violence than many ten-der Conſtitutions can bear, and therefore not to be dviſed, where there is not evident Occaſion for it in Bodies that can well ſuſtain the Shocks of it: And hough the Operation of a vomiting Medicine may happen to attenuate, and produce *Sweat*, yet the *At-enuation* and Sweat reſulting from it, are ſo little and nconſiderable, as not to make Amends for the Fa-igue, and Inconveniences it occaſions. 3. Becauſe it nay hinder inſenſible Perſpiration.

§ 95. If both *Bleeding* and *Vomiting* are neceſſary or the Sick, it will be moſt adviſeable to *Bleed* firſt, nd *vomit* afterwards. Becauſe in the Caſe of a *Ple-hora*, the Violence wherewith an *Emetic* operates may happen to burſt ſome capillary ſanguine Veſſels, if hey are not in ſome Meaſure firſt emptied by *Bleed-ing*.

§ 96. As to the Management of the Sick in his Vomiting.

1. Let him drink liberally some diluting Liquid (such as fair Water warm'd, or an Infusion either of *Green Tea*, or of *Carduus Benedictus*) between every *Emetic Motion*, which will render the Operation of the *Medicine* more easy, and more effectually cleanse the Stomach, and carry off the offending Matter.

2. Let the Patient, when he has a vomiting Motion beginning, turn himself cross his Bed, lie flat on his Belly, and vomit over the Side of his Bed, because this Posture conduces much to prevent that Straining wherewith otherwise he would be fatigued.

3. Let it be observed, that if the *Emetic* works four or five Times, it will be sufficient.

4. If the Stomach is uneasy after the Operation of the *Emetic* is ended, let a quieting Draught be given, as directed, N° 1. of the *Append.* which also is proper, if the vomiting Medicine should continue working too long.

§ 97. Forms of *Emetics* proper in the Case under Consideration, are such as follow:

℞ *Radicis Ipecacuannæ subtilissimè pulverizatæ grana decem, vel quindecim, vel viginti quinque, vel triginta pro ratione virium, & ætatis; Conservæ foliorum Rutæ Drachmam unam; Syrupi quinque radicum aperientium quantitatem sufficientem. Misce; fiat* Bolus Emeticus, *regimine debito exhibendus.* Vel

℞ *Radicis Ipecacuannæ pulverizatæ grana quindecim; Oxymellis Scillitici, Aquæ Cardui Benedicti, singulorum uncias duas. Misce; fiat* Haustus *vomitorius.*

℞ *Ipecacuannæ pulveriz. Scrupulum; Aq. Cardui Bened. uncias duas. M. f.* Haustus *Emetic.* vel *Potatione copiosâ puræ Aquæ tepefactæ, aut Theæ viridis infusionis fortioris, aut Pseudo-Theæ, Carduo Benedicto præparatæ, vomitio benè provocetur.*

§ 98. *Rule* 3. If the Patient's Head is much disorder'd with *Pain*, *Giddiness*, *Delirium*, or too great a *Propensity* to *Sleep*; or if he has not lately had due

Discharges

Discharges by Stool, let a *Clyster* made with Milk and brown Sugar be injected warm, or that which follows may be given.

℞ *Foliorum Malvæ manipulum unum*; *Rutæ Drachmam unam*; *coquantur cum Juris avenacei unciis duodecim ad uncias octo: Dein liquori colato adde Butyri recentis uncias duas*; *& fiat* ENEMA *tepidè injiciendum.*

§ 99. If there be occasion for the three *Evacuations* before mentioned, let them be made as early as possible, observing about eight or ten Hours Distance between each of them.

§ 100. But if there are not those Indications which require them, it will be best to omit them; and if the *Fever* is moderate, neither too violent nor too languid, it will be most adviseable only to assist the natural Operations with Diluents drank warm, and with mild *Attenuants*, *Vide App.* N° 2. which will sufficiently promote *Perspiration*, *&c.* and a safe Introduction of the *Eruptive State.*

§ 101. *Rule* 4. If the Evacuations directed by Rule 1, 2, 3. foregoing be necessary and made accordingly, and the *Fever* proceeds nevertheless too violently, which is known by the too great Celerity of the Pulse, extreme Thirst, and Heat of the Body, and the Urgency of other febrile Symptoms, then after those Evacuations give the Sick a mild *Cathartic*, which may produce no more than three, four, or five Stools at most. This Method may cleanse the Stomach and Intestines, and may carry off, from the intestinal Glands, part of the febrile Humours, and thereby abate the Fever, render the *Small Pox* more favourable, and the Medicines more effectual, that may be afterwards given: These Advantages may be obtain'd by a gentle Purge exhibited in the Beginning of the febrile State, without disturbing the natural Operations, without lessening

the Discharges by insensible Perspiration*, or incommoding the *Eruption* of the *Pustules:* And a gentle Purge may be given, though the Evacuations before mentioned should be needless, or improper.

§ 102. The *Cathartic* Medicines I recommend as suitable in this Case, are such as the following:

℞ *Glycyrrhizæ incisæ, Foliorum Senæ Alexandrinæ, Seminis Carui parum contusi, singulorum sesquidrachmam; Mannæ Calabriæ unciam unam; coquantur cum Aquæ Fontanæ quantitate sufficienti, ad uncias quatuor, dein coletur liquor, & fiat* Apozema Purgans. Vel,

℞ *Foliorum Malvæ drachmam unam; Senæ Alexandrinæ drachmas duas, vel tres; Tamarindorum drachmas quatuor; Seminis Anisi (vel Coriandri) drachmam unam; concoquantur, igne lento, cum Aquæ Fontanæ sufficienti quantitate ad uncias quatuor. Dein Liquoris colati unciis tribus, adde Syrupi Violarum unciam unam & fiat* Potio Cathartica.

As I advise Purgatives in a liquid Form composed of Ingredients, whose Operation may be very gentle, and neither be attended with griping Pains, nor follow'd with Faintness, or other Inconveniences, so I would recommend it as a very useful Method not to give the whole Quantity (prescrib'd) at once, but by proper Parts in the following Manner, *viz.* First, give four, five or six large Spoonfuls of the purging *Apozeme* or *Cathartic Potion* to the Patient; then about half an Hour after let him drink a quarter of a Pint of Water Gruel, or Posset Drink, and repeat such a Draught of Gruel, or Posset, at least every half Hour, to promote the Operation of the Medicine; and if it doth not begin to work in three Hours after it has been taken, then to give the Patient the Remainder of the purging Medicine. By

* *It may be affirmed of any very mild Cathartic, what* Sanctorius *says of a little* Cassia, Non divertit perspirationem, non lædit vires, sed solum aufert è corpore inutile Pondus, *Sect.* 1. *Aphor.* 48.

this

this Means an *Hypercatharsis* may be prevented, and the sick Person secur'd from being purged beyond his Strength, or to the Disturbance of insensible Perspiration. The Method proposed is very important, because we cannot be sure before the Tryal, what Dose of a Purgative any Person will easily bear. For the Dose that will not produce one Stool in some Bodies, will produce too many in others; nay, as to the same Person, that Medicine which could not operate sufficiently at one Time, shall work too much at another.

§ 103. If notwithstanding the forementioned Evacuations, § 90, 95, 98, 101. the Fever remains too strong, and the Pulse too quick, and the Symptoms continue very threatening, then give the Patient plentifully the Liquids mentioned, § 84. *Partic.* 2.8. acidulated with the Juice of Lemons, or *Seville* Oranges, as likewise the following Julep, which moderately *refrigerates*, and greatly attenuates.

℞ *Salis Nitri purissimi scrupulos duos, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ uncias sex, Syrupi è Succo Limonum uncias duas: misce, & fiat* Julapium, *de quo capiat Cochlearia duo secundis, vel tertiis, vel quartis, vel quintis, vel sextis horis; sæpiùs, vel rariùs pro Febris impetus ratione.*

§ 104. *Rule* 5. If the Fever is too languid, the Pulse slow and feeble, and the Heat of the Body too little, let the Sick drink freely of the Liquids specified, § 84. *Partic.* 5. 7. but not acidulated. In this Case let the Patient drink as large Draughts as his Stomach will conveniently bear, and pretty hot. The underwritten Medicines may likewise be of Service to him.

℞ *Radicis Angelicæ Hispanicæ incisæ, Nucis Moscatæ contusæ singulorum drachmam unam; coquantur cum Aquæ Hordei quantitate sufficienti ad libras duas; dein coletur, & Liquori colato Spiritus Nitri dulcis guttæ quadraginta, & Syrupi Baccarum Sambuci unciæ*

una addantur; hoc modo fiat APOZEMA *moderatè stimulans. Cujus uncias tres, vel quatuor, tertiâ, aut quartâ quâque hora calidè sorbeat æger, ut opus fuerit.*

℞ *Antimonii Diaphoretici, Coccinellæ subtilissimè pulverizatæ, singulorum scrupulum unum; Aquæ Pulegii uncias sex; Aquæ Pæoniæ compositæ, Syrupi Baccarum Sambuci, singulorum unciam unam. Misceantur omnia, & fiat* JULAPIUM, *de quo cochlearia duo pro re natâ exhibeantur, Phialâ prius agitatâ.*

§ 105. II. The Rules (§ 89.) to be observed in the ERUPTIVE STATE, or second *Period* of this Distemper, are these:

Rule 1. To assist the ERUPTION of the Pustules, not only by *Diluents*, but also by proper *Attenuants*, and *Diaphoreticks*, if needful. But these Medicines must be different, according to the Different Circumstances of the Sick. For Example,

1. If the Pulse is too quick, and the Fever too strong, the under prescribed Remedies, which tend at the same time to *abate* the Pulse, and *attenuate*, and to expel the variolous Humours from the Blood may be proper.

℞ *Salis Nitri scrupulum unum; Pulveris Æthiopici grana triginta; Lapidis Contrayervæ grana duodecim. Misce, & fiat* PULVIS *in tres chartulas dividendus, quarum sumat unam sextis horis in cochleari misturæ sequentis.*

℞ *Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ; Syrupi Baccarum Sambuci, singulorum unciam unam: & fiat mistura pro pulveribus.*

℞ *Glycyrrhizæ incisæ, Radicis Petasitidis, singulorum Drachmas tres; Ficuum numero quatuor; Salis Prunellæ drachmam unam: Coquantur (in ollâ figulinâ) cum Aquæ Fontanæ libris duabus ad uncias viginti, & octo; tum liquori colato adde Spiritus Vitrioli dulcis guttas quadraginta; Syrupi Baccarum Sambuci, &*

Syrupi

Syrupi è Succo Limonum, singulorum unciam unam; Succi Limonum uncias duas; misceantur, & fiat APOZEMA *cujus unciam unam, vel alteram, singulis, vel alternis horis tepidè bibat.*

§ 106. 2. If the *Fever* is too *Low*, and the Pulse slow and feeble, the Medicines directed § 102, may be proper, or the following.

℞ *Myrrhæ, Croci, Coccinellæ, Singulorum grana sex; Radicis Serpentariæ Virginianæ grana quindecim; Pulveris Æthiopici grana triginta; misce, fiat* PULVIS *in tres partes æquales dividendus; quarum capiat unam quartis, vel sextis horis in uno Cochleari Syrupi Caryophyllorum vel Balsamici mistam, tepidè superbibendo liquoris cujuslibet diluentis haustum.*

§ 107. *Rule* 2. For Persons under the *confluent Small Pox*, or the higher Degrees of the *distinct* Kind, endeavour by proper Means to obtain a plentiful Discharge by SPITTING, if this Evacuation doth not naturally occur about the *Second Day* after the Eruption has begun. Here let it be remembred,

1. That those Things which excite, and procure this *Excretion*, do likewise by their Operation render the Matter excreted *thin*, and consequently obviates a *viscous* or glutinous *Spittle*, which is a threatning Symptom in this Distemper; as is well known to *Physicians* from Experience, and Observation, as also from the Causes of that Circumstance: The Consideration of which may satisfy any prudent Man of the Importance of promoting this Discharge from the Blood, and of the Indiscretion and Hazard of any Method, that may hinder or check it.

2. That this Evacuation by *Spitting* is two-fold; one from the *Vesicles of the Lungs*, the other from the *Salival Glands*; consequently that Means must be used to promote both.

§ 108. For obtaining a copious *Excretion* thro' the Pores of the Pulmonary Membranes into their *Vesicles*,

Vesicles, and thence by Expectoration out of the Body it will be necessary,

1. To *dilute*, § 109. *infra.*

2. To *attenuate*, and,

3. To *refrigerate* the circulating Fluids. That these are the Intentions to be pursued will appear, if we consider what are the Causes which hinder this *Evacuation*, viz. either a *Density*, or a *Viscidity* of the *Fluids*; or that the Particles to be excreted are too large to pass thro' the Pores of the *Pulmonary Membranes*, or that the Pores themselves are contracted, and thereby this Discharge hinder'd: But if there are none of these Impediments, if thin, serous Humours are cast into the Vesicles of the Lungs, they will easily be ejected, or expectorated by the Assistance of the Air in every *Expiration*.

§ 109. 1. For *diluting* the animal Fluids, (which is the first Thing) let the Sick drink frequently and liberally either of the *Pippin Posset* § 83. Partic. 13. or of *Small Beer*, § 84. Partic. 1. or of the other Liquids, § 84. Partic. 2, 4, 5, 6, *&c.* Sometimes of one, and sometimes of another, as shall be most suitable to the Circumstances of the Patient *conjunctly* considered.

§ 110. 2. For *attenuating* the variolous Humours, which is the second Thing propos'd § 108. besides the Use of *Diluents*, § 109. the Medicines directed, § 105. are proper, if the *Pulse* is too quick, and the Fever too strong. And the Remedies prescribed, § 106. may fitly be given if the Fever is too low, and the Pulse feeble.

§ 111. 3. For *refrigerating* the Fluids and Solids, when needful, the Julep directed § 101. is suitable, which may be given in a larger or lesser Dose, which is to be repeated more or less frequently, as Occasion shall require.

§ 112. Besides promoting *Excretion* from the *Lungs*, thro' the Pores of the pulmonary Membranes

branes by proper Methods, (described § 107. *ad* § 111.) Endeavours must be us'd to promote a copious *Evacuation* by the *Salival Glands*. To this Purpose conduce all those Methods, which subserve the last mention'd *Excretion*. As does likewise the washing the Mouth with fair Water warm'd, or the Use of some, or other of the following Things.

℞ *Foliorum malvæ manipulum unum*; *Fungi Sambuci Drachmam unam*; *coquantur cum Aquæ Fontanæ librâ unâ ad uncias quatuordecim*; *sub finem coctionis addendo Salis Nitri pulverizati scrupulos quatuor*; *dein coletur, & liquori colato adde Syrupi de Moris uncias duas*; *& fiat* GARGARISMUS *tepidè, & frequentèr utendus.* Vel,

℞ *Radicis Petasitidis Drachmas tres*; *Salis Nitri pulverizati Scrupulos quatuor*; *coquantur in ollâ figulinâ, cum Aquæ Fontanæ librâ unâ ad uncias tredecim*; *tum liquori colato Spiritus Cochleariæ Drachmæ duæ, & Spiritus Salis Armoniaci volatilis Scrupuli duo, & Syrupi de Glycyrrhizâ unciæ duæ addantur, & fiat Gargarismus frigidè usurpandus.* Vel,

℞ *Salis Nitri pulverizati, Sacchari Chrystallini, singulorum drachmas duas*; *Coccinellæ pulverizatæ Scrupulum unum*; *fiat mistura pulverea, cujus ore teneatur Scrupulus unus, donec Saliva abundaverit*; *tunc expuatur*; *& singulis horæ quadrantibus, aut trientibus, aut dimidiis, prout opus erit, repetatur.*

§ 113. *Rule* 3. Guard against any threatning Incident; or endeavour to obviate any *ill Symptom* that appears like to happen.

A skilful Physician, on the View and Consideration of the Patient's Case often foreknows, both when Things will go on well with him, and when a Change for the worse will happen in his Circumstances, if not timely prevented. Thus if the Celerity of the Pulse increases beyond due Measure; if the Appetite of the Sick diminishes; if he becomes more thirsty, and restless than is usual, tho' the

the Puſtules at preſent are in a good State; and tho' the Spitting hitherto continues, yet the conſiderate Phyſician from ſolid Reaſons doth conclude, that the *Spitting* will ſoon ceaſe, the Puſtules ſink, or become dry, and Death follow, if the Quickneſs of the Pulſe be not abated; that is to ſay, if the Fever be not moderated by removing thoſe *Obſtructions* of the *Arteriæ Lymphaticæ*, which hinder'd the Expulſion of the variolous Humours to the Puſtules, and the Diſcharge of them by the *Perſpiratory Ducts* and excretory *Glands:* And thus if the Pulſe is feeble and ſlow, when the Puſtules are exceeding many, as they always are in the *confluent Small Pox*, and higher Degrees of the *diſtinct Kind*, the prudent Phyſician knows that the *Force* of the *Circulation* is not ſufficient to propel the *variolous Particles* thro' the ſeveral *Series* of capillary Veſſels, to the external *Superficies* of the Body; or to drive them thro' the *excretory Glands*, except it be augmented; and with Reaſon he infers, that the Blood, and other Fluids are viſcid or preternaturally thick, and conſequently that ſuch Medicines muſt be given, as may attenuate the Blood and Humours, and in a juſt Meaſure augment the Circulation. What Sorts of REMEDIES do ſerve theſe *Indications* have been in ſome Meaſure declar'd already.

§ 114. 1. For ſuch as may abate the Pulſe, *&c. vid.* § 101, 103.

§ 115. 2. For ſuch as quicken the Pulſe, *&c. vid.* § 104, 106.

§ 116. *Rule* 4. From the Beginning of the *Eruptive* State, let a *Paregoric Draught* be given every Evening about ſix or eight a Clock, if the Circumſtances of the Patient require it, *i. e.* if he is reſtleſs and cannot ſleep without it, or if violent Pain, or any other Symptom do indicate the Uſe of *Opiates*; but if the Sick is ſedate, and ſleeps well, and the

natural

natural Operations proceed regularly and proſperouſly, the compoſing Medicine will be needleſs.

§ 117. But when ſuch a Remedy becomes neceſſary, it ought to be accommodated to the Caſe of the Patient. Thus,

1. If the Fever is too ſtrong, one or other of the following Mixtures, or ſuch like, may be proper.

℞ *Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ unciam unam; Succi Limonum drachmas duas; Syrupi Diacodii drachmas ſex, vel unciam unam. Miſceantur & fiat* HAUSTUS *pacificus.* Vel,

℞ *Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ uncias duas; Laudani liquidi Sydenhami guttas octodecim, aut viginti; Syrupi è Succo Limonum drachmas duas: fiat* MISTURA *hypnotica.*

§ 118. 2. But if the Pulſation of the Arteries is *too ſlow*, and languid, one or other of the under-preſcribed Draughts will be more ſuitable.

℞ *Aquæ Cinnamomi hordeatæ, Syrupi Diacodii, ſingulorum unciam unam; Aquæ Cinnamomi fortis drachmam unam; Tincturæ Croci, Spiritus Lavendulæ compoſiti, ſingulorum guttas quindecim; miſceantur, & fiat* HAUSTUS *paregoricus.* Vel,

℞ *Aquæ ceraſorum nigrorum ſeſquiunciam, Laudani liquidi Sydenhami guttas octodecim aut viginti; Spiritus Lavendulæ compoſiti ſcrupulos duos; Spiritus Salis Armoniaci volatilis guttas ſeptem; Aquæ Pulegii drachmas duas; Syrupi Balſamici drachmam unam. Miſceantur omnia, & fiat* HAUSTUS *ſomnifer.*

§ 119. III. Thro' the STATE of MATURATION, the *Directions* given § 103, *ad* § 118. are to be obſerved, as the Circumſtances of the Sick ſhall require. Becauſe the Obſervation of them is neceſſary to carry on the Excretion of the variolous Particles by PERSPIRATION, *ſenſible* and *inſenſible*, by *Spitting*, by *Urine*, and by the *Puſtules*, promoting

ting their Suppuration, which Evacuations are of the utmoſt Importance to the Patient during the Courſe of this Period.

§ 120. And let me remark that in this State of the Diſtemper the Uſe of *Milk Porridge*, § 83. the common *pectoral Decoction*, the emollient Drink, § 84. and ſuch like, are very ſeaſonable and convenient, eſpecially if there are *Puſtules* on the Membranes of the *Oeſophagus*, *Stomach* and *Inteſtines*.

§ 121. IV. In the State of DECLINATION the following Rules may fitly be obſerved.

Rule 1. Still endeavour to promote *Excretion* by SPITTING. For which End continue the Uſe of *Diluents*, and moderate *Attenuants*. I recommend this Rule, 1. Becauſe it is practicable to continue this Evacuation for ſeveral Days longer, as is evident from Facts, (*vid.* Hiſt. 16. § 163, 165. *ad* § 170. Hiſt. 32. § 424, *&c.*) and from Reaſon; for altho' the Diſcharge of the variolous Humours into the Puſtules now abates; and tho' inſenſible Perſpiration is now diminiſhed by Scabs obſtructing the external Orifices of the *Perſpiratory Ducts*, yet we have no Ground to imagine that the *Salival Glands*, or the Pores of the pulmonary Membranes are ſo unavoidably obſtructed. 2. Becauſe the Remains of the *variolous Particles* may in great a Meaſure be excreted this Way, which therefore may either prevent or mitigate the ſecondary Fever.

§ 122. *Rule* 2. Adviſe and give Cordials, if neceſſary, but only ſo far as ſhall be needful. Theſe Remedies muſt be adapted to the particular *Indications* which call for them; therefore, 1. If a *Diminution* of the due *Quantity* of the Blood and Lymph, does make theſe Aſſiſtances requiſite, then nutritious Liquors, which will not eaſily putrefy, but are of moſt eaſily Digeſtion, will yield the moſt ſuitable Relief to the Patient,

2. If

2. If a *Laxity* of the Fibres be the *Indication*, then thoſe Things which contract and brace them up, are the proper Cordials.

3. If a Deficiency in the Quantity and Motion of the *nervous Fluid* be the Occaſion, then what augments the Quantity and Motion of this Fluid, doth ſuit the Indication.

4. If a languid Motion of the Heart and Arteries, or Denſity of the Blood be the Indication, then *Aromatics*, *Volatiles*, &c. which ſtimulate the Circulation, thin the Blood, and agitate the Humours, are the Cordial Remedies.

§ 123. The firſt *Indication* of the Want of *Cordials* (§ 122. N° 1.) may be anſwer'd by giving the ſick Perſon *Sack Whey*, *Panada*, *Gruel*, with *Mace* or *Nutmeg*; a Mixture of *Milk* and Water, boil'd with a few Grains of *Nutmeg*, and ſweeten'd with a little *Balſamic Syrup*, and drank warm; *Milk Porridge* ſtrain'd, and ſuch like, as are moſt grateful to the Patient, and will moſt eaſily paſs through the Stomach, Inteſtines, and lacteal Veſſels. Theſe Things are known to be wanted by a Deficiency of Strength, and thoſe Signs, which manifeſt that the animal Veſſels are not ſufficiently full.

§ 124. The ſecond *Indication* of the Want of *Cordials* (§ 122. N° 2.) may be ſatisfied by thoſe Medicines whoſe *Particles*, being communicated by the circulating Fluids to the flaggy Fibres of the Veſſels adhere to them and aſtringe, and reduce them to their natural State. Of which Sort are the following:

℞ *Boli drachmam unam*; *Aquæ Cinnamomi hordeatæ uncias quatuor*; *Aquæ Cinnamomi fortis uncias duas*; *Aquæ epidemicæ unciam unam*; *Aquæ Hungaricæ*, *Spiritus Lavandulæ compoſiti*, *ſingulorum drachmas tres*; *ſyrupi Cydoniarum drachmas duas*; *miſce*, *fiat* JULAPIUM, *cujus Cochleare unum Ægro exhibeatur*

tur, abſente Diarrhœâ criticâ, & repetatur doſis quoties Occaſio poſtulet. Vel,

℞ *Florum Roriſmarini, Caryophyllorum aromaticorum contuſorum, Corticis Aurantiorum acidorum, ſingulorum drachmam unam. Clausè infundantur cum Aquæ fervidæ librâ unâ, horæ unius ſpatio; dein liquori colato adde vini rubri Luſitanici aſtringentis libram unam; Sacchari albiſſimi quantitatem ſufficientem ad gratum ſaporem; & fiat* Apozema *Cardiacum: Cujus uncia omni trihorio calidè ſumatur, ſi erit opus.* Vel,

℞ *Radicis Biſtortæ, Radicis Tormentillæ, ſingulorum drachmam unam. Conciſa coquantur cum Aquæ Cinnamomi hordeatæ unciis duodecim ad uncias octo, tum coletur Liquor; cui vini Rhenani unciæ ſex, Aquæ Pæoniæ compoſitæ uncia una; Succi Limonum (vel Aurantiorum Acidorum) & Syrupi Caryophyllorum, ſingulorum drachmæ quatuor addantur: & fiat* Apozema *moderatè aſtringens & cardiacum, cujus tertiis horis unciam unam, vel duas uncias calidè ſorbeat.*

§ 125. This Kind of Cordial Remedies we may conclude to be proper and needful, when there is a great Feebleneſs through the whole Body, together with Paleneſs, Coldneſs, Numbneſs, and a Flagginеſs of the Fleſh.

§ 126. Cordials ſuitable to the *third* Indication (§ 122. N° 3.) are the following, or ſuch like.

℞ *Aquæ Cinnamomi hordeatæ uncias duas; Aquæ Pæoniæ compoſitæ unciam unam; Tincturæ Croci, Spiritus Lavandulæ, ſingulorum drachmas duas; Tincturæ Myrrhæ guttas triginta; Coccinellæ ſubtiliſſimè pulverizatæ grana decem; Succi Baccarum Alkermes drachmas tres; Syrupi Florum Pæoniæ drachmam unam; miſce, & fiat* Julapium *Cardiacum de quo capiat Cochleare parvulum in languoribus, poſt phialæ agitationem.* Vel,

℞ *Aquæ Ceraſorum Nigrorum, Aquæ Lactis Alexiteriæ,*

riæ, ſingulorum unciam unam; Aquæ Epidemicæ ſeſcunciam, Aquæ Hungaricæ, Aquæ Mirabilis, ſingulorum drachmas duas; Tincturæ Croci, Tincturæ Myrrhæ, ſingulorum guttas triginta; Spiritus Salis Armoniaci ſuccinati guttas decem: Miſce, fiat JULAPIUM, *cujus drachmæ quatuor, pro re nata ingerantur, contra ſpirituum languorem, & deliquium.*

§ 127. This Sort of Cordials is known to be requiſite for the Sick, when it is evident that the Pulſe is weak, that the Strength fails, that the Spirits faint, and that the muſcular Motions are feeble: Becauſe warm, volatile and active Medicines do raiſe the Pulſe, and quicken the Circulation of the animal Fluids, attenuate the Blood, and promote the Secretion of *Spirits* from it *animal*, *vital* and *natural*.

§ 128. To the *Indication* mentioned § 122. N° 4. the Medicines directed § 126. do very well correſpond.

§ 129. *Rule* 3. In this laſt *Period* of the Diſtemper, when the *Puſtules* are *Scabbing*, do not attempt by any *Medicine* to promote *Excretion* through the cuticular Vents, *Vide* § 88. N° 1, 2. For as ſuch *Excretion* at this Time becomes unavoidably diminiſh'd by the *Scabbing*, ſo all Endeavours now to increaſe it muſt be ineffectual to this Purpoſe, and therefore unprofitable. But ſuch Attempts very probably may not only be uſeleſs, but alſo pernicious. For they will heat and inflame the Blood, and may obſtruct or hinder thoſe Evacuations by Stool, which in this Seaſon are ſo neceſſary and beneficial to Perſons under the *confluent Small Pox*, or the higheſt Degrees of the diſtinct Kind.

§ 130. *Rule* 4. As to the Puſtules *Scabb'd* they may be anointed with one or other of the following, *viz.* *Unguentum ad Foveas Bateanum.* Vel,

℞ *Foliorum Malvæ manipulum unum; Florum, tum Roſmarini, tum Chamæmeli, ſingulorum pugilla duo; Amygdalarum dulcium decorticatarum & contuſarum*

drachmas quatuor: coquantur cum Aquæ Fontanæ quantitate ſufficienti, ad uncias duodecim, & deinde coletur. Hoc decocto Cruſtæ, vel *Squammæ varioloſæ frequentèr, & tepidè foveantur.*

Here let me add, that the *Juſculum Panticum*, *i. e.* the Liquor in which Tripe has been boil'd, makes an excellent Foment to promote the eaſy falling off of the *Scabs*, and the happy cleanſing of the Skin. I have often adviſed it with extraordinary Succeſs for Children who have been afflicted with a ſtubborn *Scabbineſs*. But the Efficacy of this ſimple Remedy doth not reſult ſo much from the pinguedinous Parts of the Liquor, as from the Particles of thoſe Juices which lodg'd in the Glandules of the Paunch and Membranes of which the Tripe is made, and wherewith this Liquor is plentifully impregnated. This glandular Juice in Calves makes the *Rennet* ſo neceſſary for making Cheeſe; which Juice exceedingly attenuates and deterges, and, to me, it ſeems a very rational Remedy againſt the *Impetigo*, though I have not had the Opportunity of trying it, ſince I have entertain'd the Notion of its Propriety to this Intention.

§ 131. If any of the Puſtules from the acrid Quality of their contain'd Matter, do become corroding Ulcers, the following Leniment may be proper and ſerviceable:

℞ *Olei Olivarum, Aquæ Calcis, ſingulorum unciam unam, optimè ſecundum artem miſceantur, ut in maſſam homogeneam uniantur: Hoc modo fiat Lenimentum, bis in die partibus affectis tepidè applicandum.*

Vel,

℞ *Tinctæ Myrrhæ, Aquæ Calcis, ſingulorum unciam unam; & fiat miſtura, quâ ulcera quotidie, & tepidè laventur:* vel, *Unguentum album duplici Camphoræ quantitate preparatum applicetur ulceribus.*

§ 132. *Rule* 5. Do not *purge* the Patient before the Puſtules are dried and ſcabb'd, unleſs ſome irregular

gular and incidental Symptoms make it neceſſary. Becauſe *purging* before the Matter of the Puſtules is thicken'd and dry'd, may occaſion ſome Return of variolous Humours into the Blood by the abſorbent Veſſels, and ſo produce ill Effects.

§ 133. *Rule* 6. When the Puſtules are all ſcabb'd, then give ſome very gentle *Cathartic* to carry off from the Stomach, Inteſtines and Blood, the variolous Remains.

§ 134. Purging Medicines of this Sort are the following, or ſuch like.

℞ *Glycyrrhizæ inciſæ drachmas duas*; *Foliorum Senæ drachmas duas* vel *tres*; *Ficus pingues inciſas numero quatuor*; *Pulpæ Caſſiæ fiſtularis recentèr extractæ, Mannæ optimæ, ſingulorum unciam unam*; *Aquæ Fontanæ dulcis bullientis uncias ſex*; *ſtent in digeſtione fervidâ & clauſâ per horæ unius ſpatium*; *tum liquoris colati unciis tribus & ſemis*; *Aquæ Fœniculi, Aquæ Cinamomi fortis ana drachmæ quatuor adjiciantur, & hoc modo fiat Potio Cathartica*; *cujus uncias tres, horâ ſeptimâ Matutinâ, cum regimine capiat, & circiter horam decimam, partem reliquam ſumat, ſi erit opus.* Vel,

℞ *Salis Mirabilis Glauberi drachmas quatuor, aut ſex*; *Aquæ Pulegii uncias tres, Aquæ Mirabilis (vel Pæoniæ compoſitæ) duas drachmas*; *Syrupi de Rhamno Cathartico drachmas ſex*; *& fiat* MISTURA *purgans, partitis vicibus exhibenda.* Vel,

℞ *Maſſæ Pilularum Ruffi grana viginti & quinque*; *Olei Seminis Aniſi guttas tres: Miſceantur & fiant Pilulæ, numero quinque veſperi aſſumendæ, & alternis, vel tertiis noctibus repetendæ.*

§ 135. Here let me obſerve, that to prevent the ill Effects which frequently follow the higheſt Degrees of this Diſtemper, it will be needful with due Intervals, to purge the Patient three or four times on his Recovery. But the purging Medicines muſt be more or leſs ſtrong, according to the Strength

of the Patient; and the Ingredients, and their Proportions, muſt be choſen and adapted to the Symptoms of his Diſtemper, which require the Skill of an able Phyſician.

§ 136. *Rule* 7. During the State of DECLINATION give gentle *Diureticks* on thoſe Days wherein *Purgations* are not uſed. The Propriety of this Advice is evident from § 70. *ad* § 74.

§ 137. *Diuretics* proper in this Period of the *Small Pox*, are the following, and ſuch like.

℞ *Salis Prunellæ pulverizatæ ſcrupulum unum*; *Salis Abſinthii grana decem*; *Syrupi è Succo Limonum unciam unam*: *Miſce, & fiat* JULAPIUM; *de quo capiat unciam unam octavis horis.* Vel,

℞ *Vini Rhenani uncias duas*; *Aquæ Fontanæ uncias quatuor*; *Spiritus Nitri dulcis guttas triginta*; *Syrupi de quinque Radicibus aperientibus duas drachmas*: *Miſce, & fiat* HAUSTUS, *mane, & horâ quartâ pomeridianâ potandus.*

CHAP. IV.

In which is laid down the Method, wherein the SYMPTOMS *incidental to Perſons under the* Small Pox *will be diſcuſſed, and in which the particular* Symptoms *affecting one or other Part of the* HEAD *are conſider'd, as to their* Cauſes, *and Curative Indications.*

§ 138. I Am in the next Place to conſider the incidental threatning SYMPTOMS, ſome or other of which happen almoſt to every Perſon that has either the *Confluent*, or the higheſt Degrees of the *Diſtinct Small Pox.* Theſe I ſhall divide into two Sorts: 1. Thoſe which are PARTICULAR; and then, 2. Thoſe which are GENERAL.

§ 139. By *Particular Symptoms*, I mean ſuch as have their Seat in, and affect only or chiefly ſome particular Part of the Body; and by *General Symptoms*, I underſtand ſuch as affect divers Parts of the Body at the ſame Time. I propoſe to treat of theſe diſtinctly.

§ 140. I begin with the firſt Sort, *viz.* the PARTICULAR SYMPTOMS; and theſe I ſhall diſtribute into three Claſſes. 1. Thoſe of the HEAD. 2. Thoſe of the THORAX. 3. Thoſe of the ABDOMEN.

§ 141. Now of theſe in their Order. Firſt then I am to conſider thoſe *Symptoms* in which the HEAD is only or chiefly affected: But theſe are divers.

142. 1. WATCHINGS, or immoderate Wakefulneſs, which commonly proceeds from an extraordinary and continual Flux, and too great Motion of the animal Spirits, that is, of the moſt ſubtile and ſpirituous Parts of the nervous Fluid in the Organs of Senſe, ſtimulated by exceſſive *Heat* communicated from the febrile Blood to the nervous *Tubuli* of the Brain: Or, according to * *Boerhaave*, it ariſes moſt frequently from the firſt Beginnings of the ſlighteſt Inflammation of the Brain.

§ 143. For the Cure, or Removal of this *Symptom*, 1. Let the AIR be render'd *cool* and *moiſt*. 2. Let ſuch Liquids be given as will dilute; and ſuch Medicines adviſed, as will refrigerate and attenuate the Blood. And, 3. Let the Diet of the Sick be mealy, and emollient Things, thin in Subſtance, and eaſy to be digeſted. 4. Let *Opiates* or Paregoric Draughts be uſed, *Vide Part.* 2. § 14. 49. 96. 142. 173. 194. 196. 357, *ad* 359. 438.

§ 144. For Medicines which refrigerate and attenuate, *Vide* § 103. And for Opiates, *Vide* § 117.

* Pervigilium pro ſua cauſa habet plerumque leviſſimæ Inflammationis cerebri prima initia, quibus auctis in coma mutatur ſæpe. *Vid. Boerhaav. Aphor.* § 708.

§ 145. 2. SLEEP *immoderate* is a Symptom contrary to the foregoing, and what ſometimes, though not ſo frequently as the former, attends Perſons under this Diſtemper. *Vide Part.* 2. § 31. 366.

§ 146. And as *Sleep* is the Ceſſation of all voluntary Motions, and of that *Flux* of the animal Spirits into the Organs of Senſe, which is neceſſary to their eaſy and ready performing their proper Offices: So it muſt proceed from what ever Cauſe doth hinder either the Separation of a ſufficient Quantity of animal Spirits from the Blood, or *Flux* of them into the Organs of Senſe ſufficient for voluntary Actions.

§ 147. Immoderate Sleep therefore muſt reſult either, 1. From the *Want* of a *ſufficient Quantity* of animal Spirits: Or, 2, From a *Compreſſion* of the nervous *Tubuli*. Or, 3. From an unbending, or Relaxation of the nervous Fibres.

§ 148. 1. If the *immoderate Sleep* proceeds from the Want of a ſufficient Quantity of animal Spirits; then preceding *Languors*, a general Feebleneſs of the Body, and a preſent Lowneſs of the Pulſe, are the diagnoſtick Signs. In this Caſe ſuch Medicines are proper as are CORDIAL, and ſupply the *Blood* with Spirits, augmenting its Circulation and Heat; by which Means freſh Recruits of Spirits, that is, a large Quantity of nervous Fluid may be ſeparated from the arterial Fluid into the Nerves.

§ 149. 2. If the Symptom under Conſideration is cauſed only by a COMPRESSION of the Nerves, occaſioned by the *Diſtention* of their neighbouring *Arteries* and *Veins*, it may be known, by obſerving Whether there are the Signs, either 1. Of a *Plethora*. (§ 92.) Or, 2. Of an extraordinary Rarefaction of the the Blood. Or, 3. Of a *Lentor* in the Humours, which render the Circulation, in the capillary Arteries and Veins, difficult; diſtend their Coats, and compreſs the adjacent *Nerves*, in which laſt Caſe

the

the *Heat* will be more moderate, and the Pulſe ſlower.

§ 150. The Method of Cure is either to leſſen the Quantity of the Blood *; or by refrigerating Medicines to abate the *Rarefaction* †; or by attenuating and altering Remedies, to take off the *Lentor* of the Blood; as this, or that, or the other, is the Cauſe of the *immoderate Sleep*. I may add, that it requires the Skill of an able Phyſician rightly to apprehend, and diſtinguiſh the true Cauſe of this Symptom; the doing which is of great Moment to the Sick, ſince a miſtaken Method may increaſe, inſtead of removing the Malady.

§ 151. 3. If this Symptom reſults from a RELAXATION of the *Fibres* of the *Nerves*, and *Collapſion* of their Coats, other deplorable Circumſtances will attend, and diſcover this Cauſe. For ſuch a *Relaxation* or *Collapſion* cannot rationally be ſuppos'd to happen in Fevers, till there be that exceeding Deficiency of the Animal Spirits, or nervous Fluid, and that Abatement of the vital Heat, which immediately precedes inevitable Death. For while the Fever is ſtrong, and the Heat of the Body intenſe, and the moſt ſubtile Parts of the Animal Fluids are excreted, the Fibres of the circulating Veſſels are like to be rigid, or contracted more than is natural for them. But the Fever proceeds triumphantly, when the animal Excretions ſink below their juſt and neceſſary Proportions; when the febrile Humours are return'd again into the Blood; when the vital Heat languiſhes, and the Circulation of the Fluids become feeble, and the excretory Glands and Ducts are obſtructed: Then a general Relaxation of the nervous Fibres doth ſometimes follow, and a mortal Sleep concludes the Patient's Life.

* Vid. § 90. † Vid. § 103, 105.

§ 152. To prevent theſe Circumſtances, whe they ſeem to threaten, ſuch Things as brace up th Fibres, and warm the Fluids, and ſtimulate the Circulation, are the proper Remedies.

§ 153. 3. A DELIRIUM is the next *Symptom* ſhall take Notice of. This is a great Perturbatio of the Mind, diſcover'd by irrational Speeches, an irregular Actions; and ariſes from whatever impreſſes the *common Senſory* with confus'd Ideas, and falſ Images of Things.

§ 154. The immediate Cauſe is ſome Diſorder i the *common Senſory*; which may be produc'd by different Occaſions. In the *Small Pox* it is the Effect either, 1. Of *Puſtules* form'd on the *Meninges* of the Brain, which we may conclude to be the Caſe o the Patient, when we cannot among other Circumſtances perceive any other Cauſes exiſting, productive of a *Delirium*. And in this Caſe, if the *Delirium* do not end in Death, yet it will continue more or leſs from the *Eruptive State* thro' the Period of *Maturation* even till the Declination of the Diſeaſe, notwithſtanding all Remedies us'd to remove it *. Or 2*dly*, and more frequently the Diſtemperature of the *Brain*, and *Delirium*, are irritated by the Violence of the Fever, by the extreme Heat, and Rarefaction of the Blood. For variolous Perſons are ſeldom afflicted with this Symptom, except in the *Febrile State*, or except the Fever runs on thro' the ſucceeding Periods of this Diſtemper, as it doth often in the higheſt Degrees of the *Diſtinct*, as well as in the *confluent Kind*. But when the Fever is too high, then the arterial Blood, intenſely hot, and rarefied, will in the capillary Arteries communicate exceſſive Heat to the Brain, produce a Rarefaction of the nervous *Fluid*, and diſorder the Motion of thoſe ſub-

* Vid. Hiſt. 18.

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tile Particles of it, which ſubſerve the Imagination, and Organs of Senſe, and thus excite falſe Ideas of Things.

§ 155. When this (§ 154. Partic. 2.) is the State of the Sick, the Quickneſs of the Pulſe, the Heat of the Body, eſpecially of the Head, and other Tokens of the Fevers being too high, do commonly diſcover it, tho' ſometimes a *Delirium* happens, where the Pulſe is feeble, ſlow and unequal.

§ 156. From what has been ſaid, § 154. we may conclude that a proper Method for the Cure of a *Delirium*, when it proceeds from the Violence of the Fever, is to give ſuch Things as moderate the Fever, and abate the Heat, and Rarefaction of the Blood, and render its Circulation more calm and eaſy; which may be done by *refrigerating Attenuants*, and by Opiates mixed with ſuch Attenuants. *Vid. Hiſt.* § 45, 142, 194, 438 *ad* 440, *ad* 460. *Hiſt.* 35. § 470, *&c.* *Hiſt.* 40. § 496, *&c.*

§ 157. It may alſo be very ſerviceable to the Sick, if a larger Diſcharge of Blood from the Heart into the deſcending Trunk of the *Aorta* be obtained by *Plaiſters*, *Fomentations*, and other Applications to the Feet, and Legs, as likewiſe by proper Glyſters, *&c.* A Revulſion from the Brain manifeſtly tending to its Relief. *Vid. Hiſt.* § 196, 197.

§ 158. If with the *Delirium* the Pulſe is feeble, ſlow, or unequal (§ 155.) there is then a Viſcidity in the circulating Fluids, which indicates the Uſe of ſome *warm Attenuants*, the mixing active ſtimulating with refrigerating Medicines. Forms of which may be ſeen N°. 3. App. and *Hiſt.* 15. § 140, *&c.* See alſo *Hiſt.* 17. § 174, 175. *Hiſt.* 25. § 339. *ad* 343. *Hiſt.* 27. § 357. *ad* 359.

§ 159. In this Caſe, § 158. *bliſtering* Plaiſters are likewiſe proper, as they greatly attenuate the animal Fluids, and promote the Diſcharge of the variolous Humours by ſeveral Ways of Excretion.

§ 160.

§ 160. If there be not a *Plethora* (the Signs of which are ſpecify'd, § 92.) I can't think *Phlebotomy* neceſſary for removing this Symptom; becauſe the Heat and Rarefaction of the Blood may be diminiſhed, and the *Viſcidity* of the Humours diſſolved by internal Remedies without it. *vid. Aphor.*

§ 161. BLEEDING the Sick always draws from the ſuperficial external Parts of the Body thoſe Humours, which are capable of returning inwards; which Effect is to me an Argument againſt adviſing it. The ſinking of the Puſtules, their Change of Colour, the Dejection of Spirits, and the Loſs of Strength, which have been obſerv'd immediately to follow this Kind of Evacuation, do plainly prove it to be unſafe and hazardous.

§ 162. 4. SORENESS of the THROAT is a Symptom frequently afflicting the Sick under this Diſtemper, and is produc'd either, 1. By a *Tumour* cauſing a Tenſion and painful Stretching of the Nerves in the Part affected. Or, 2. By an *acrimonious* viſcid *Humour* diſcharg'd from the Glands of the Throat; which fretting away the natural mucus from its Membranes, produces the Senſe of Soreneſs.

§ 163. If it proceeds from a Tumour, a Difficulty of ſwallowing will manifeſt the Cauſe, and indicate the Uſe of emollient and mucilaginous *Decoctions*, *Infuſions*, *Linctus's* and *Gargariſms*. *Vid. Hiſt.* 23. § 274. *ad* 278.

§ 164. If the Soreneſs of the Throat is produc'd by the latter Cauſe, ſpecify'd § 162. then beſides Emollient, mucilaginous, and oily Remedies, proper *Abſorbents* will be needful. *Vid. Hiſt.* § 13, 14, 96, 97, 117, 134, 136, 137, 231, 257, 293.

§ 165. 5. HOARSENESS is a Symptom frequently occurring in the *Confluent Pox*, and higheſt Degrees of the *Diſtinct Kind*, and ſometimes in thoſe that are milder. This may be produc'd by different Cauſes, ſuch

ſuch as theſe following: 1. Puſtules form'd between the Membranes of the *Larynx* and other Parts which ſerve the Modulation of the Voice, may bring on this Symptom: When this is the Caſe, the Hoarſeneſs happens in the Time of *Eruption*, increaſes with it, and continues through the State of Maturation, unleſs thoſe Puſtules ſhould accidentally be broken, and the Roughneſs and Inequality of the Surface of the *Larynx* reſulting from them, be ſooner removed. 2. An Obſtruction, Tumour, and Inflammation of the *Larynx* (without any Puſtules formed there) may produce this Effect. 3. *Dryneſs*, and conſequently a Roughneſs and Stiffneſs of the *Larynx* and Muſcles, which ſubſerve the Modulation of the Voice, which reſult from the Exceſs of the febrile Heat, may be the Occaſion of this Symptom. An Hoarſeneſs in this Caſe, commonly happens after the Fever has made a terrible Progreſs, and is therefore a very threatening Symptom. 4. The *Spittle* becoming thick or acrid in the Declination of the Diſtemper, is another Cauſe. Hence a viſcid, tough Matter, ſticks to, and renders the Surface of thoſe Parts rough, and unequal, and conſequently makes the Voice *hoarſe*.

§ 166. The Method to be obſerved in regard to this Symptom, muſt be ſuch as is ſuitable to the Cauſe from which it proceeds. An *Hoarſeneſs* which proceeds from Puſtules form'd between the Membranes of the *Larynx*, *&c.* muſt be treated with attenuating and lubricating Medicines, which may help the variolous Matter contain'd in thoſe Puſtules, to perſpire thro' the Pores of their containing Membranes.

§ 167. *Hoarſeneſs* which reſults from Obſtruction, Inflammation, and Tumour of the *Larynx*, and Parts adjacent, is removed by thoſe Remedies which take away the Obſtruction, *&c.* that produc'd it. *Vid. Hiſt.* 23. § 274.

§ 168. That *Hoarſeneſs* which is the Effect of the third Cauſe aſſign'd § 165. indicates the Uſe of *nitrous*

trous and *acid* Attenuants mixed with Things which dilute and gently ſtimulate, and manifeſtly tend to abate the Fever, which always ſadly threatens the Patient when this Symptom occurs.

§ 169. An *Hoarſeneſs* from the fourth Cauſe ſpecify'd § 165. is cur'd by thoſe Things which attenuate and dilute the *Lymph*, render the Spittle thin, ſoft, and copious, and empty the Glands. *Vid. Hiſt.* 15. § 143, 147, 149, 152, 157. *Hiſt.* 16. § 169, 170, *ad* 172. *Hiſt.* 23. § 284. *Hiſt.* 24. § 312.

§ 170. 6. ULCERS in this Diſtemper do ſometimes happen on the Tongue, on the internal Superficies of the Cheeks, and on the Membranes of the Throat, *&c.* They are produc'd by an acrid, corroding Humour, diſcharg'd from ſome excretory Ducts in the Parts ulcerated; and are to be cur'd by ſuch Medicines as are proper to correct an acrimonious Quality of the Blood, and Lymph, and by ſuch Gargariſms and Lotions as are abſorbent, detergent, and cicatrizing. *Vid. Hiſt.* 16. § 172.

§ 171. The next Incidents to be ſpoken of, relate to SPITTING. *Spitting* is a Diſcharge of ſerous Humours, either from thoſe Glands which empty themſelves into the Mouth, or from the Veſicles of the Lungs, by the Help of Expiration. *Vid.* § 107, 108. And here I muſt obſerve, that thoſe Things which do attenuate, and make thin the Blood and Lymph, do either deſtroy or prevent that viſcid Quality of thoſe Fluids, which obſtructs the natural Evacuations, and ſo do promote Excretion, both by the ſalival Glands, and Pores of the pulmonary Membranes.

§ 172. It is the SPITTING which proceeds from the *Salival Glands*; that I ſhall conſider in this Place: And two very ill Symptoms frequently occurring, muſt be noted: 1. The firſt is, when the Matter excreted is viſcid, and glutinous. 2. The other is, when this Evacuation is ſtopp'd, or totally ceaſes.

§ 173.

§ 173. Theſe Symptoms reſult from a Viſcouſneſs of the Lymph, the Violence of the Fever, and intenſe Heat of the Blood; and as the Cauſes are weaker or ſtronger, ſo the Effect is either a viſcid Thickneſs of the Matter caſt out of the Glands, or a total Suppreſſion of this *Excretion*. *Vid.* § 208, *ad* § 211. *infra*.

§ 174. Theſe Symptoms are very threatening, as they ſhew the Fever to be exceeding high, and the morbid Particles to be ſo blended with the animal Fluids, as not to be ſeparated from them without very great Difficulty.

§ 175. As for Methods proper to prevent or remove theſe Symptoms, *Vid.* § 107, 112. foregoing; and § 208, *ad* 211. following. *Vid. Hiſt.* 115. § 140, *&c. Hiſt.* 16. § 158, *&c. Hiſt.* 23. § 274, *ad* 281. *Hiſt.* 25. § 339, *&c.*

§ 176. If with the Abatement or Suppreſſion of *Spitting*, there be a Stupor, or too great a Propenſity to ſleep, the following Medicines may be uſeful:

℞ *Radicis Raphani Ruſticani recenter effoſſæ unciam unam; Olei Nucis Moſchatæ guttas quinque; Mellis quantitatem ſufficientem: Optimè contundantur in Mortario, & ſecundum artem fiat* Electuarium Apophlegmaticum, *cujus Nucis Moſchatæ minoris quantitas ore teneatur, dum manaverit Saliva, tuncque expuatur; hoc modo ſingulis Horis repetatur Doſis.*

Vel

℞ *Radicis Raphani Ruſticani recenter effoſſæ, Drachmas quatuor; Salis Prunellæ Scrupulos quatuor; Nucis Moſchatæ pulverizatæ Scrupulum unum; Syrupi de Quinque Radicibus aperientibus quantitatem ſufficientem: Fiat ſecundum artem* Electuarium, *eodem modo, ut prius utendum.*

§ 177. If there is no irregular Propenſity to ſleep, nor Dejection of the Spirits, the following Powder, by itſelf, or us'd alternately, with one or other of the foregoing Electuaries, may ſuffice.

℞ *Salis*

℞ *Salis Prunellæ, Sacchari Cryſtallini, Singulorum Drachmas duas: Miſceantur, hujus* MISTURÆ *teneatur ore Scrupulus unus, donec abundaverit Saliva; tunc expuatur, & ſic repetatur Doſis, quoties opus erit.*

§ 178. Beſides theſe Aſſiſtances, the Patient muſt take ſuch Medicines into his Stomach, as are proper to dilute and attenuate the Blood and Lymph, and to moderate his Fever. This is a Point of great Moment; becauſe a Viſcouſneſs of the Blood in the ſanguine Arteries, hinders a ſufficient Separation of Lymph into the lymphatick Veſſels; and becauſe the febrile Heat haſtily evaporates, by every capable Vent, the thinner Parts of the Lymph, and renders the Remainder too thick, and the Glands too hot and dry.

§ 179. 8. The DRYNESS, and BLACKNESS of the TONGUE, (which ſometimes happen in this Diſtemper, as in other Fevers) are Circumſtances deſerving ſome Conſideration. When in any Fever a ſufficient Supply of Lymph into the capillary lymphatic Arteries of the Tongue, is prevented by the viſcous Quality of the Blood; and when, by the febrile Heat, the little Quantity of Lymph, that is carried to the Extremities of thoſe perſpiratory Ducts, (which terminate on the Superficies of the Tongue) is evaporated, the *Tongue* becomes *dry*. And as theſe Cauſes exiſt in a greater or leſſer Degree, ſo the Dryneſs of the Tongue is more or leſs.

§ 180. The *Blackneſs* of the Tongue is occaſion'd by the *Dryneſs* and *Deadneſs* of the external Membranes of the Tongue, and of the extreme Parts, or Endings of the capillary Veſſels, which terminate in them. Theſe dry, and *mortify'd Fibres*, in Perſons that recover, are by a freſh and ſufficient Supply of Blood and Lymph into the Tongue, waſh'd, and by Degrees ſeparated from the quick.

§ 181. To remove theſe Symptoms, two Things are neceſſary: 1. To endeavour the Attenuation of the

the animal Fluids, and an Abatement of the Fever, by Remedies ſuited to the Caſe of the Sick, all Circumſtances being ſeriouſly weighed. 2. To moiſten and relax the dried, or mortify'd Membranes, and Fibres; that ſo their Separation from the living Parts may more eaſily and ſpeedily be obtain'd. *Vid. Hiſt.* 16. § 158, *ad* 163. *Hiſt.* 19. § 189, *ad* 195. § 202, 205, 209, *ad* § 219.

§ 182. 9. BLEEDING at the Noſe, is another *Symptom*, which ſometimes happens to Perſons in the *Small Pox*: This proceeds either 1. From a violently ſtrong Circulation of the Blood, in a *plethorick* Body, which burſting the tender Coats of the capillary Veſſels, runs briſkly thro' the Breach it makes, *quâ data porta ruit.* If this be the Caſe, as Signs of a *Plethora*, (ſpecify'd § 92.) preceded, and may be obſerved, ſo we may expect ſome Advantage to the Sick from this Hæmorrhage (if it be not too great) as it leſſens the too great Quantity of the Blood; and therefore Endeavours to ſtop it muſt be us'd only when it exceeds. It exceeds when in Conſequence of it the Pulſe ſinks below that Degree of Strength which is neceſſary to carry the Sick thro' the Diſtemper; when the Spirits droop, and the Patient grows faint.

§ 183. When it is needful to ſtop this Flux, common *Aſtringents* and *Styptics* may anſwer the Occaſion; but if they ſhould fail, *Doſſils* arm'd with ſome gentle *Cauſtick* muſt be put up the bleeding Noſtril. *Vid. Append.* N°. 4.

§ 184. But 2. This Hæmorrhage may be the Effect only of an extraordinary *Rarefaction* of the Blood, which diſtending the Coats of the ſanguine Veſſels, beyond their Meaſure, burſt thro' the Sides of ſome of the capillary Veſſels in the Noſtrils.

§ 185. The Signs of an extraordinary Rarefaction, and the Abſence of the Signs of a *Plethora* (ſpecify'd § 92.) which are very diſcernible to a ſkilful and

obſervant Phyſician, will make the Thing evident, if the Flux proceeds from the Cauſe now aſſign'd: And if it doth, it will be requiſite, by ſuitable internal Remedies to abate the *Rarefaction* of the Blood, and endeavour immediately to ſtop this Hæmorrhage by fit Applications to the bleeding Part; becauſe in this Caſe, where there is no *Plethora*, but only a *Rarefaction* of the Blood, the Diminution of its Quantity (which is ſuppoſed not to exceed its juſt Proportion) muſt certainly abate the Strength of the Patient, in Proportion to the Quantity of Blood loſt; which Abatement of Strength will be very ſenſibly perceived, at fartheſt when the *Rarefaction* ceaſes or abates; and ſuch Conſequences as ſinking of the Puſtules, Interruption of the Maturation, and a violent Return of the Fever, (after a flattering Abatement) are to be fear'd.

§ 186. But, 3. This *Bleeding* at the Noſe often ſprings from another Source, even from a Corruption or *Putrefaction* of the Blood, when the Texture of it is in ſome Meaſure diſſolv'd; when its red Globules are broken, and the Fibres of the circulating and excretory Veſſels are lax and flaggy. For in theſe Circumſtances, as the Diameter of the Parts of the broken Globules muſt be proportionally leſs than the Diameter of the Globules before this Diviſion of them; and as the Diameter of the Cavity of the capillary and excretory Veſſels will be eaſily enlarg'd, (their Coats being lax) we may apprehend how it comes to paſs, that the vitiated Blood runs off by ſuch unnatural and uncommon Vents. Or otherwiſe this Symptom may proceed from an acrid Quality of the Blood, corroding the Membranes of thoſe ſanguine Veſſels thro' which the Hæmorrhage happens.

§ 187. In this Caſe a PULSE *quick* and *weak*, and frequently unequal preceded, and continues, and manifeſts the true Cauſe of the *Hæmorrhage*, and intimates

timates to us that there is very little Ground to hope for the Patient's Recovery, as it argues an Alteration of that *Connection* and *Texture* of the Parts conſtituent of the Blood, which are neceſſary to the Life of the Body: Likewiſe when the Quality of the Blood is ſo acrid as to corrode the Veſſels, and produce *Hæmorrhages*, the Brain is ſoon render'd uncapable of performing the Offices neceſſary to Life, and Death ſpeedily follows.

§ 188. Here the Phyſician muſt labour to ſtop the ſpreading Putrefaction of the Blood by preſcribing ſuch Remedies as may confirm the natural neceſſary Coheſion of its component Particles, and thicken the Fluid, and ſtrengthen the Veſſels to caſt off thro' the excretory Ducts thoſe Parts of it which are mortify'd. To theſe Purpoſes *Oleum Vitrioli*, and *Oleum Vitrioli dulce*, and other *Acids* mix'd with *Myrrh*, and ſome warm Aſtringents, ſeem peculiarly adapted. *Vid. Append.* N°. 5. *Vid. Hiſt.* 19. § 189. *ad* 192.

§ 189. 10. A Noise in the *Ears* does ſometimes happen. This is cauſed by Air pent up in the *Tympanum* of the Ear, (by ſome Obſtruction in the *Tubæ Euſtachianæ*) and rarefy'd by the Heat of the adjacent Parts. In this Diſtemper Puſtules poſſibly may be form'd in the Cavity of thoſe Tubes, and occaſion the Obſtruction. This Symptom is removed by thoſe Methods which procure a Vent for the incloſed and rarefied Air, which may be done by cleanſing the Membrane, which lines the Fauces, with warm Gargariſms; the ſnuffing emollient Liquids up the Noſe, and the Steam of them receiv'd into the Mouth may alſo relieve the Patient.

§ 190. 11. Pain in the Ears reſults either, 1. From Puſtules form'd in the external Cavity of the Ears, in which Caſe ſuch emollient Applications as promote Suppuration, may mitigate the Anguiſh. Or, 2. From ſome Humours (acrimonious or not)

ſtagnating in the Part pained, and there irritating, and vellicating the Nerves. Pain ariſing from this Cauſe is to be remov'd by thoſe Remedies, which attenuate, ſtimulate and diſcuſs the ſtagnating Humours, remove the Obſtruction, and recover a due Circulation. *Vid. Hiſt.* 3. § 13.

§ 191. 12. DEAFNESS is cauſed either, 1. By a continued Inflammation of the Brain, which by its exceſſive Heat ſtraitens the Fibres, and cloſes up the Cavity of the auditory Nerves; and ſo hinders the Communication of the Impreſſions made by Sounds on the *Tympanum* to the common *Senſory*. *Deafneſs* from this Cauſe is a moſt threat'ning Symptom, as it informs us that the Fever, and Inflammation of the Brain have run to that Degree, as render it almoſt impoſſible for Remedies to remove them. What is to be endeavour'd in this Caſe is, by ſuitable Medicines to abate the Fever, and to take off the hot and dry Temperament of the Brain; to which End warm Fomentations to the Feet, as well as internal Remedies are very proper.

§ 192. Or, 2. *Deafneſs* may be the Conſequence of Humours diſcharg'd into the external Cavity of the Ear, and lodging on the Outſide of the *Tympanum*. In this Caſe the Danger is leſs, and the Cure alſo more eaſy; and ſuch external Applications as are moiſtning, diluting and deterging, may anſwer the Intentions to be purſued for removing this Symptom, which ſometimes goes away without any medical Aſſiſtance. *Vid. Hiſt.* 16. § 169.

§ 193. Here it muſt be noted, that under all Diſorders of the Senſes, the State, Temperament, and Circumſtances of the Brain ought particularly, and very carefully to be conſidered.

CHAP.

CHAP. V.

In which particular Symptoms *affecting the* Thorax *are conſider'd, as to their Cauſes and curative Indications.*

§ 194. I Proceed now to conſider thoſe *Symptoms* which affect the *Thorax*, and the firſt I ſhall ſpeak of is that COUGH, which ſometimes afflicts Perſons under this Diſtemper. This commonly proceeds from ſerous Humours either falling on the *Larynx*, or raiſed from the Veſicles of the Lungs by the Air in Expiration.

§ 195. Theſe *Catarrhs* happen, 1. When the variolous Matter (ſomewhat attenuated) is ſo much in Quantity, that it cannot be carried off faſt enough by the Diſcharge into the Puſtules, or by other Ways of Excretion. 2. When any of the neceſſary Excretions either to the Puſtules, or by the perſpiratory Ducts, or other Vents are obſtructed, or by any Cauſe abated.

§ 196. The rational Method of treating a Patient under the variolous Cough (§ 194.) is to dilute, attenuate, and render the lymphatic Fluids thin, and eaſily paſſable thro' the ſecretory and excretory Ducts; and ſo to aſſiſt the natural Efforts for diſcharging the morbid Humours, Diuretics are proper; but Medicines *incraſſating*, and which tend to ſtop or abate theſe Catarrhs, are neither proper nor ſafe.

§ 197. When the variolous Matter is ſufficiently evacuated, this Cough uſually ceaſes without the Help of Remedies; but if it continues after the ſcabbing is finiſh'd, it is to be cur'd by thoſe *Cathartics*, and *Stomachics*, and Medicines proper to recover Perſpiration, which may then very ſeaſonably be preſcribed. *Vid. Hiſt.* 16. § 171, *&c.*

§ 198. But a *variolous Cough* may poſſibly be the Effect of Puſtules form'd in the Membranes of the *Bronchia*, we may conjecture this to be the State of the Caſe, when the Cough comes on in the Time of Eruption, and continues without a Catarrh, and is attended with the Symptoms of a *Peripneumony*. The Intentions to be purſued in this Caſe, is to moderate the Fever, if too high, and by Attenuants ſuited to the Circumſtances of the Sick, conjunctly conſider'd, to promote all the natural Excretions neceſſary or uſeful in each Period of the Diſeaſe.

§ 199. 2. DIFFICULT BREATHING is a *Symptom* ſometimes occurring in this Diſtemper. When ſerous Humours fill the Veſicles of the Lungs, and the thinner and moſt aqueous Particles of them are by the febrile Heat evaporated in Expiration, the remaining Part becomes thick, and viſcous, and not eaſy to be expectorated, but remaining in thoſe Veſicles, renders the Contraction and Dilatation of the Lungs more or leſs difficult, according as the Quantity of this viſcous Matter is more or leſs.

§ 200. In this Caſe, thoſe Things which dilute and attenuate the Humours, and irritate a Cough, and thus promote Expectoration, are the proper Remedies to be advis'd, and likely to be of Uſe to the Patient. *Vid. Hiſt.* 2. § 9. *Hiſt.* 34. § 460, *&c.*

§ 201. 3. SHIVERING RESPIRATION is another Incident to be conſider'd; which I take to proceed, either, 1. From an Obſtruction of thoſe nervous Tubes which ſerve the Muſcles mov'd in Breathing, and which Obſtruction hinders the equal Influx of nervous Fluids into their *Tubuli*. Or, 2. From an Obſtruction of the capillary Arteries; whoſe Sides being thereby too much dilated by every Pulſation, compreſs the Nerves, and ſo hinder a free Influx, or ſufficient Supply of Spirits to the Lungs, and other Parts ſubſerving Reſpiration: Whence it happens, that

that the Motion in Reſpiration becomes interrupted, and *ſhivering*. *Vid. Hiſt.* 19. § 207, *&c.*

§ 202. This is a bad Sign, as it indicates, that the variolous Matter is very abundant and *viſcous*, and not likely to be ſufficiently attenuated, and expelled the Body. *Vid. Hiſt.* 22. § 265.

§ 203. The later this Symptom happens in this Diſtemper, the more threatening it is, as the Patient's Strength is proportionably leſs, and the Time ſhorter for the Uſe of Remedies.

§ 204. In this Caſe ſuch Medicines as attenuate the Humours, correct their Viſcidity, and ſtrengthen the Blood and Spirits, are to be recommended. *Vid. Hiſt.* 19. § 207. *Hiſt.* 22. § 265.

§ 205. 4. A QUICK RESPIRATION is a *Symptom* afflicting the Sick pretty frequently in the *Febrile State*, when the Blood is intenſely hot; likewiſe it occurs in the State of *Maturation*, and in the ſecundary Fever, when the Fever riſes to ſuch a Height as to threaten a ſpeedy Concluſion of the Patient's Life. *Vid. Hiſt.* 22. § 269.

§ 206. I have obſerved many under the moſt deplorable Circumſtances in this Diſtemper, (ſuch as the *Petechiæ*, *Piſſing of Blood*, &c.) and when ſinking under the moſt malignant variolous Fever, yet enjoying a pretty *eaſy Reſpiration* till very near their expiring Moments; and have commonly found a very quick and ſtrong Pulſe, great Heat, and Thirſt attending thoſe that had a *quick Reſpiration*, which induces me to conclude, that this Symptom depends on, and proceeds from an Exceſs of febrile Heat, which violent Heat of the Arterial Blood, rarifies the Lymph, and nervous Fluids, quickening their Circulation, and conſequently the Motions of thoſe Muſcles, *&c.* which do not depend on voluntary Actions.

§ 207. To abate the febrile Heat, and Rarefaction of the animal Fluids, is the proper Method for relieving a Patient that falls under this Circumſtance.

§ 208. 5. SPITTING abated, or ſtopp'd, is a *Symptom* here to be taken Notice of; I mean when that Evacuation of ſerous Humours diſcharg'd into the Veſicles of the Lungs through the Pores of the pulmonary Membranes, and pump'd out by coughing, either ceaſes or abates.

§ 209. *Spitting*, as it flows from the *Salival Glands*, I have conſider'd already; and this from the Lungs is likewiſe of great Moment.

§ 210. The Abatement of this Evacuation proceeds from the Violence of the Fever, and the conſequent Viſcidity of the Fluids. *Vid.* § 172, *ad* § 178. foregoing.

§ 211. The Intentions in this Caſe, are much the ſame with thoſe noted § 171, *ad* § 178. See alſo the Places referr'd to in thoſe Sections, and *Hiſt.* 15. § 140, *ad* 145. *Hiſt.* 16. § 158, *ad* 163. *Hiſt.* 22. § 262, *ad* 264. *Hiſt.* 24. § 302, *ad* 304. § 307, *ad* 309. § 311, 312. *Hiſt.* 32. § 417, *ad* 421.

CHAP. VI.

In which Particular Symptoms *affecting ſome Parts or other in the* Abdomen, *are conſider'd, as to their Cauſes and curative Indications. To which is added, the Conſideration of ſome Circumſtances attending ſome Women under the* Small Pox.

§ 212. I COME now to conſider the Symptoms of the ABDOMEN.

1. VOMITING deſerves our Notice. As the Ventricle or Stomach is the Part principally affected, ſo it ought chiefly to be animadverted on, when under this State. It muſt be remember'd, that while the

Saliva,

Saliva, and Juices diſcharg'd from the Glandules of the Ventricle, retain their natural healthy Quality, and the periſtaltic Motion of the *Ventricle* proceeds regularly, the Aliments are duly attenuated, and turned over the *Pylorus*. If from any Cauſe this Motion becomes too quick and haſty, a Purging or Diarrhæa follows it.

§ 213. Whatever diſturbs, checks, or ſtops the natural vermicular Motion of the muſcular Fibres of the Stomach, (which Motion always tends towards the *Pylorus*) brings on that Senſation, which we commonly call *Sickneſs* there; which is greater or leſs, as the Perturbations of that natural Motion are more or leſs: And when thoſe Fibres are contracted in a Manner contrary to their natural Courſe, then come on *Nauſeas*, or Loathings, and a Propenſity to vomit: And when the natural Motion of the muſcular Fibres of the *Oeſophagus* and Stomach, is inverted, and becomes retrograde, what we call VOMITINGS are the Conſequences; to which the Muſcles of the Abdomen greatly aſſiſt, being at ſuch a Time, as it were, convulſed.

§ 214. *Vomitings* in the *Small Pox* may proceed from different Cauſes, and conſequently require a different Method of Treatment.

Thoſe *Vomitings*, which happen to Perſons as ſoon as they are taken ill of this Diſtemper, are commonly occaſion'd, either by variolous *Effluvia* receiv'd into the Stomach with the Air and Aliment, and there irritating the Nerves and muſcular Fibres; or elſe from variolous Humours diſcharg'd from the Salival Glands, and the Glandules of the Stomach, and affecting the Nerves and muſcular Fibres in the like Manner. *Vid. Hiſt.* 42. § 510.

§ 215. Therefore when theſe Symptoms occur in the Beginning of the febrile State, as we may conclude that they are produc'd from one or other of the Cauſes mention'd § 214. ſo we may infer, that the

Exhibition of *Emetics* is very proper to carry off thoſe morbid Particles, which brought on theſe violent inverted Motions of the Stomach: And the bare drinking liberally of Water pretty warm, will often ſufficiently promote Vomiting, and both dilute and evacuate the offending Matter; but if a Vomiting Medicine is neceſſary, it may be exhibited, according to the Directions already given § 94, *ad* § 99. foregoing.

§ 216. If VOMITINGS happen in the States of *Eruption*, and *Maturation*, we may conclude, that they proceed from Puſtules form'd between the Membranes of the Stomach; eſpecially if they are attended with *Hiccoughs*, and the Senſe of Heat and Pain in the Stomach, and throbbing Pains in the Period of Maturation. In this Caſe, emollient Drinks, Broths, *&c.* are proper.

But all pungent, acrid, ſtimulating Things, and eſpecially *Emetics*, muſt be carefully avoided.

§ 217. 2. HICCOUGHS may very fitly be conſider'd in the next Place, theſe being convulſive Motions of the Stomach and Diaphragm. They are cauſed ſometimes by a Fulneſs of the Stomach, whether from Aliments, or Air; but theſe are not the Sort I am here to animadvert on, but thoſe which happen in the Progreſs of the Diſtemper, and are attended with other ill Symptoms.

§ 218. Such HICCOUGHS ſeem to proceed either, 1. From a deficient Flux, (*Vid.* § 401, *ad* § 413.) of the Spirits in the *Phrenic Nerves*, and in thoſe Nerves, wherewith the Coats of the Stomach are ſo richly furniſh'd; or, 2. From a malignant *Acrimony* in the Juices, diſcharg'd from the Glandules of the Stomach into its Cavity.

§ 219. The *Firſt* of theſe Cauſes, in this State of Things, ſhews that there is not a ſufficient Quantity of Spirits in the nervous Fluid, to carry on the animal Operation, but that Nature exhauſted is ſinking under the Diſeaſe.

§ 220.

§ 220. The *Second* Cauſe diſcovers, that the Quantity of morbid Humours remaining, is almoſt too great to be expell'd by the enfeebled Efforts of the animal Functions. Therefore the *Hiccoughs* happening in the third, or in the laſt Period of this Diſtemper, have a moſt threatening Signification.

§ 221. All that can be done for a Patient under this Circumſtance, is, to give ſuch Things as may correct and evacuate from the Stomach, any acrid, morbid Humours, and ſuch, alſo, as may augment the Quantity of nervous Spirits.

§ 222. 3. WORMS do ſometimes afflict Perſons ſick of the *Small Pox*, eſpecially Children: It is not neceſſary here to conſider the different Sorts of Worms that may be in different Bodies; it will be ſufficient for me to obſerve, that ſome Regard ought to be had to this Circumſtanee when it appears, or we have Reaſon to ſuſpect it, and that there are ſome Remedies which are not only needful to remove this Symptom, and obviate its natural Effects, but which are likewiſe ſubſervient to the Endeavours of Nature in her Conflicts with this Diſtemper; ſuch as *Cinnab. Nativ. Muſcus Corallinus*, &c. *Vid. Hiſt.* 14. § 112.

§ 223. 4. COSTIVENESS is very frequent in this Diſtemper. This Symptom proceeds partly from the Increaſe of other Evacuations, but proceeds immediately from the Heat and Dryneſs of the Inteſtines, caus'd by the Heat of the febrile Blood running thro' the inteſtinal Arteries and Veins. Which Heat rarefying the Liquids in their Courſe from the Stomach through the *Duodenum*, *Jejunum*, *Ileon*, &c. promotes their paſſing into the Lacteals more haſtily; as the Circulation of all the animal Fluids is more quick.

§ 224. It is eaſy to apprehend, that how much greater the Evacuations by Perſpiration, &c. are, ſo much leſſer will be the Excretion by Stool. For the more lymphatic Fluids paſs off thro' the external Superficies

perficies of the Body, the more Blood enters thoſe ſanguine Arteries, which ſupply the lymphatic Arteries, ſituated in the external Superficies, conſequently more Blood will flow from the left Ventricle of the Heart, and therefore more from the *Vena Pulmonalis*, and ſo more from the *Arteria Pulmonalis*, and alſo more from the right Ventricle of the Heart, and ſo more from the *Cava* and Thoracic Duct, and alſo from the *Lacteals*; and thus the Inteſtines are emptied of their Liquids faſter than is uſual, and Coſtiveneſs enſues thereupon.

§ 225. Here I muſt obſerve what is evident by Experience, that in this Diſeaſe the Body can often go without Evacuation by Stool for ſeveral Days together without any Inconvenience; but if this Symptom continues long, and the Patient's Head begins to be diſorder'd, and the febrile Heat increaſes beyond a juſt Degree, a *Suppoſitory* or a *Lenitive Glyſter* will bring off the hardened Excrements, without inducing a *Diarrhœa*; and prove not only ſafe but profitable to the ſick Perſon.

§ 226. 5. GRIPING and MOVING PAINS in the Inteſtines muſt proceed either from an acrid or pungent Quality, or Flatulency of the *Chyle* ſent into them from the Stomach; or elſe from an Acrimony of the pancreatic or bilious Juices; or of the Humours diſcharg'd into the Inteſtines from the Glands of their Coats. In this Caſe *mucilaginous*, *alterative*, *abſorbent* and *anodyne* Drinks and Medicines, may be advis'd to the great Relief of the Patient; ſuch as *Mallow Tea*, *Jelly* of *Hartſhorn*, the *Decoctum album ſine acido*, *Creta alba*, in proper Juleps, *&c.*

The following Mixture, or ſuch like, may very profitably be preſcribed.

℞ *Olei Amygdalarum dulcium Drachmas quatuor*; *Olei Juniperi Chymici*, *Olei Nucis Moſcatæ*, *ſingulorum guttas quatuor*; *Syrupi de Althæâ*, *Syrupi de Meconio*, *ſingulorum Drachmas quatuor*: *Fiat ſecundum*

dum Artem MISTURA *de quâ Drachmæ quatuor exhibeantur & pro re natâ repetatur Doſis, phialâ prius agitatâ.*

§ 227. For Inſtances of ſuch *griping* and *moving* Pains. *Vid. Hiſt.* 3. § 13, 14. *Hiſt.* 15. § 145. *ad* § 147. *Hiſt.* 24. § 307. *ad* 309.

§ 228. 6. FIXED PAINS in the Bowels, if they are *throbbing*, and in the Time of *Maturation*, do indicate Puſtules form'd in the Membranes of the Inteſtines, and ſuppurating there; and require much the ſame Treatment with the former, § 226, 227. Milk-Pottage, emollient Broths, and ſuch like, (§ 83. N°. 1, 7, 14, 15.) are very proper.

Other fixed Pains and very acute, do ſhew great Obſtruction in the Veſſels of the Part affected, and are removed by ſuch Remedies as take off the Tenſion of the Fibres, and remove the Obſtruction. *Vid. Hiſt.* 22. § 414, 415.

§ 229. But fixed Pains, not throbbing, which continue beyond the Period of Maturation, and which yield not to proper Remedies, do indicate ſuch an Inflammation of the Parts pained, as is like to terminate in a Gangrene and Mortification of them.

§ 230. 7. A LOOSENESS often occurs in the *Small Pox*, but it muſt be differently treated according to the different Period of the Diſtemper in which it ſhall happen, according to the different Cauſe from which it proceeds, and the different Circumſtances that ſhall attend it.

§ 231. The Cauſe of that LOOSENESS, which happens in the *febrile State*, or in the Time of *Eruption* ſeems to be either, 1. An Obſtruction of the lacteal Veſſels, which as it hinders the Liquids (that come from the Stomach into the Inteſtines) from paſſing into the Blood, ſo it neceſſitates their running off through the *Rectum*. Or, 2. An extraordinary Diſcharge of Humours from the ſtomachical and inteſtinal Glandules, from the Liver, Pancreas,

creas, *&c.* Or, 3. An exceeding Laxity of the inteſtinal Fibres. Or, 4. An Obſtruction of ſome other Excretions.

§ 232. If the *Looſeneſs* proceeds from the firſt Cauſe aſſign'd, § 231. it may be known by inſpecting the Stools, which will then appear to be more or leſs *chylous*. In this Caſe ſuch Remedies muſt be given, as may open the Mouths of the lacteal Veſſels, and remove any Obſtructions which may happen to be in them. To this Purpoſe the following Medicine may be very conducive.

℞ *Salis Martis Riverii granum unum; Salis Prunellæ, Radicis Curcumæ, Florum Sulphuris, ſingulorum grana ſex; Syrupi de quinque Radicibus aperientibus quantitatem ſufficientem: Secundum Artem miſceantur, & fiat* Bolus, *immediate exhibendus, & toties repetendus, quoties opus fuerit.*

Every Ingredient in this Medicine is *attenuant*, *aperient*, and *deobſtruent*; ſome of them are very moderately warm in their Nature, but one of them is very refrigerating. The Quality of this *Bolus* is temperate as to Heat, or Cold, but very attenuating and deobſtruent; and may be made cooling, warming or heating, to very different Degrees, by varying the Proportions of the Ingredients either Way, *i. e.* by augmenting the Proportion of the *Sal. Prunel.* and diminiſhing the Quantities of the other Ingredients, if the Circumſtances of the Sick call for refrigerating Medicines: Or elſe by diminiſhing the Quantity of the cooling Salt, and increaſing the Proportions of the warmer Ingredients, if the Circulation of the Blood needs a *Stimulus*.

§ 233. If this early Looseness is the Effect of the *ſecond Cauſe* ſpecify'd § 231. that Cauſe will be diſcover'd by a Conjunction of other ill Circumſtances, ſuch as the Violence of febrile Symptoms, an haſty Eruption of the Puſtules, and ſuch Signs as

ſhew that the variolous Humours are ſo exceedingly abundant as to force Nature to uſe all Ways of Excretion at once to free her ſelf of the morbid Particles. This Sort of Looſeneſs therefore is a very threatening Incident.

§ 234. *Aſtringents* I think very improper in this Caſe: The Uſe of them ſeems like the tying up the Hands of a Man that is fighting for his Life: It is acting counter to Nature in her Efforts of Self-Preſervation, and a labouring to abate the natural Evacuations of the variolous Humours.

§ 235. The Methods moſt likely to be ſerviceable are plentifully to dilute with ſuch Liquids, as will add ſome Vigour to the Blood, and at the ſame Time to give thoſe Medicines which may attenuate and promote Excretion of the variolous Particles, to the Puſtules by Perſpiration, and by Spitting, *&c. Vid. Hiſt.* 32. § 408. *ad* § 411.

§ 236. When this early *Looſeneſs* reſults from the *third Cauſe* mention'd, § 231. we may know it by the Temperateneſs of the Pulſe, Moderateneſs of the Fever, Weakneſs of the Appetite to Food, and that Feebleneſs of Body which commonly attends a *Laxity* of the Fibres. In this Caſe temperate Cordials, and ſuch Things as ſtraiten the Fibres of the Stomach and Inteſtines, and promote Perſpiration, may happily relieve the ſick Perſon.

§ 237. The early *Looſeneſs* which proceeds from the laſt Cauſe noted, § 231. may very ſucceſsfully be cur'd (not by Aſtringents or ſtrong Abſorbents, but) by ſuch Remedies as recover the obſtructed Excretions.

§ 238. If a *Looſeneſs* happens in the Period of MATURATION, it is commonly occaſioned by a ſudden Abatement of Perſpiration, and Return of the variolous Matter inwards from the external Superficies of the Body; and is generally preceeded by a ſinking of the Puſtules, a Change of the Colour

lour of their Baſes, and an Augmentation of the Fever, and febrile Symptoms; but ſometimes it reſults from one or other of the Cauſes ſpecify'd, § 231. *ad* § 237. Where the curative Indications are likewiſe noted; and ſometimes it proceeds from Irregularity of Diet. *Vid. Hiſt.* 4. § 29, 30.

§ 239. When this Incident proceeds from an Abatement of Perſpiration, and a ſinking of the Puſtules, it will not be proper to give Aſtringents, but ſuch Things as may raiſe the Puſtules again, promote their Suppuration, and increaſe Perſpiration and the Diſcharge from the renal and ſalival Glands. For Medicines to this Purpoſe, See *Append.* N°. 6.

§ 240. That *Looſeneſs* which happens about the twelfth Day of the Diſtemper, or Beginning of the fourth Period (the State of *Declination*) is commonly a very happy Circumſtance, and a neceſſary Evacuation for Perſons that have either the *confluent*, or any of the *higher Degrees* of the *diſtinct Pox*; and more eſpecially when Puſtules have been form'd between the Membranes of the *Œſophagus*, *Stomach* and *Inteſtines*. For hereby the little Portions of Skins, which inclos'd the Matter, that made the internal Puſtules, and alſo the Remains of the variolous Humours are evacuated from the Body. *Vid. Hiſt.* 10. § 76, 77. *Hiſt.* 15. § 146. *Hiſt.* 19. § 207. *Hiſt.* 24. § 314, 316, *ad* 321. *Hiſt.* 34. § 452. *ad* 454. *Hiſt.* 38.

§ 241. A Looſeneſs therefore in this laſt Period of the Diſeaſe muſt by no Means be check'd *, unleſs it be exceſſive, and ill Symptoms manifeſtly proceeding from that Exceſs do occur: But gentle Cordials, in ſmall Quantities, may be given, as the State of the Sick may require. For proper Cordials in this Caſe, *Vid. Hiſt.* 24. § 311. *Hiſt.* 32. § 410.

* Vid. Hiſt. 34. § 456. *and* Hiſt. 35. § 479.

§ 242. If, with the *Looſeneſs*, the Scabbing ſhould go on haſtily, and the Skin become dry and hot, notwithſtanding fit Methods us'd to prevent it; a gentle Purge may be very adviſeable. *Vid.* § 134. foregoing.

§ 243. 8. PISSING BLOOD is a terrible Symptom. It proceeds from Blood running out of the capillary ſanguine Arteries in the Kidneys, thro' thoſe *Tubuli* that receive and carry the Urine to the *Pelvis*. This Symptom can never happen unleſs the red Globules are broken into Parts ſmall enough to enter, and paſs thro' the Cavity of thoſe urinary Tubes, or the Coats of thoſe Tubes become lax, and their Cavity enlarg'd to that Degree, that ſhall admit the Blood's paſſing thro' them; or that the Coats of the ſanguine Veſſels are corroded by an acrid Quality of the Blood. Therefore the Cauſe of this *Hæmorrhage* muſt be ſuch a Corruption, Putrefaction, and Diſſolution of the Blood, as render the red Globules ſufficiently minute, or the Coats of thoſe Tubes ſufficiently lax, and their Cavities large enough to yield a Paſſage to the Blood; or muſt be a thorough Corroſion of the ſanguine Veſſels by the Acrimony of the Blood.

§ 244. If it be ſaid that breaking the Globules will deſtroy their Redneſs, as the breaking Glaſs in Pieces turns the Colour white, I anſwer that granting a Globule of Blood divided into ten or twelve Parts, thoſe ſeparated Parts will have no red Colour; yet it will not follow that the natural Colour will be loſt, only by dividing it into four, or two Parts; the divided Parts may be ſmall enough to paſs thro' the urinary or lymphatic Veſſels enlarg'd, and yet not ſmall enough to loſe their Redneſs.

§ 245. But as *Piſſing Blood* manifeſts a great Corruption and Diſſolution of the Texture of the ſanguine Fluid, ſo it indicates the Uſe of ſuch Medicines

cines as are proper to confirm the Texture of it to prevent its Putrefaction, and to ſtraiten and ſtrengthen the Fibres of the circulating Veſſels. *Vid* § 186, 187, 188. and *Hiſt.* 2. § 9. and *Hiſt.* 39.

VOIDING BLOOD by *Stool*, reſults from the ſame Cauſes which produce a *Piſſing of Blood*, and has the like Signification, and requires the ſame Method o Cure. But in this Caſe proper Glyſters may be o ſome Service.

§ 246. 9. BLACK and *Blackiſh* URINE, with a black or dark Sediment, proceeds from the ſame Cauſe with the preceding Symptom (§ 243.) when that Cauſe is not ſtrong enough to produce the above-mention'd Symptom, then this ſort of Urine only follows it, and requires the Treatment directed § 245 Both the former, and this, are threatening Circumſtances, informing us, that there is but little Ground to hope for the Patient's Recovery.

§ 247. 10. PISSING *frequent*, and *little* in Quantity, is occaſion'd either, 1. By an Acrimony of the Humours falling into the Bladder from the Kidneys, and irritating the Sphincter; or, 2. By an exceeding Weakneſs of Nature: For Nature, overcome by the Force of the Diſeaſe, yields to the leaſt *Stimulus*. A frequent Piſſing may be known to proceed from this laſt Cauſe, by the Feebleneſs of the Patient, join'd with other deplorable Symptoms. And when this is the Caſe, Death is commonly near at Hand.

§ 248. To relieve the Sick of a too *frequent Piſſing*, when it proceeds from the firſt Cauſe aſſign'd § 247. thoſe Things muſt be given, which may correct the Acrimony of the Fluids, and take off the ſtimulating Quality from the Urine, *viz.* ſuch as are directed *Append.* N° 7. *Vid. Hiſt.* 15. §. 140.

§ 249. 11. PISSING INVOLUNTARY, I call that which happens to a Perſon awake, and ſenſible, from an Incapacity of retaining his Urine in the Bladder, which therefore comes away againſt his Will. The

Cauſe

Cauſe of this Symptom, is a Relaxation of the Fibres of the Sphincter. This is a very melancholy Circumſtance, as it commonly occurs after the Diſtemper has made a terrible Progreſs, and indicates a general Weakneſs of the Fibres of the *nervous* Syſtem, and ſhews Death to be approaching.

§ 250. To obviate this Symptom, ſuch Remedies muſt be exhibited, as warm, ſtraiten, and ſtrengthen the Nerves. For ſuitable Medicines and Cordials, ſee *Append.* N° 8.

§ 251. 12. PISSING INSENSIBLE, proceeds from ſuch a *Delirium* or Diſorder of the Senſes, as hinders the ſick Perſon from perceiving any Stimulation from the Quantity or Quality of the Urine in his Bladder. In this Caſe, it is not eaſy to know whether the Fibres of the Sphincter Muſcle are relax'd; but tho' there ſhould be no ſuch Relaxation, yet this Symptom has a threatening Import, as it manifeſts either very great Obſtruction, or violent Inflammation of the Brain.

§ 252. In this Caſe all proper Methods muſt be us'd to abate the Fever, and take off the *Delirium*, on which this Symptom doth ſo much depend. *Vid. Hiſt.* 25. § 339. *ad* 345.

§ 253. 13. INVOLUNTARY EXCRETION by STOOL proceeds from the ſame Cauſe with *involuntary Piſſing*, ſpecify'd § 249. and requires the like Remedies, § 250.

§ 254. 14. INSENSIBLE EXCRETION by STOOL happens from the ſame Cauſe that produces inſenſible Piſſing, § 251. and needs the ſame Remedies, § 252.

§ 255. 15. INFLAMMATION and TUMOUR of the *Penis* in this Diſtemper, are produced by variolous Particles with Blood diſcharg'd from the capillary ſanguine Arteries (diſtributed in this Member) into the lymphatic Arteries, and ſtagnating in them. In this Caſe thoſe Applications, which are attenuating and emollient, and which conſequently tend to re-

move the Obſtruction, and recover the Circulation in the tumify'd Parts, are very proper. *Vid. Hiſt.* 14. § 127. *ad* 129.

Of Symptoms peculiar to Women.

§ 256. Before I conclude this Chapter, I think it will be proper to take Notice of the Circumſtances ſome *Women* are in, while under this Diſtemper; which deſerve much Conſideration, as the Welfare of the Female Patient depends in a great Meaſure on her Phyſicians adviſing properly in Reference to them.

§ 257. The firſt I ſhall conſider are the CATAMENIA. This periodical monthly Flux, occurring in its uſual Time, ought to be regarded. It ſometimes happens that Women are taken ill of the *Small Pox* four, ſix or eight Days, more or leſs, before the expected Time of their monthly Evacuation; and indeed the variolous Fever commonly brings on this *uterine Flux* before its Time: But this is not the Caſe I ſpeak of now. The Caſe I here give my Thoughts of is, when this Flux happens to a Woman under the *Small Pox* in its proper Time, and what is then to be done. It is altogether needleſs to ſay any Thing on the Nature or Benefits of this *natural Diſcharge*, it will be ſufficient for me to obſerve, that as it depends on, and proceeds from a *Plethora* in the ſanguine Veſſels, ſo it is neceſſary to ſuffer this Flux to have its natural Courſe *, and the Diſcharge this Way to be as large as in a Time of Health, for the Abatement of that *Plethora*, which at any Time would endanger the Patient's Health, and more eſpecially at this *Seaſon*. Indeed if this Flux runs beyond its uſual Time and Quantity, and ſeems to draw on any ill Conſequences, as ſink-

* Vid. Hiſt. 10. § 67. Hiſt. 18. § 182. Hiſt. 22. § 255.

ing

ing of the Puſtules, Abatement of the florid Colour of their Baſes, or ſtopping their Growth, *&c.* then Methods to reſtrain this Flux muſt diligently be uſed. *Vid.* § 264.

§ 258. 2. HÆMORRHAGIA UTERINA, I call any ſanguine Flux from excerning Veſſels, either in the *Uterus* or *Vagina* that is unuſual, or unnatural. This Flux proceeds either, 1. From the *Rarefaction* of the Blood by the febrile Heat. The Blood rarify'd to a certain Degree, preſſes the Sides of the uterine Veſſels with a Force equal to that which is the Conſequence of the *Plethora* that produces the Menſes; and hence it is that very often there occurs a ſimilar Flux. When the uterine *Hæmorrhage* ſprings from this Cauſe, it may be known to do ſo by preſent and evident Tokens of a febrile Rarefaction of the Blood; and if this be the Caſe of the ſick Perſon, the Danger is not exceeding great, provided the Flux be moderate, and other Circumſtances are favourable. But if it be large, and the Strength of the Patient abates, or if we find Reaſon to apprehend that a Return of variolous Humours into the Blood will be the Conſequence of it; if the Puſtules ſink, or their Baſes change their lively Colour, then Methods muſt be uſed to reſtrain and check it. *Vid. Hiſt.* 6. § 48. *ad* 53. *Hiſt.* 39.

§ 259. But, 2. This Flux, § 258. doth ſometimes proceed from the ſame Cauſe which produces the *Piſſing Blood*, *Vid.* § 243, 245. and has the ſame curative Indications. Thoſe Things which tend to ſtrengthen, and preſerve the Texture of the Blood, to reſiſt its Putrefaction, and to take off the Flagginеſs of the Veſſels, and too great Laxity of their Fibres, reducing the Diameters of the circulating Veſſels to their natural Size, are proper in this Caſe, and all Hæmorrhages that ſpring from the ſame Cauſe, *vid.* § 188. foregoing; and § 264. following.

§ 260. 3. PREGNANCY, is the Caſe of ſeveral Women taken with this Diſtemper; and when it is ſo, great Care muſt be taken that the Medicines be adapted not only to the Occaſions of the ſick Perſon in Reference to the Diſeaſe, but alſo to ſtrengthen the *Fœtus*, and prevent a Miſcarriage; or at leaſt to ſtave it off, during the Courſe of this Diſtemper. For Medicines proper for pregnant Women under this Diſtemper, See *Append.* N° 9. and *Hiſt.* 15. *Hiſt.* 21. *Hiſt.* 29.

§ 261. 4. LONGINGS. Theſe ſometimes happen to *pregnant Women* while ſick of the *Small Pox*; and if they do, their Deſires muſt be ſatisfy'd. Women under this Circumſtance may ſafely be indulg'd the Liberty of Eating and Drinking what they ſo importunately crave: To deny them ſuch Liberty even in a State of Health would be of dangerous Conſequence, and probably would bring on *Abortion*; but much more hazardous will it be to lay Reſtraints upon them while under the Small Pox. The Perturbation of their Spirits from ſuch Reſtraints will produce ſad Effects. But the Gratification of their ſtrong Inclinations will be ſafe and ſalutary. *Vid. Hiſt.* 21. § 230.

§ 262. 5. MISCARRIAGE ſometimes happens to pregnant Women, while Sick in the *Small Pox*, notwithſtanding the utmoſt Precautions. When there is Reaſon to apprehend this Event to be unavoidably approaching, all Care muſt be taken to guard againſt FLOODINGS, which are always dangerous, more eſpecially during the Progreſs of this Diſtemper. For Remedies againſt Floodings, ſee § 264. following. *Vid.* alſo *Hiſt.* 29. § 383. *ad* 385.

§ 263. 6. CHILD-BIRTH. It ſometimes happens that Women with Child have gone their full Time, and are delivered before the Small Pox has finiſh'd its Courſe. This indeed is a very hazardous Incident, more eſpecially if it happens during the Courſe

of

of the *Second* or *Third* Period of the confluent, or even of the diſtinct Kind of Pox, where the Puſtules are numerous, on Account of the great Check it gives to the Excretions of the variolous Humours. The prudent Phyſician, when he meets with this, and the foregoing Caſes, § 260, 261, 262. will endeavour by proper Ways and Remedies to keep on the natural Operations in the Body for evacuating the morbid Particles, and to obviate the Tendency of thoſe Incidents, which threaten to diſturb them.

§ 264. 7. FLOODING is the moſt dangerous Circumſtance that can attend *Miſcarriage*, or *Child-birth*, as a Return of the variolous Humours into the ſanguine Veſſels, a ſinking of the Puſtules, an Abatement of the Patient's Strength, and often immediate Death are the natural Conſequences of it. Therefore it is neceſſary both by external Applications, and internal Remedies, to ſtop ſo threatening a Flux. To theſe Purpoſes the following Things may conduce.

℞ *Corticis Quercus, Corticis Pruni Sylveſtris, ſingulorum uncias duas; Terræ Japonicæ, Boli Armeniæ, ſingulorum Drachmas duas: Coquantur cum Aquæ Fontanæ libris quatuor ad libras duas; dein coletur, & Liquor colatus cum Vini rubri aſtringentis librâ unâ miſtus ſit pro Fotu pannis laneis duplicatis, Pudendis applicando.*

Sign. The Fomentation.

℞ *Terræ Japonicæ, Boli Armeniæ, ſingulorum grana decem; Pulveris Æthiopici grana quinque; Conſervæ Roſarum rubrarum Scrupulos duos; Syrupi Cydoniorum quantitatem ſufficientem: Optimè miſceantur, & fiat* BOLUS *immediate devorandus, & toties repetendus quoties opus fuerit.* Vel,

℞ *Radicis Tormentillæ, Plantaginis, Biſtortæ, Corticis Granatorum, ſingulorum Drachmam unam; Cornu Cervi calcinati & pulverizati Drachmas tres: Coquantur cum Aquæ Fontanæ libris duabus, ad libram unam;*

unam; *dein coletur*; *Liquor colatus, ſufficienti quantitate Sacchari roſati edulcoretur, & fiat* APOZEMA *reſtringens, cujus bibat Ægra uncias quatuor pro Doſi, quæ repetenda, ut Occaſio poſtulaverit.*

Vid. Hiſt. 6. § 48. *ad* 50. Hiſt. 15. § 153. *ad* 156.

CHAP. VII.

In which the general Symptoms are conſider'd as to their Cauſes, and curative Indications.

§ 265. II. I Am in the next Place to ſpeak of general SYMPTOMS deſcrib'd, § 139. and ſhall begin with the different States of the *Pulſes*, under this Diſtemper, which are important Circumſtances, deſerving very particular Regard.

1. The PULSE TOO QUICK. The Pulſe is too quick, when in a Patient that has a *quick Pulſe* the variolous Humours are not regularly and ſufficiently diſcharg'd into the Puſtules, and when other Evacuations of them by *Perſpiration*, *Spitting*, &c. are not duly and ſufficiently carried on. It muſt be obſerved here, that the Pulſe becomes quicker from a more frequent Influx of Spirits, or nervous Liquid from the *Cerebellum* into the Muſcle of the Heart; and this quicker Influx of Spirits is cauſed by the Heat, and Rarefaction of the *febrile Blood* in the ſanguine Arteries.

§ 266. In this Caſe, therefore, Endeavours muſt be uſed to abate the Circulation; for while that is too rapid, it is impoſſible for the variolous Particles to be ſeparated from the Blood; for inſtead of being diſmiſs'd into the *lymphatic Arteries*, and ſo to the excretory Veſſels, they are hurried into the capillary Veins (whoſe Diameters are larger than the Diameters of the

the lymphatic Arteries) and kept circulating with the Blood, till they corrupt and deſtroy its Texture, or become ſo viſcid, as to obſtruct the *lymphatic Veſſels*, ſtagnate in them, and put an End to the Life of the Patient; unleſs the Caſe be timely and ſufficiently alter'd by proper Remedies. For ſuch Remedies, ſee § 103, 105. foregoing. *Vid. Hiſt.* 2. § 9. *Hiſt.* 10. § 73, 74. *Hiſt.* 11. § 82, *&c.*

§ 267. Here it muſt be noted, that a Pulſe *too quick*, ſhews the Fever to be too high, and great Danger ariſing thence.

§ 268. 2. The PULSE TOO SLOW. As to this Kind of Pulſe, I may ſay, that it is commonly owing to the *Viſcidity* of the circulating Fluids, and Obſtruction of the capillary Arteries; but ſometimes it ariſes from a too deliberate Influx of Spirits into the Muſcles of the Heart.

§ 269. The Pulſe is known to be *too ſlow*, when with a *ſlow Pulſe* the *Excretions* of the variolous Humours do not proceed regularly, and in ſufficient Quantities, according to the Time of the Diſtemper. In which Caſe, ſuch Medicines muſt be given, as will attenuate the Fluids, and quicken the Circulation. For which, ſee § 104, 106. foregoing.

§ 270. It muſt be here remark'd, that a Pulſe *too ſlow* manifeſts, that Nature is too much oppreſs'd with the Quantity of the variolous Matter, and thence is in Danger of being overcome by the Diſeaſe.

§ 271. 3. The PULSE TOO WEAK. A weak Pulſe generally follows a Deficiency of *nervous Liquid*, and a conſequent Defect of Strength and Vigour in the *natural*, *animal*, and vital FUNCTIONS.

§ 272. The Pulſe is known to be *too weak*, when with a weak Pulſe the neceſſary Excretions of the morbid Humours are not duly and ſufficiently made.

§ 273. In this Caſe, ſuitable Cordials, which attenuate and ſtrengthen the Blood, and which add a Supply of Spirits, and give greater Force to the muſ-

cular Motion of the Heart, are very proper an needful. For ſuch Remedies, ſee § 126. foregoing.

§ 274. This Kind of Pulſe, as it ſhews the Fee bleneſs of Nature, and that the Patient's Strengt is not proportionate to the Force of the Diſtemper ſo it indicates, that the Recovery of the ſick Perſo is much to be doubted.

§ 275. 4. The PULSE too HARD. This happen when the Membranes of the Arteries are not ſo moiſ as they ought to be, when there are Obſtructions i the *Fibrillæ*, which compoſe them; and when th Blood is thick and ſizy, and unequally viſcid, as i *Pleuriſies*, and other inflammatory Fevers.

§ 276. The Pulſe is known to be *too hard*, not on ly by feeling, but by its being join'd with other Sign of an *Inflammatory* Fever, and an evident Deficiency in the Excretions of the variolous Matter.

§ 277. In this Caſe, thoſe Medicines which atte nuate and abate the extraordinary Inflammation, and the *Dryneſs* of the Coats of the Arteries, muſt be ad vis'd.

§ 278. This Pulſe, as it ſeldom happens in the *Small Pox*, but when the Puſtules are very numerous, and the Fever exceeding high, ſo it informs us, that the Patient is in great Danger.

§ 279. 5. A PULSE too SOFT, is the Conſequence of a feeble Circulation, and of a Laxity of the Fi bres which compoſe the Coats of the Arteries, and of too great a Thinneſs of the Blood, or of a Defi ciency in the Quantity of it.

§ 280. The Pulſe may be judg'd to be *too ſoft*, when the Strength of the Patient that has a ſoft Pulſe, languiſhes, and the neceſſary Excretions abate before their proper Time.

§ 281. In this Caſe, thoſe Things which ſtrengthen the Circulation, and confirm the Texture of the Blood, may be very ſerviceable; ſuch as theſe following:

℞ *Radicis*

℞ *Radicis Serpentariæ Virginianæ pulverizatæ grana quinque; Boli Armeniæ grana decem; Coccinellæ, grana tria; Nucis Moſchatæ, grana quinque; Conſervæ Fructus Cynoſbati Scrupulos duos; Syrupi è Corticibus Aurantiorum acidorum ſufficientem quantitatem: Secundum artem miſceantur, & fiat* Bolus *immediatè ſumendus, & quartis vel ſextis horis repetendus, prout opus fuerit.* See alſo § 124. foregoing.

§ 282. This Kind of Pulſe ſhews that the ſick Perſon has hardly Strength enough to live through the Diſtemper.

§ 283. 6. An Unequal Pulse may be conſider'd in the next Place. The Pulſe may be unequal, both in reſpect of *Strength*, the Pulſations being ſometimes ſtronger, and ſometimes weaker, alſo in reſpect of Time, the Spaces of Time between the Pulſations, being ſome longer, and ſome ſhorter.

§ 284. This Sort of Pulſe is eaſily and certainly known by Feeling: 1. It is cauſed by unequal or deficient Influxes of nervous Liquid into the Muſcle of the Heart, if the Inequality is in the Force of the Pulſations.

§ 285. But, 2. If the Inequality is in the Times of the Pulſes, then the Cauſe thereof is an unequal Viſcidity and Fluidity of the Blood, which conſequently runs through the capillary Arteries, ſometimes faſter, ſometimes ſlower; ſlower while the viſcid Parts of Blood are paſſing through the capillary Arteries; but quicker while the more fluid Parts are circulating through them.

§ 286. In the latter Caſe, thoſe Things which tend to take off the ſizy, viſcid Quality of the Blood, and render it equally fluid, are neceſſary; as in the former Caſe thoſe Things which tend to augment the Quantity, and promote a free Courſe of the nervous Liquid, are the proper Remedies to be preſcribed. For Remedies when this Symptom proceeds from the

firſt Cauſe, ſee § 126. For ſuitable Medicines when it reſults from the ſecond Cauſe, *vid.* § 103, *ad* 106. Here it muſt be remember'd, that the Medicines to be choſen, muſt be either of the cooling, or warm Attenuants, as the Pulſe is quick or ſlow, *&c.*

§ 287. This Sort of Pulſe, threatens the Patient with Death, as it argues a Deficiency in the Quantity of *vital Spirits*, (where the Inequality is in the Force of the Pulſes) and that the variolous viſcid Humours are too many to be happily excreted by the Strength of the natural Functions, when the Inequality is in the Times of the Pulſes.

§ 288. 7. An INTERMITTING PULSE in Perſons of a middle Age, under this Diſtemper, commonly happens in the third Period, and ſometimes in the fourth, when that is attended with a *Secondary Fever*. This ſeems to be an higher Degree of that Kind of Pulſe which is *unequal* as to Time, and is owing not only to an unequal Viſcidity and Fluidity of the Humours, but often to a *Deficiency* in the Quantity of Blood; the natural and due Quantity of it being waſted by the Evacuations made during the Progreſs of the Diſeaſe; or elſe it may reſult from the Cauſe aſſign'd § 284.

§ 289. Indeed this Sort of Pulſe may proceed from an Inflammation of the Heart, Arteries, or Lungs; but when it ariſes from ſuch a Cauſe, Symptoms of ſuch Inflammation will make it manifeſt.

§ 290. Againſt this Symptom, not only thoſe Medicines, which are proper to relieve a Patient whoſe Pulſe is unequal as to Time, § 286. may fitly be adviſ'd, but alſo ſuch Things as may conduce to augment the Quantity of red Blood, muſt be recommended to the Uſe of the Sick. *Vid.* § 123, 126. foregoing.

§ 291. It will be ſufficient to add unto what has been ſaid § 288. that an Intermitting Pulſe happening to middle-aged Perſons in the third or fourth Period

iod of the *Small Pox*, is commonly the melancholy Harbinger of approaching Death.

§ 292. From what has been ſaid § 265, *ad* § 291. he COMPLEX *bad Pulſes*, *viz.* the too quick and veak, the weak and unequal, *&c.* will readily be underſtood, as to the Cauſes from which they proceed; nd the Indications to be regarded in the Treatment of the Sick under them, will be eaſily deduc'd from hoſe Cauſes.

§ 293. 8. COLD FITS do ſometimes occur in this Diſtemper. I do not here ſpeak of that Sort of Coldneſs which happens in the firſt Beginning of the Sickneſs, and commonly introduces not only the *Small Pox*, but alſo many other Fevers; but am conſidering that *Coldneſs* of the extreme and muſcular Parts of the Body, which happens afterwards in the Progreſs of the Fever, and follows a ſudden Abatement of the *Heat*, and *Rarefaction* of the Blood, and is as a PARENTHESIS in the Courſe of the febrile Heat. In this Sort of Fits, the Pulſe is commonly ſlow, weak, and languid: This Symptom rarely happens, but where the variolous and morbid Humours are very abundant, and it ſeems ſometimes to be an Effect of the Operation of the Fever, which, by its Heat and Motion evaporating from the Body the thinner, moſt aqueous, and ſerous Parts of the Blood, renders the Remainder thick and viſcous. Now when the ſanguine Fluid attains ſuch a Degree of Viſcidity, that it cannot eaſily paſs through the capillary ſanguine Arteries, it then circulates very ſlowly through them; the natural Conſequence of which is *Coldneſs*, and this continues till, according to the Courſe of Nature, the obſtructing Particles are driven from the capillary ſanguine Arteries into the capillary ſanguine Veins, and are ſo far attenuated, as to circulate freely thro' them.

§ 294. When the *cold Fit* proceeds from the Cauſe aſſign'd, (§ 293.) the Indication is to attenuate, and dilute

dilute the viſcid Blood, but not by any Method that will augment the Heat and Inflammation which naturally follow this Symptom; therefore very *hot*, *aromatic*, *acrid*, *ſtimulating* Medicines muſt be avoided; but rubbing the Limbs and Body gently with hot Clothes, and drinking diluting Liquors very hot, will be proper and ſerviceable. The following Julep, or ſuch like, may alſo be uſeful to the Sick.

℞ *Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ uncias tredecim*; *Salis Nitri puriſſimi Scrupulos duos*; *Vini albi unciam unam*; *Syrupi de quinque radicibus aperientibus uncias duas*: *Miſceantur, & fiat* JULAPIUM, *cujus unciæ duæ omni horæ quadrante calidè ſorbeantur, frigore duranti.*

§ 295. But theſe *cold Fits*, tho' they always immediately reſult from a very ſlow and feeble Circulation of the ſanguine Fluid, yet they do not always proceed merely from a Viſcidity of it; for ſometimes the Circulation becomes ſuddenly weak and ſlow, from an inſufficient Supply of the vital Spirits from the *Cerebellum* to the Heart. The Occaſion of which muſt be either, 1. That a ſufficient Quantity of thoſe Spirits is not ſeparated in the *Cerebellum* from the Blood. Or, 2. That ſome Obſtruction of the Nerves, which ſupply the Heart, prevents the Influx of a ſufficient Quantity to it. When this is the Caſe, it may be known by the Appearance of ſuch Symptoms as diſcover an *Hyſteric*, or *Hypochondriac* Diſpoſition of the Blood. Proper Remedies here are gentle *Cordials*. Forms of which may be ſeen, *Hiſt.* 19. § 204, 207, 209. *Hiſt.* 24. § 296, 297, 311, 312, 321. *Hiſt.* 32. § 417.

§ 296. 9. SHIVERINGS, HORRORS, TREMORS do ſometimes happen, not only in the Beginning of the *Small Pox*, but likewiſe after it has made a threatening Progreſs. Theſe diſorderly and involuntary Motions, theſe ſudden and quick Contractions

tractions and Relaxations of the Muſcles, and nervous *Fibrillæ*, ſeem to ariſe from, and depend on very ſudden and quick, but interrupted Influxes of the nervous Fluid to the Nerves of thoſe Muſcles that are ſo affected. The Cauſe of that irregular vacillating Motion, and Influx of the nervous Fluid, may be ſudden Contractions and Dilatations of the ſanguine capillary Arteries in thoſe Muſcles; ariſing from the very unequal Fluidity of the Blood, which ſeems to be the Caſe, when theſe Symptoms occur in the Beginning of Fevers.

§ 297. The like Quality of the Blood by it ſelf, or with ſome particular Acrimony in the nervous Fluids, may afterwards produce them.

§ 298. Theſe are bad Tokens, when they happen after the Fever has been of ſome Continuance; and the later they happen, the more threatening they are, as they ſhew that the natural Operations in the Body have not been able to render and keep the Blood equally fluid, nor to evacuate the morbid Humours ſo much as will allow us good Hopes of the Patient's Recovery.

§ 299. The curative Indications are the ſame as in the Caſe of a ſhivering Reſpiration ſpoken of, § 204. *Vid. Hiſt.* 34. § 450, 451.

§ 300. 10. SWEAT PROFUSE is a Symptom that ſometimes occurs. Here I deſire it may be obſerv'd, 1. That Sweat is a Sort of thin Serum (more or leſs mix'd with Particles of ſaline, or other Humours) diſcharg'd from the Blood through the *Epidermis* by Means of numberleſs miliary Glandules ſituated every where under it; and ſometimes by thoſe innumerable Branches from the ſubcutaneous ſanguine Arteries, obſerved by *Ruyſchius* and *Euſtachius*. 2. That to the Production of Sweat, two Things are neceſſary: *Firſt*, That the ſerous Parts of the Blood be ſufficiently attenuated, and render'd minute enough

nough to pafs thro' thofe Glandules, and capillary Veffels above noted. *Secondly*, That the Cavities o thofe Glandules and Veffels be open enough to re ceive them, and yield them a Paffage out of th Body.

§ 301. The Want of both, or of either of thef Particulars, § 300. will hinder this Excretion. I the Blood is vifcid and fizy, it's ferous Parts wil not be fo eafily feparated, and excreted into Swea as otherwife it might, or if the excerning Veffels be rigid, contracted, or obftructed, the Serum canno have free Vent thro' them.

§ 302. Hence may be underftood the State o fick Perfons, when *Sweating* is neceffary for the Dif charge of morbid Humours, and where yet it doth not occur, as alfo what is to be done for the Relie of fuch Patients.

§ 303. *3dly*, I would remark, that in the Time o *Sweating*, as all thofe Glandules, and fubcutaneou Veffels, which convey this Liquid to the externa Superficies of the Body are diftended; fo, in Pro portion to the Greatnefs of that Diftention, they ne ceffarily compref Multitudes of perfpiratory Canals and confequently in a Proportion to the Degree o Compreffion, do diminifh the Evacuation by infen fible Perfpiration.

§ 304. And therefore, *4thly*, Great Care muft b taken in the *Small Pox* not to augment the Dif charge by Sweat to fuch a Degree as to hinder th infenfible Perfpiration.

§ 305. *Sweat is profufe* when it is copious, an continues long without yielding Relief to the Sick but inftead thereof carries off with it healthful an nutritious Parts from the Blood, and is attended with Faintnefs, and follow'd with a fenfible Diminu tion of Strength.

§ 306

§ 306. This Symptom has for its Cauſe a feeble Texture, and ſometimes a violent Circulation of the arterial Blood, together with a lax and weak State of the Fibres that compoſe the Glandules and Veſſels thro' which the Sweat is diſcharg'd.

§ 307. If this *Sympton* continues, it deprives the Blood of its diluting Liquid, and may thicken what remains in the ſanguine Veſſels to ſuch a Degree, as may produce deadly Obſtructions, and render ineffectual the Uſe of the beſt *Attenuants*, and Deobſtruents.

§ 308. It is therefore neceſſary to endeavour the checking and reſtraining this Sort of *Sweat*. To this End it will be proper to take the Patient out of his Bed, and let him ſit up a while, and gradually abate the Quantity of his Clothes, and make the Air of his Room cooler: It will be needful alſo, that he abſtain from Things which heat and rarify the Blood, and take his Liquids cool, and drink liberally of ſuch Ptiſans, *&c.* as will cool the Blood, and abate the Quickneſs of its Circulation: It will likewiſe be very requiſite to give the ſick Perſon ſuch Medicines as tend to ſtrengthen the Blood, and ſtraiten the Fibres. The Uſe of which Methods, is endeavouring to remove the Cauſe aſſign'd in § 306.

§ 309. To all the foregoing Directions, I muſt add the Importance of ſupplying the Sick with ſuch Food as is of eaſy Digeſtion, and ſuch temperate Cordials as may repair the Loſs occaſion'd by the profuſe Sweats. See *App.* N° 10.

§ 310. 11. Cold Sweats ſometimes do afflict Perſons under the *Small Pox*. They happen when the ſubcutaneous Glandules and Veſſels are relax'd, and widen'd; and the ſerous Part of the Blood falls into them, without the Force of a vigorous Circulation. They are an ill Symptom, as they ſhew that the Fluids and Solids are very weak and feeble, and the Strength of the Patient to be hardly ſufficient for

thoſe Conflicts which are neceſſary to the Recovery of Health.

§ 311. For the Removal of theſe Sweats, ſuch Remedies ſhould be advis'd, as may render the Fibres duly contractile, ſtrengthen the Tone of the Blood, and invigorate its Circulation. For Remedies, ſee *Hiſt.* 24. § 296, 297.

§ 312. 12. FAINTING FITS do ſometimes follow the ſick Perſon under this Diſtemper. They proceed either, 1. From Obſtruction of the capillary Arteries, which occaſions a Reſiſtance to the Motion of the Heart, and conſequently a Fainting: Or, 2. From the Want of a due Supply of *vital Spirits* to the Heart; whence its Motion languiſhes, and Faintneſs enſues.

§ 313. That this is a right Account of this Symptom, ſeems evident from the *Feebleneſs* and *Lowneſs* of the Pulſe in the Time of theſe Fits, and from the ſenſible Effects of proper *Cordials*, which, by invigorating the Motion of the Blood, and ſtimulating the vital Fluid, do remove them. *Vid. Hiſt.* 14. § 119.

§ 314. It is by this Way of Operation, (§ 313.) that Medicines made with Preparations of *Caſtor*, *Amber*, *Saffron*, and other *hyſteric* and *cardiac* Ingredients, are ſerviceable to the Patient in ſuch Caſes.

§ 315. If it be ſaid that *cold Water* outwardly apply'd, or drank, will frequently recover Perſons from fainting; I anſwer, very true; but it does ſo by the Stimulation it produces, the Coldneſs of the Water contracting the Coats of the circulating Veſſels, and thereby forcing on the Current of their contained Fluids, and quickening the Motion of the nervous Liquid. But this is not the proper Remedy here, becauſe Nature in moſt Patients is too much weaken'd by this Diſtemper, to receive Benefit from a Method which ſuppoſes a conſiderable Meaſure of Strength.

§ 316. The curative Indications for removing this Symptom, may eaſily be deduced from what is ſaid, § 312, 313.

§ 317. 13. HYSTERIC FITS do ſometimes occur, and are very threatening to the variolous Patient, as is the Symptom immediately preceding; both being commonly follow'd with a ſudden Return of the morbid Humours *ad intra*, and a Change of the Colour of the Baſes of the Puſtules, and ſometimes with an evident ſinking of them. *Vide Hiſt.* 34. § 457, 459. *Hiſt.* 37.

§ 318. Theſe Diſorders are either, 1. From irregular Influxes of the animal Spirits, or nervous Liquid, into the Parts affected, in thoſe hyſterical Caſes attended with *Laughing*, *Crying*, *odd Geſtures*, *Riſings* in the Throat, *&c.* as is manifeſt from the alternate involuntary Contractions and Extenſions of the Muſcles hyſterically affected. Or, 2. From a Deficiency of the Quantity of the nervous Fluid; or an undue Abatement of its Motion and Current into the Organs of Senſe, in thoſe Caſes, which are attended with *Dejection* of the Mind, and Feebleneſs of the *animal* and *vital* Functions, as is evident from the State of the Parts affected, and the Succeſs of thoſe Remedies which recruit the Spirits, and invigorate the Circulation of the Fluids. Or, 3. From an obſtructed and difficult Circulation of the Blood and Lymph.

§ 319. The Indications for relieving the Sick under theſe Circumſtances, ſufficiently appear from what has been ſaid § 318.

§ 320. Proper Cordials and other Medicines for the Patient when theſe Symptoms happen in the *Small Pox* are ſpecify'd, *Hiſt.* 37.

§ 321. 14. The PUSTULES NOT GROWING or increaſing in Bulk, in the *ſecond* and *third* Periods of this Diſtemper, is a Symptom which frequently happens, and deſerves ſerious Conſideration. After the

Eruption comes on, the Puſtules form'd ſhould continue gradually increaſing their Bulk, till they come to a full Maturation: But it is often otherwiſe, and we find the Puſtules for many Hours ſucceſſively much in the ſame State, either without any Augmentation at all, or with ſuch as is not near ſufficient to anſwer the Wants of Nature. *Vide Hiſt.* 24. § 302. *Hiſt.* 34. § 446, 447.

§ 322. The immediate Cauſe of this Symptom is the Want of a continued due Supply of variolous Humours to the Puſtules. But the Cauſes of this Deficiency may be various. As, 1. A *too quick* Circulation, concerning which, ſee § 265, *&c.* Or, 2. A Circulation *too ſlow*; of which read § 268, *&c.* Or, 3. A Circulation *too weak*, which is conſider'd in § 271, *&c.* Or, 4. The *Viſcidity* of the Fluids, and *Rigidneſs* of the Fibres of the Arteries, animadverted on § 275, *&c.* Or, 5. The *Laxity* of the Fibres ſpoken of § 279, *&c.* Or, 6. An unequal *Fluidity* and *Viſcidity* of the Blood, noted in § 285, *&c.*

§ 323. From what is ſaid, and referr'd to in § 322. may eaſily be underſtood in every Patient, where this Symptom ſhall occur, what is the true Cauſe of it, and what are the curative Indications, as likewiſe that the Recovery of the Sick is very doubtful.

§ 324. 15. DENTS in the Tops of the Puſtules, are another Circumſtance to be conſider'd. Theſe either follow ſome Return of the variolous Humours from the Puſtules into the Blood by the abſorbent Veſſels; or elſe are occaſion'd partly by a want of a due Supply of variolous Humours to the Puſtules, § 321, 322. and partly by an Evaporation of the more ſubtle Particles of thoſe variolous Humours (that were carried into the Puſtules) through the Pores of their containing Membranes. *Vide Hiſt.* 23. § 274, 276. *Hiſt.* 24. § 302. *Hiſt.* 27. § 357. *Hiſt.* 30. § 397. *Hiſt.* 31. § 403.

§ 325.

§ 325. Whichſoever of theſe be the Cauſe of this Symptom, it ſhews the ſick Perſon to be in great Danger, as it argues either the Feebleneſs of Nature, and that the Strength of the Patient is not ſufficient to carry him through the Diſtemper; or that there is a greater Degree of Corruption in the Blood, by the variolous Humours return'd into it, than can eaſily be cured.

§ 326. The Indications in this Caſe are eaſily deduced from what is ſaid § 322. and the Places there referr'd unto.

§ 327. 16. A SINKING OF THE PUSTULES is another very dangerous Symptom frequently happening in this Diſtemper. In order to form a right Notion of this Circumſtance, I beg Leave to obſerve, 1. That the Particles of the variolous Matter in the Puſtules, though not minute enough to paſs through the Pores of the *Epidermis*, yet are ſmall enough to return back through thoſe capillary Tubes from which they were ejected; and ſo by the abſorbent Veſſels they may paſs again into the Blood, and mix with it. This is juſtly inferr'd from the notorious, ſpeedy, and fatal Effects, that ſo often follow a Sinking of the Puſtules. 2. That whatever occaſions a Return of variolous Matter from the Puſtules into the Blood muſt inevitably cauſe a ſinking of the Puſtules in Proportion to the greater or leſſer Quantity of the Matter return'd.

§ 328. The CAUSES which produce a ſinking of the Puſtules, are either *internal* or *external*.

§ 329. The *Internal Cauſes* are, 1. PHLEBOTOMY after the Eruption of the Puſtules, and during the Courſe of Maturation in Bodies that are not plethoric. For this emptying of the Veins makes a Revulſion from the external Superficies of the Body, ſo that the ſerous, and variolous Humours, which were diſcharg'd from the Blood to the Puſtules, are drawn back into it through the abſorbent Veſſels. This is

the State of the Caſe, when a ſinking of the Puſtules preſently follows upon Bleeding.

§ 330. When Phlebotomy is the Cauſe of this Symptom, ſuch Remedies as rarefy the Fluids, and ſo augment the Space occupied by them, are the proper Things to relieve the Sick, not only by filling the circulating Veſſels, and ſo preventing the Reflux of Humours from the Superficies of the Body, but alſo by promoting a Diſcharge of the variolous Matter again to the external Superficies: On this Occaſion bliſtering Plaiſters are proper, as they produce a ſuccedaneous Evacuation, which may help to retrieve the Damage from Phlebotomy.

§ 331. 2. Another internal Cauſe of this Symptom is a DIARRHÆA happening in the *Second* and *Third* Periods. Thus it is when a Sinking of the Puſtules immediately follows a ſudden Looſeneſs; the extraordinary Increaſe of the inteſtinal Excretions naturally making a Revulſion from the external Superficies, in much the like Manner as Phlebotomy; and not only diminiſhes the Evacuation thro' the cuticular Pores, but alſo draws inwards ſuch variolous Particles, as are ſmall enough to paſs back thro' the abſorbent Veſſels.

§ 332. Sometimes indeed a ſinking of the Puſtules precedes, and leads on a *Diarrhæa*. This Caſe has been ſpoken to, § 238, 239. and is not the Point now in Hand; but the contrary, *viz.* the *Diarrhæa*, which comes before, and introduces a ſinking of the Puſtules.

§ 333. And here the proper Method of Cure is to remove that *Diarrhæa*, which produces ſo ſad an Effect; and as ſuch a *Diarrhæa* may flow from very different Springs, ſo the Way of treating it muſt likewiſe be different.

§ 334. If any *acrid* Humour irritating the Inteſtines to this Excretion be the Cauſe, then thoſe Things which dilute and abſorb that Humour, and

which

which tend to attenuate the Fluids, and remove Obſtructions, are ſuitable Remedies.

§ 335. If an undue *Laxity* of the inteſtinal Fibres be the Occaſion of the Looſeneſs, the Cauſes, Signs, and curative Indications of that State of the Fibres are noted in § 231, 236.

§ 336. 3. Another *internal Cauſe* of a ſinking of the Puſtules, may be that the PULSE becomes *too* QUICK, and the morbid Humours *too viſcid*, to be eaſily ſeparated from the Blood. Hence the variolous Particles are not only hurried on from the capillary ſanguine Arteries into the capillary ſanguine Veins, by the Celerity of the Circulation (and thus kept from being ſeparated into the lymphatic Arteries, and cuticular excretory Ducts) but thoſe Ducts, not being filled with freſh Supplies from the arterial Blood, do admit back into them variolous Matter from their adjacent Puſtules, which returns into the ſanguine Veins, and is followed by a ſinking of the Puſtules. When this is the Caſe, the Signs of an increaſing Fever will make it manifeſt.

§ 337. The Indications here are to attenuate the Humours, to abate the Fever, and moderate the Pulſe, by ſuch refrigerating Attenuants, as tend not only to remove the Symptom, but alſo to diſcharge Part of the variolous Humours with the Urine, as well as by Perſpiration, and to the Puſtules.

§ 338. 4. Another *internal Occaſion* of the *Puſtules* ſinking may be the PULSE becoming *too* SLOW, and *feeble*. Whence it happens that the excretory *Tubuli* before mention'd, not being kept fill'd with ſerous Humours, do admit the Return of variolous Particles into them, and ſo back into the Blood.

§ 339. This ſeems to be the Caſe, when a ſinking of the Puſtules follows a ſinking of the Pulſe.

§ 340. The Indications here are to attenuate the Humours, to invigorate the Blood, and quicken its

Motion by ſuitable Medicines. The Application of bliſtering Plaiſters are very proper and ſerviceable in this Caſe.

§ 341. The EXTERNAL Cauſes of a ſinking of the Puſtules may be various: 1. External *Cold*. An Alteration of the Temperature of the Air to a Degree of Coldneſs, which contracts the Coats of the Puſtules, will occaſion their ſinking by ſqueezing back into the excretory Ducts the thinner Parts of their contained Matter. Hence I may obſerve that it is of dangerous Conſequence in cold Weather to open a Caſement or a Door upon the ſick Perſon.

§ 342. When the ſinking of the Puſtules proceeds from the Cauſe aſſign'd, § 341. the Indications are to render the Air of the Room warm, to augment ſufficiently the Clothing of the Sick, and to give diluting Liquids hot. A large Draught of ſmall Sack Whey, in which a little Nutmeg hath been grated; or a Meſs of hot Chicken Broth, or Ptiſan, may anſwer the Occaſions of Nature, and raiſe again the ſinking Puſtules: But if they do not ſoon riſe, bliſtering Plaiſters muſt forthwith be applied; becauſe they ſtimulate the Action of the Organs, and by their Salts promote the Attenuation of the Humours, by which Means a Diſcharge of the variolous Particles to the exterior Superficies of the Body is eaſier procur'd.

§ 343. It may not be amiſs if I here remark, that the ſame Degree of *Cold* which ſinks the Puſtules, doth likewiſe either ſtop, or greatly abate the Evacuations by *inſenſible Perſpiration*, which is a Circumſtance deſerving the Phyſicians Notice; for the Suppreſſion of this Excretion is one Cauſe of many bad Symptoms, which afflict the Sick in this Diſtemper, and a Particular not ſo often regarded as it ought to be.

§ 344. 2. The giving *improper Things* to the Patient doth ſometimes produce a ſinking of the

Puſtules.

Puſtules. I reckon this as an external Cauſe, becauſe the Things referr'd to were extraneous. Theſe may be divided into two Sorts; 1. Medicines *too hot*, and which raiſe the Pulſe too high: Whence follows the ſinking of the Puſtules in the Manner deſcribed § 336. See alſo § 337. where the Method of Cure is relating. Or, 2. Medicines *too refrigerating*, and which bring down the Pulſe too low, and occaſion the Puſtules to ſink in the Way ſpecified § 338. See likewiſe § 340. where the proper Remedies are hinted.

§ 345. Hence it appears, how much it concerns the Phyſician to watch and obſerve the State of the Pulſe, and what Care he ſhould take that it neither riſe too high, nor ſink too low.

§ 346. 17. The BAD COLOUR of the Puſtules in the Period of Maturation is the next Thing to be treated of. Here it muſt remembered, that when the Colouring of the Puſtules proceeds beſt, from their red Colour they gradually grow rough and white; and as they approach nearer and nearer to a full Ripeneſs, ſo the white changes more and more towards a yellowiſh Colour: But the farther the Colouring of the Puſtules, during the Proceſs of Maturation, recedes from the Deſcription given, ſo much the more threatening is that Appearance. There is a great Variety of Differences in the Colour of the Puſtules of different Perſons under that *third* Period of this Diſtemper, ariſing partly from the Difference in the natural Colour of the Skin, but principally from the Nature and Quality of the Matter which fills the Puſtules. It is the Difference of Colour reſulting from this laſt Cauſe aſſign'd, that I ſhall account for.

§ 347. The BAD COLOURS of the Puſtules I ſhall divide into three Sorts; namely, the AQUEOUS, BROWN, and LIVID; each of theſe admits of many different Degrees, but ſince moſt of the Colours of

the Puſtules are reducible to one or other of the Sorts ſpecified, the Diſtribution laid down may be ſufficient.

§ 348. 1. The AQUEOUS colour'd Puſtules I call thoſe which look pretty clear, as if fill'd with a wateriſh Fluid. Their contained Matter does not turn into a thick Pus like what is found in ſuppurated Puſtules that look yellowiſh. This Sort of Puſtules ſeems to be form'd by hot thin ſerous Humours excreted more immediately from the Lymph, and leads us to think, that the Fibres compoſing the Coats of the excretory Veſſels are *too rigid*; and that the Cavities of thoſe Canals are become leſs than in Health: Whence it happens that Particles more large or viſcid cannot paſs into the Puſtules, but only the moſt *thin* and *aqueous* Humours. For commonly, where we meet with this Sort of Puſtules, we alſo find the Fever ſtrong, and the Fleſh hot.

§ 349. This Colour of the Puſtules ſhews the Life of the Patient to be in great Danger, as it indicates the State of the excretory cutaneous Ducts to be ſuch, as will not permit a ſufficient Evacuation of the variolous Humours thro' them; and as it argues that, by the Diſcharge only of thinner Parts of the animal Fluids, the Remainder becomes more ſizy and viſcid, and apter to form pernicious Coheſions, and produce deadly Obſtructions.

§ 350. The curative Indications in this Kind of the *Small Pox*, are, 1. To take off the Rigidneſs of the Fibres, by *nitrous* and *mucilaginous* Remedies. 2. To render the variolous Humours in the Blood fit for Excretion by temperate *Attenuants*: But thoſe Things which heat and dry the Body muſt be carefully avoided. Inſtances of this Sort of Puſtules may be ſeen in *Hiſt.* 28. *Hiſt.* 31. *Hiſt.* 32. *Hiſt.* 36.

§ 351. For ſuitable Medicines in this Caſe, ſee *Append.* N°. 11.

§ 352.

§ 352. 2. The BROWN colour'd Puſtules I call thoſe which, as they increaſe in Bulk in the Time of Maturation, inſtead of becoming white and then yellowiſh, do gradually turn into a dark brown Colour. The Cauſe of this Sort of Colouring, I take to be a *Corruption* of the Blood, and a *Laxity* of the Fibres of the ſecretory and excretory Veſſels, whence it happens that ſome Globules of the red Blood paſs into the excretory Veſſels, mix with the Humours there, and with them are diſcharg'd into the Puſtules.

§ 353. That this Colour of the Puſtules ſhews the Recovery of the Patient to be very doubtful, is evident from the Cauſes which produce it, § 352.

§ 354. If it be objected that a Mixture of red Globules with the excreted Humours, ſhould rather render the Colour of the Puſtules red. I anſwer, it is true that red Globules in a certain Proportion will do ſo, but a much leſs Proportion cannot.

§ 355. The Indications in this Caſe are, 1. To confirm the Texture of the Blood; and, 2. To ſtraiten the Fibres of the circulating and excreting Veſſels.

§ 356. Medicines anſwering the firſt of theſe Intentions may be found § 188.

§ 357. Medicines anſwering the ſecond Intention ſpecify'd § 355. may be ſeen § 188. § 260, 309.

§ 358. 3. The LIVID PUSTULES are thoſe which look *black* and *blue*. Theſe are Effects of the Cauſes ſpecify'd § 352. and are attended with a Gangrene in the Skin. Only in this Caſe the *Corruption* of the Blood, the Laxity of the Fibres, and *Extravaſation* of red Globules are greater. Conſequently this Colour is worſe, and its Signification more melancholy than the former. *Vid. Hiſt.* 24. § 302. *Hiſt.* 27. § 357. *Hiſt.* 31. § 403.

§ 359. The Indications here are the ſame as in § 353.

§ 360.

§ 360. 18. There is another Sort of Puſtules, which I call WARTY, or VERRUCOSE, from the Hardneſs of their contained Matter, and the Reſemblance they have of *Warts*, being hard and rough, and of a Colour inclining to the *Aſh*.

§ 361. Theſe Puſtules ſeem to owe their Formation partly to a *Laxity* of the Coats of the excreting Veſſels, and partly to the Viſcidneſs of the variolous Humours excreted, and partly alſo to a quick Evaporation of the thinner variolous Particles thro' the Pores of the *Epidermis*. The Cavities of the excreting cuticular Ducts, being eaſily enlarg'd by reaſon of their *Laxity*, do readily yield a Paſſage thro' them to Humours in their Nature viſcid, and apt to run into cloſe Coheſions; and ſuch Particles, being excreted into the Puſtules, and freed from the Motion of the circulating Fluids, ſoon run together, and ſqueeze from between them the minute aqueous Parts, which evaporate through the Pores of the *Epidermis*. Hence, I believe, it is, that though theſe Puſtules during the Period of *Maturation* do increaſe in Bulk, yet ſeem to have no ſoft or fluctuating Matter in them.

§ 362. Theſe Puſtules, where ever they are found, do ſhew the *Small Pox* to be of an unkindly Sort, as they manifeſt the variolous Humours to be too viſcid to be eaſily in a ſufficient Quantity diſcharg'd from the Blood.

§ 363. The Indications in this Caſe are, 1. Abundantly to dilute and attenuate the animal Fluids by temperate Remedies, rather refrigerating than heating. 2. To abate the Laxity of the Fibres. *Vide Hiſt.* 32. § 419.

§ 364. 19. Another *general Symptom* ſometimes occurring, is an ITCHING in the external Superficies of the Body. This is cauſed by ſaline, or other ſtimulating Particles gently vellicating the Nerves.

§ 365.

§ 365. Theſe irritating Particles are either in the Puſtules only, or in other Parts of the Superficies of the Body alſo. In the Puſtules they excite an *Itching*, becauſe a Quantity of thin Liquid ſufficient to dilute them, and prevent the Irritation, is not ſent with them to the Puſtules. The Puſtules of Perſons under this Circumſtance commonly wanting their Proportion of Liquid, as is evident to the Eye of a careful Obſerver.

§ 366. ITCHING in other Parts of the Body happens, when irritating Particles diſcharg'd from the arterial Blood to the Superficies, being neither diluted, nor eaſily perſpir'd, do ſtick a while between the *Epidermis* and *Cutis*, and there produce this Senſation.

§ 367. This Symptom ſeldom afflicts the ſick Perſon, unleſs the Puſtules are numerous, and the Blood too much abounds with Salts.

§ 368. As to its Signification, tho' it argues a Deficiency of thin Serum in the Blood, yet it ſhews a Strength of Nature which aſſiſted by proper Medicines, and Methods of Management, may overcome the Diſeaſe. Conſequently it hath not a very threatening Aſpect, unleſs conjoin'd with other ill Symptoms.

§ 369. The Indications for removing this Symptom are, 1. To dilute the animal Fluids. 2. To render the ſaline or other irritating Particles more eaſily perſpirable by ſuitable Attenuants. *Vid. Hiſt.* 15. § 138. *Hiſt.* 22. § 265. *Hiſt.* 37. § 490.

§ 370. Gentle Friction with Flannel Stuphs wrung out of hot fair Water, or a hot Decoction of Mallow Leaves may be us'd with Advantage, where the *Itching* is intolerable.

§ 371, 20. A SWELLING of the Body has happened in this Diſtemper, even where the Suppuration of the Puſtules has proceeded well, and the Evacuations by Urine and Stool have been as uſual. This

Symptom,

Symptom, I reckon, proceeds from a Suppreſſion of inſenſible Perſpiration.

§ 372. The Indications in this Caſe are, 1. To endeavour the Augmentation of the Excretions by *Urine* and *Stool*; to which End *diuretic* Attenuants, may be given, and *laxative* Glyſters be injected; and externally, proper Fomentations may conduce to attenuate the Humours ſtagnant in the Habit of the Body, open the cuticular Pores, and ſtimulate and quicken in the ſwelled Parts, the ſlow Circulation; and ſo promote, *quâquâ viâ*, the Evacuation of thoſe Humours which made the Swelling. 2. When the Scabs are almoſt falling off, then alternately to give gentle *Cathartick*s, and ſuch Things as may recover the inſenſible Perſpiration.

§ 373. But I muſt obſerve, that it is not proper to preſcribe Medicines to promote the *inſenſible Perſpiration*, while the Body is ſwelled; not only becauſe it is moſt improbable that they ſhould attain that End, but becauſe, inſtead of producing that Effect, they are like to heat the Blood too much, and rather increaſe the Malady than abate it; beſides the Time that is loſt while ſuch Remedies are trying. *Vid. Hiſt.* 26. § 352.

§ 374. 21. SPOTS without ſenſible Tumour do ſometimes appear in the Skin of Perſons ſick of the *Small Pox*. Theſe may be divided into two Sorts: 1. The *ſuperficial Petechiæ*. 2. The *deep Petechiæ*.

§ 375. 1. The SUPERFICIAL PETECHIÆ are commonly *florid* or *reddiſh*, but ſometimes of a purple Colour. They are moſt frequently conſtituted of broken Particles of red Blood oozing from the capillary ſanguine Arteries thro' the lymphatic Arteries, and cutaneous Glandules, which being not minute or ſubtile enough to perſpire thro' the Pores of the *Epidermis*, nor large enough to produce Tumours, do remain between the *Epidermis* and the *Cutis* in the Form of flat Spots.

§ 376.

§ 376. The Original of these Appearances seems to be a broken, corrupt State of the red Globules, and a Laxity of the Coats of the lymphatic Arteries.

§ 377. These are ill Tokens, as they shew the Blood to be very corrupt, and the Solids very lax and weak. But they are not such certain Harbingers of Death as the other Sort.

§ 378. The Indications in this Case are, 1. To strengthen the Texture of the Blood. 2. To give a greater Firmness to the Solids by suitable internal Remedies; and, 3. By proper Fomentations to attenuate, divide, and render the constituent Parts of these Spots perspirable. *Vid. Hist.* 14. § 113, 115. *Hist.* 19. § 200.

§ 379. 2. The DEEP PETECHIÆ are Spots in the Skin, of different Sizes and Colours: For Size, some are no larger than Flea-bites, others as large or larger than Spangles. As to Colours, they are either of a deep red, or purple, or livid, or black, or of an azure blue Colour.

§ 380. These are so many Mortifications, which run deep into the Flesh, and are to be distinguish'd from the former Sort, by running a sharp Needle, or the Point of a Launcet, into them. If the Patient feels the Puncture of the Needle, they are the *Superficial Petechiæ*, which allow some Hope of Recovery; but if the sick Person feels not the Puncture, the Spots are these *deep Petechiæ*, and Tokens of approaching Death, as they shew the lymphatic Vessels to be exceedingly relaxed, and the Blood irreparably corrupted, putrify'd, and dissolv'd, and to be stagnated in those Parts, where the Spots appear.

§ 381. The Cause of these terrible Appearances, is an Extravasation of the red Blood, from the sanguine into the lymphatic Arteries, where its Course is obstructed; whence proceed Stagnation, and Mortification of the Parts, and Death to the Patient.

§ 382.

§ 382. Though the Caſe is moſt deplorable, where theſe *deep Petechiæ* do appear, yet proper Remedies ſhould be uſed, while Life remains, becauſe ſometimes Perſons have recover'd when there has not been the leaſt Probability of their doing ſo. The Indications here are the ſame with thoſe ſpecify'd § 378. *Vid. Hiſt.* 11. § 83, 84, 85, *&c.* *Hiſt.* 39, 41.

§ 383. 22. The RED, or SCARLET Colour of the Skin, is a Symptom which happens to ſome Perſons under this Diſtemper. At firſt, the Face and Hands do ſometimes appear very red, and the Parts, preſs'd with one's Finger, ſhall appear white, but return immediately to their Redneſs; the next Day, this Redneſs ſpreads all over the Body, becomes of a very deep ſcarlet Colour, and no Whiteneſs appears upon preſſing the Fleſh with one's Finger; but ſome Hæmorrhage or other follows this Symptom. *Vid. Hiſt.* 41.

§ 384. This colouring of the Skin, proceeds from Particles of red Blood, which have been convey'd from the capillary ſanguine Arteries, through the cutaneous lymphatic Arteries, which run under the Epidermis; which Extravaſation of thoſe red Particles, was cauſed by the Corruption of the Blood, the breaking and dividing of the Globules into Parts minute enough to paſs through the lymphatic Veſſels, made lax by means of the Virulency of the variolous Matter.

§ 385. This Symptom, § 383. foreſhews the Death of the Patient, as it diſcovers ſuch a Diſſolution of the Texture of the Blood, and Putrefaction of the other animal Fluids, as is not likely to be cur'd by any Medicines.

§ 386. The Indications and Method of Cure, are the ſame as in the Caſe of bloody Urine, and bloody Stools, *vid.* § 245. The like may be ſaid as to ſpitting of Blood, and all other Hæmorrhages, happening to Perſons under the Small Pox, which proceed from the ſame Cauſes.

§ 387. 23. Thoſe DISORDERS of the NERVES and Muſcles, which do ſometimes happen to Perſons under the Small Pox, are now to be ſpoken of. I ſhall take Notice of three Sorts; 1. SUBSULTUS TENDINUM; 2. CONVULSIVE MOTIONS of the Muſcles; and, 3. CONVULSIONS. Which Symptoms, I ſhall explain in their Order. But that they may be rightly underſtood, and that the proper Method of Cure may be juſtly deduc'd, it will be requiſite previouſly to conſider the Structure of a Muſcle, and ſuch Propoſitions as may help us to form right Ideas of the different States the Muſcles may be put into; or to apprehend how the Muſcles come to be contracted, or extended.

§ 388. As for the Structure of a MUSCLE, I may obſerve, that it is a fleſhy, organical Part of the Body, conſiſting of three Series of Veſſels, *viz. ſanguine*, *lymphatic*, and *nervous*; all repleniſh'd with their own Fluids, and incloſed with a firm tendinous, or with a lax fibrous Membrane; or partly with the one, and partly with the other.

§ 389. To this Deſcription, I muſt add the following Particulars, *viz.* 1. That in the Structure of a Muſcle, the ſanguine and lymphatic Veſſels are every where circumvolved with Ramifications of the Nerve that ſupplies it. 2. That of thoſe Ramifications, or nervous *Tubuli* united, are formed little *Faſciæ*, which are incloſed with a ſingle thin Membrane, that has many little Cells on the inner Side, which are Receptacles of an oily Liquid, derived from the arterial Blood in Time of Reſt, and which in Time of Action is ſpent in moiſtening, lubricating, and defending the Fibres. 3. That the Bulk of a Muſcle chiefly depends on the Repletion of the ſanguine and lymphatic Veſſels, and of thoſe oily Cells, and is greater or leſſer, as that Repletion is greater or leſſer.

§ 390.

§ 390. Having noted the foregoing Particulars, I ſhall lay down ſome Propoſitions, the Conſideration of which, may help us to more juſt Notions of the morbid Symptoms of the Muſcles. *e. g.*

§ 391. *Prop.* 1. That all the Fibres which enter the Structure of a Muſcle, eſpecially the Fibres of the nervous *Tubuli*, and ſanguine Arteries, have a CONTRACTILE Quality, as the Particles of Air have an ELASTIC Quality.

This Propoſition is evident, becauſe the Fibres being cut, contract themſelves; their conſtituent Parts run cloſer together, and the Length of the Fibres, in Proportion, decreaſes. Therefore

§ 392. *Prop.* 2. That the muſcular Fibres will contract, when there is not a ſufficient Force to prevent their doing ſo.

§ 393. *Prop.* 3. That all the muſcular Fibres are DISTRACTILE; that is, they are capable of being extended, or of having their Length increas'd, without breaking. This is too evident a Fact to need any thing to be ſaid in Confirmation of it.

§ 394. *Prop.* 4. A Muſcle is either, 1. In *æquilibrio*; that is, a middle State between Contraction and Extenſion. Or, 2. It is *contracted.* Or, 3. It is *extended.*

§ 395. *Prop.* 5. The Muſcles are in *æquilibrio*, while the Nerves, Arteries, and other Veſſels of antagoniſt Muſcles, are equally full, or equally empty of their Fluids.

§ 396. *Prop.* 6. The *Contraction* of a Muſcle is chiefly owing to thoſe nervous *Tubuli*, which enter its Structure.

This Propoſition is true, becauſe none of the other Veſſels, which are Parts of the Muſcle, can produce its Contraction. For neither the ſanguine Veins, nor lymphatic Veſſels, can produce this Effect, becauſe they only move as they are moved by other Solids: Nor can the ſanguine Artery, which enters

and ſpreads through the Muſcle, contract it, becauſe it hath no Motion beſides that of a conſtant alternate *Contraction*, and Dilatation correſpondent to the *Diaſtole* and *Syſtole* of the Heart, except it receives it from other Solids: And ſince the Veſſels ſpecify'd, are all the Series which enter the Structure of a Muſcle, it follows, that the Contraction of a Muſcle is the Effect of its *Nerves*. *Q. E. D.*

§ 397. *Prop.* 7. Whatſoever occaſions a Contraction of the *nervous Tubuli* of a Muſcle, doth thereby produce a Contraction of that Muſcle, *Prop.* 6. For the Contraction of thoſe *Tubuli* muſt bring the Tendons of the Muſcles nearer together, and conſequently make the Muſcle ſhorter.

§ 398. *Prop.* 8. An Influx of animal Spirits, or nervous Liquid, into the nervous *Tubuli* of a Muſcle, greater than is neceſſary to keep that Muſcle in *æquilibrio*, muſt produce a Contraction of thoſe nervous *Tubuli*, and conſequently a *Contraction of that Muſcle*, (*Prop.* 6, 7.) greater or leſſer, according to the Degree of that Influx. For a greater *Influx* of nervous Liquid will, in Proportion to the Quantity of the Augmentation, dilate thoſe *Tubuli*, or diſtend their Sides, and conſequently ſhorten their Length, that is, contract them.

§ 399. *Prop.* 9. The Contraction of a Muſcle from an augmented *Influx* of Liquid into the nervous *Tubuli*, will produce a *Relaxation* or *Extenſion* of its antagoniſt Muſcle. The Truth of this Propoſition is too obvious to need any Arguments to confirm it.

§ 400. *Prop.* 10. An *Influx* of animal Spirits, or nervous Liquid, into the nervous *Tubuli* of a Muſcle, *leſs* than is neceſſary to keep it in *æquilibrio*, will occaſion a RELAXATION or EXTENSION of that Muſcle, greater or leſſer, as the Deficiency of the Influx is greater or leſſer. For the natural and neceſſary Conſequence of ſuch a *deficient Influx* is the Want of Fluid ſufficient to dilate or diſtend the Sides of thoſe

Tubuli, that is, to fill, ſwell, and ſhorten them, an therefore they cannot be otherwiſe relax'd or extend ed.

§ 401. *Prop.* 11. The RELAXATION, or *Extenſio* of a Muſcle from a deficient Influx of Liquid into th nervous *Tubuli*, will occaſion a *Contraction* of its An tagoniſt Muſcle.

§ 402. *Prop.* 12. From *Prop.* 8. and 11. it is e vident, that the Contraction of a Muſcle muſt b produc'd either, 1. By an *augmented Influx* of anima Spirits, or Liquid into the nervous *Tubuli* of th Muſcle contracted. Or, 2. By a *deficient Influx* of a nimal Spirits, or Liquid into its Antagoniſt Muſcle.

This Propoſition muſt be acknowledg'd true, unti ſome other Cauſe can be aſſign'd as productive o morbid muſcular Contractions, beſides thoſe nov mention'd.

§ 403. *Prop.* 13. Therefore all diſtemper'd *Con tractions* of the Muſcles, as to internal Cauſes, muſ proceed either, 1. From REPLETION, that is, too great a Quantity of nervous Liquid. Or, 2. From DEPLETION, that is, too little a Quantity of ner vous Liquid. This Theory correſponds with *Hippo crates*, who ſays, Σπασμὸς γίνεται ἢ ὑπὸ πληρώσιος, κενώσιος· ἔστω δὲ καὶ λυγμός. (Sect. VI. Aphor. 39.) *i. e* Convulſions and Hiccoughs proceed either from Reple tion, or Depletion.

§ 404. *Prop.* 14. MORBID CONTRACTIONS of a ny of the Muſcles, happening in plethoric Bodies do reſult from *Repletion*. They cannot be from *De pletion* in Bodies, whoſe Fluids exceed in Quantity therefore they muſt proceed from *Repletion*, as is ma nifeſt from *Prop.* 12, 13.

§ 405. The curative Indication in ſuch Caſes (*Prop* 14.) is to take off the *Plethora*, to which End Phle botomy and Medicines, which increaſe the Evacua tions by inſenſible Perſpiration, or by *Urine*, or by Stool, may ſufficiently conduce. Such Medicines ar

o

of various Kinds, and must be with great Care adapted to the Circumstances of the Patient.

§ 406. *Prop.* 15. Those MORBID CONTRACTIONS of any Muscles, which happen in human Bodies after great Hæmorrhages, or other quick and excessive Evacuations, or after a Fever has greatly diminish'd and wasted the animal Fluids, are occasion'd by DEPLETION, that is, an insufficient Influx of Liquid into the nervous *Tubuli* of the Muscles, which are Antagonists to those that are contracted.

§ 407. The curative Indications in such Cases, are to nourish and enrich the Blood, by a cordial Diet of easy Digestion, and to give those smooth and soft cordial Medicines which may supply the Deficiencies of the nervous Liquid.

§ 408. Having premis'd these Propositions, the Consideration of which may conduce to the understanding of those morbid Symptoms of the Nerves and Muscles, which sometimes afflict Persons under the *Small Pox*, I proceed to take Notice of them in the Order they are mention'd in § 387.

§ 409. 1. SUBSULTUS TENDINUM, the Leapings or Startings of the TENDONS, are sudden involuntary and violent *Relaxations* and Contractions of them.

§ 410. These Motions happening after the Distemper has made a sad Progress, and much exhausted the Body of its Fluids, must arise from interrupted *Influxes* of nervous Liquid into the Tendons relax'd, resulting from the Deficiency of nervous Liquid secreted by the *Cerebrum*, and producing sudden Relaxations of some Tendons; and in Consequence thereof, as sudden Contractions of their antagonist Tendons.

§ 411. These Motions therefore of the Tendons are very threatening, as they discover a Deficiency in the Quantity of nervous Liquid, and that the remaining Stock of animal Spirits will hardly be sufficient to enable the Solids to continue doing their re-

ſpective Offices, till the variolous Humours are entirely expell'd from the Body.

§ 412. The curative Indications in this Caſe, § 409. are ſpecify'd in § 407. Bliſtering Plaiſters apply'd, may alſo be ſerviceable, as they may attenuate the Blood, (grown viſcid by that continual Evaporation or Evacuations of the thinner Parts of the animal Fluids, which the Fever produc'd) and ſo render the Matter of the nervous Liquid (now too intimately mixed with the viſcid Blood) more eaſily ſeparable from it. *Vid. Hiſt.* 34. § 448, *ad* 450.

§ 413. 2. CONVULSIVE MOTIONS of the Muſcles, are involuntary, alternate, and quick Contractions and Relaxations of the Parts affected.

§ 414. The Cauſe of this Symptom is the ſame with that, which produces the laſt foregoing one mention'd § 409, 410. only with this Difference, that the productive Cauſe in this Caſe is ſtronger, as the Effect is greater: Conſequently this Symptom is more threatening than that, as it ſhews the Deficiency of the nervous Liquid to be greater than in the former Caſe.

§ 415. The Indications and Method of Cure, are the ſame with thoſe ſpecify'd § 407. *Vid. Hiſt.* 5. § 38, *ad* 41. *Hiſt.* 34. §. 448, *ad* 454.

§ 416. 3. CONVULSIONS are involuntary Contractions of the Muſcles convuls'd, and continuing ſome Time.

§ 417. Theſe likewiſe reſult from a Deficiency in the Quantity of nervous Fluid, which Deficiency is greater in this Caſe, than in the two foregoing. Theſe are a more terrible Symptom than either of thoſe, as they diſcover a greater Poverty of Blood, and a greater Loſs of Strength.

§ 418. The Indications, and Method of Cure alſo, are thoſe laid down § 407.

§ 419. 24. THE SECONDARY FEVER moſt frequently happens about the 11th, 12th, or 13th Day of the

Diſtemper, ſometimes ſooner, and ſometimes later, and is diſcovered by the uſual Symptoms of a Fever.

§ 420. The Cauſe of this *Secondary Fever*, is either 1. A Return of variolous Humours into the Blood from the Superficies of the Body, the Occaſions of which have been already conſidered § 327, *ad* § 345. as alſo what is to be done for a Patient on ſuch a Return. Or, 2. The Cauſe of this Fever is the Suppreſſion of ſome Evacuation by which the variolous Humours were excreted from the Blood; *E. g.* Spitting, or Perſpiration, or any other Excretion ſtopp'd, which Symptoms have been diſcours'd on in their proper Places. Or, 3. The exceeding Quantity of the variolous Particles, when they are ſo abundant that though all the natural Excretions are regularly made, and carried on, yet a conſiderable Quantity of them remains circulating with the Blood, even when the Diſtemper ſhould come to a Period.

§ 421. This Fever is always very threatening, and attended with great Hazard to the Sick, as it afflicts the Body, when weaken'd with the preceding Periods of the Diſeaſe.

§ 422. The curative Indications are to *attenuate* and to *evacuate* the febrile Matter, by *Spitting*, by *Urine*, and by *Stool*; which Evacuations are obtainable, and the Fever curable by them.

§ 423. I ſhould recommend, firſt, the Uſe of ſuch attenuating Medicines as may promote the Diſcharges by SPITTING, and by URINE; and if theſe do not anſwer our Wiſhes, then to intermix gentle *Cathartics*, *i. e.* to give moderate *Purgatives*, and *Diuretics*, alternately.

§ 424. *Nitrous* and *acid* Medicines, are of great Efficacy in curing the ſecondary Fever. *E. g. Sal Nitri, Sal Prunel. Tartar vitriolat. Cremor. Tartar. Vinum Rhenanum.* Which are excellent Remedies, when prudently given with other Ingredients adapted to the particular Circumſtances of the Patient.

§ 425. But I cannot think PHLEBOTOMY proper or adviſeable in this Caſe: 1. Becauſe it will ſenſibly diminiſh the Strength of the Patient, too much abated before, by the Conflict with the preceding Part of his Sickneſs. 2. Becauſe but a very ſmall Part of the remaining morbid Matter can be carried off by this Evacuation; ſo that Nature much enfeebled by this *Blood-letting*, has almoſt the ſame Quantity of putrid Particles to ſtruggle with, as before a Vein was opened. 3. Becauſe this Method is often mortal, but if not, yet it is detrimental to the Sick, by prolonging the Diſtemper, rendering the Recovery more ſlow; and putting Health at a greater Diſtance.

§ 426. Neither can I approve the Uſe of *Diaphoretics*, for curing this ſecondary Fever; becauſe in this State, or Period of the Sickneſs, the excretory Ducts of the cutaneous Glandules, and the Pores of the *Epidermis*, are in great meaſure obſtructed and ſtopp'd by the Matter excreted, and ſticking to them; ſo that the morbid Particles cannot in any ſufficient Quantity paſs off this Way; and therefore it is prepoſterous and vain to attempt the Cure by diaphoretic Medicines, which in this Caſe will rather augment the Fever, than procure the intended Diſcharge of the febrile Matter. The rational Method of managing Patients under the *ſecondary Fever*, very evidently, is to give ſuch ATTENUANTS as have a Tendency to prepare the morbific Particles to paſs off through thoſe excretory Vents which remain moſt open, and capable to admit their Evacuation through them. Such are the excretory *Tubuli* of the Kidnies, the ſalival Glands, and the inteſtinal Glandules.

§ 427. Examples of ſecondary Fevers, and their Cure, may be ſeen *Hiſt.* 5. § 38, *ad* 40. *Hiſt.* 10. § 73, *ad* 76. *Hiſt.* 12. § 98. *Hiſt.* 15. § 138, *&c. Hiſt.* 16. § 158, *&c. Hiſt.* 19. *Hiſt.* 20. *Hiſt.* 21. § 237, *&c. Hiſt.* 23. *Hiſt.* 24. § 302, *&c. Hiſt.* 25. *Hiſt.* 32. § 419, *&c. Hiſt.* 34. *Hiſt.* 38.

CHAP.

CHAP. VIII.

Containing Remarks on the Opinion of various Authors, especially about BLEEDING *Persons under the Small Pox. Shewing the Impropriety and Hazard of this Evacuation, in Persons not Plethoric, and even in Plethoric Persons, after the first Period of the Distemper. And answering the Arguments us'd in Favour of Phlebotomy.*

§ 428. IN this Chapter I propose to make brief Remarks on some Things recommended in Practice by learned Men, that so Students in Physick, and young Practitioners, may not be misled by ill-grounded Precepts, and the Authority of Physicians deservedly celebrated for their great Skill in the medical Art, though wrong in some particular Opinions. But what I shall chiefly take Notice of, is, that important Article of BLEEDING Patients under the Small Pox. For although I think Phlebotomy necessary where there is a *Plethora*, and allowable in some possible, very urgent Cases, to gain Time, and prevent a greater Mischief, yet generally where the Quantity of Blood doth not exceed its just Measure, I think this Sort of Evacuation very hazardous.

§ 429. I shall in the first Place take Notice of AVICENNA *, who advises to *Bleed* in the Beginning of the Small Pox (only) if the Case of the Patient requires it; that is, when there is a *Plethora*, or too great a Quantity of Blood; and intimates, that the Opportunity of making this Evacuation, is from the

* Avicen. Oper. Tom. 2. p. 74. col. 2.

firſt ſickening to the fourth Day; but obſerves, that when the Diſtemper proceeds, that is, as I ſuppoſe, when the Eruption comes on, *Phlebotomy* ſhould not be us'd, unleſs the morbid Humours are very abundant. In this Caſe, he allows bleeding the Patient, as I apprehend, to *diminiſh the Quantity of variolous Matter*. There is nothing in all this, repugnant to the Principles advanced by me, except recommending Phlebotomy on the Account that it may diminiſh the Quantity of the variolous Humours. But that *taking away Blood* from the Patient, is not to be advis'd, on the Account of *diminiſhing* the Quantity of the *febrific Particles*, will be evident, if we obſerve two Things: 1. That only a very inconſiderable Diminution of the morbid Humours, can be made by this Evacuation. 2. That *Phlebotomy*, in Caſes where the Blood doth not exceed its juſt Quantity, diminiſhes the Strength of the Patient, and diſables the animal Organs for their reſpective Offices, in Proportion to the Quantity of Blood taken away. The Truth of the former Particular will appear, if we conſider that the Quantity of animal Fluids, in a Body weighing 160 Pounds, (according to Dr. *Keill**) amounts to 100 Pounds, if the whole Body were compos'd of Arteries; or to 150 Pounds, if the whole Body were compos'd of Veſſels, whoſe Coats had all the ſame Proportion to theirs, as the Veins have to theirs. Now to allow the greateſt Advantage to thoſe that are fond of *Phlebotomy*, we will only ſuppoſe the Quantity of Fluids in a Body weighing 160 Pounds to be but an 100 Pounds, (which doubtleſs is far leſs than the real Quantity) and we muſt ſuppoſe that the *febrific Particles* are mixed with the *whole Maſs of Blood* and *Lymph*; becauſe there are many Reaſons to believe there is ſuch a Mixture, ſoon after the Invaſion of the Fever. The obvious and juſt Inference from

* On *Animal Secretion*, p. 112, 113, 118.

this

his State of Things, is, that taking away a *Pound f Blood*, cannot diminish the Quantity of the *febrific Particles*, more than *one hundredth Part*, which is uch a trifling Diminution of it towards the Recovery of the Patient, that it can never be worth while, nor prudent Thing, to advise Bleeding, on the account of lessening the Quantity of morbid Humours. 2. As to the latter Particular, in Cases where the Quantity of Blood is not more than it ought to be, or where it is less than it ought to be, the taking away Blood, certainly diminishes the Spirits and Strength of the Patients, in Proportion to the Quantity taken away. Suppose such a Patient under a Fever, to be blooded twice every Day, for three Days, and to lose a Pound of Blood each Time; the Quantity of the *morbific Particles* cannot be diminish'd more than six Parts in an Hundred: So that notwithstanding this Diminution, there will remain ninety-four Parts of them; but the Vigour of the Patient, and Strength of the animal Organs, will be vastly decreas'd, and no one can tell how many, or how great the ill Consequences of such a Loss of Blood, and Abatement of Strength, may be to the Patient.

§ 430. This Author intimates, that when the Distemper has passed the second Day, and the Pustules begin to appear, it may be of dangerous Consequence to give cooling Things to the Sick, on the Account that they may retain the superfluous and variolous Humours circulating with the animal Fluids, or occasion their Lodgment on some of the principal Solids, and hinder their Excretion to the Pustules, and thus bring on terrible Symptoms, such as *Restlessness*, *Difficulty of Breathing*, *&c.* that therefore Nature ought to be assisted with such Things as warm the Blood, remove Obstructions, and promote the Expulsion of the variolous Humours to the exterior Superficies of the Body*. This Notion is very just, as

* Avicen. Tom. II. p. 74. col. 2.

to

to Caſes in which the Pulſe is weak and languid, and the natural Heat too little; but is a very miſtaken Opinion in thoſe Caſes where the Pulſe is too quick, the Heat of the Body too intenſe, and the Fever too high, as will appear from what has been ſaid in this Treatiſe.

§ 431. MESUE † teaches, that a twofold Regimen is to be obſerved in the Cure of the *Small Pox* and *Meaſles*; the one common to both, the other proper to each: And that the Method of Cure which is common to both Diſtempers, conſiſts in three Things: 1. In the Abſciſſion of the Cauſe. 2. In ordering the Management of the Sick. 3. In removing incidental threatening Symptoms. And that the firſt Thing, *viz.* the Abſciſſion of the Cauſe (by which, I ſuppoſe, he means the variolous Matter) is obtain'd by *diminiſhing it*, which is done by *Phlebotomy*; where the Strength and Age will admit of it. So that *Meſue*'s Argument for Phlebotomy, is, that it diminiſhes the Quantity of the variolous Humours; but the Inſufficiency of this Argument, has been made to appear § 429.

§ 432. DIOMEDES AMICUS, in his Chapter *de Curatione Variolarum*, lays down divers very uſeful Notions relating to the Management of Perſons under this Diſtemper*. He inſtructs his Reader to obſerve the Motions or Efforts of Nature to evacuate the morbid Humours, and that when they are regular, and beneficial to the Sick, thoſe Evacuations are to be promoted; and that therefore when the critical Excretions are through the Skin, *Vomiting* and *Purging* are improper; but thoſe Medicines are to be given, which promote Excretion through the external Superficies: And to this End, he thinks *warm Attenuants* proper; and indeed they are ſo, when the

† Meſue Oper. de Feb. putrid. p. 175.
* Tract. Diomedis Amici. f. 155. p. 2.

Pulſe

Pulſe is too low, and the natural Heat too little: but when the Fever is too high, they are not the moſt ſuitable Remedies.

§ 433. When the variolous Humour is ſo abundant, that it cannot probably be entirely diſcharg'd into the Puſtules, he doth not eſteem it ſafe to endeavour promoting the Excretion through the cutaneous Vents, unleſs the Quantity of the variolous Matter be firſt leſſened by *Bleeding*, or ſome purgative Medicine, evacuating bilious Humours: But if the Urine, in the Beginning of the Diſtemper, (as it often happens) ſhews that the morbid Humours are attenuated, and fit to paſs off through the Ways of Excretion uſual in this Diſeaſe, it ſeems beſt to leave the Taſk to Nature, and not by any contrary Evacuation to give her Diſturbance. But if on the firſt or ſecond Day of the Sickneſs, there be no Appearance of the Eruption, but Signs of a *Plethora*, or of a Fever too ſtrong, then moderate Bleeding, or a gentle Purge, as of *Caſſia* with Tamarinds, *&c.* may be of Service to *leſſen* the Quantity of morbid Matter, and render the Excretion of the Remainder more eaſy, and favour the Phyſician's Endeavour afterwards of promoting Excretion through the external Superficies*. And we agree thus far with this judicious Writer, that in the Beginning of this Diſtemper, when there is a *Plethora*, (that is, too great a Quantity of red Blood) Bleeding is not only ſafe, but neceſſary; and that if the lymphatic Veſſels are too full, a gentle *Cathartic* may beneficially be given; ſo that the Operation may be over ſome Hours before the Eruption comes on.

§ 434. This Author † further remarks, that when the variolous Eruption appears, thoſe Evacuations are very ſeldom proper; becauſe thoſe Puſtules are for-

* Tract. Diom. Amici, f. ibid.
† Ibid.

med

med by way of Criſis, and tend to the Advantage and Recovery of the Sick, and in Conſequence of which Criſis, the Fever, and other Symptoms, commonly abate, as the Eruption doth happily proceed. And on this Account D. AMICUS would not, after the Eruption, make any different Evacuation, leſt he ſhould hinder the Efforts of Nature: But if the Eruption came on without any Abatement of the Fever, or Mitigation of other Symptoms, and there were Reaſons to apprehend the Quantity of the variolous Matter to be very great; eſpecially if the Fever was very ſtrong, and attended with Difficulty of Breathing, and no Vein had been open'd before, and all other Circumſtances favour'd it, chiefly in a great *Plethora* he allowed *Bleeding*, but even then, in a ſmall Quantity, and with Caution.

§ 435. This Author approves of giving thoſe *cooling Things*, which have ſome gentle *Stipticity*, in the febrile State, but not with the ſame Intention, that RASES had, of preventing the Eruption altogether, or of leſſening the Excretion of the Puſtules, which is manifeſtly a wrong Deſign; but to moderate the Fever, and render the Excretion of the variolous Humours to the external Superficies more ſure and certain: (*Vide* D. Amic. oper. *fol.* 156, 157.) and to this End he thinks *Syrupus Granatorum*, *Succus de Limonibus*, *& de acetoſitate Citri*, *de ſucco acetoſæ*; *Syrupus de Papavere*, and ſuch like, do conduce. *ib.*

§ 436. But if the Fever is moderate, and the Eruption comes kindly on, and is attended with a ſenſible Abatement of the previous Symptoms, *&c.* he judges it beſt to leave the whole Buſineſs to Nature, taking Care to avoid every Thing that may hinder the Expulſion of the variolous Humours, or occaſion their Return inwards: [*Vid.* Cap. XII. *de Apparentibus criticè Variolis.*] and that therefore, when the Puſtules begin to appear, it is very hazardous to uſe *refrigerating Methods*, either internal, or external;

(*Vide*

(*Vide* D. Amic. Oper. *Cap. ib.*) and doubtleſs it is ſo, when neither the Heat of the Blood is too great, nor the Pulſe too quick, nor too ſtrong.

§ 437. PASCHAL, in his *Praxis Medicinæ de Febribus*, treating of the Small Pox, teaches his Readers that the EBULLITION of the Blood, which conſtitutes the Fever, indicates *Refrigeration*, and that the Malignity, and Abundance of it, ſhews the Want of *Evacuation*, both which Intentions he apprehended might be obtained by *Bleeding* *: but he doth not ſufficiently deſcribe and diſtinguiſh that Fever, which wants Evacuation by *Veneſection*. Where there is a *Plethora* it is granted, that taking away Blood is proper; but in divers Fevers ariſing from *Ebullition* of the Blood, if the Quantity of Blood is leſs than it ought to be, or no more than it ought, *bleeding* is ſo far from being needful, that it is improper, and would be hurtful; as is evident from its abating the Strength of the Patient, in Proportion to the Quantity of Blood taken away. But how Phlebotomy can cure any malignant Quality in the Blood of Perſons that ought not to be blooded, is not eaſy to be comprehended. This Author indeed adviſes this Evacuation to be made in the Beginning of the Diſtemper, before the Eruption proceeds, and to the Intent that Nature *being freed from part* of the Burden, may more eaſily expel the Remainder of the variolous Humours to the outward Superficies of the Body: But the Groundleſneſs of ſuch Expectation appears from § 429. While the natural Operations are forming the Puſtules, PASCHAL teaches, that every Thing ſhould be avoided, which may occaſion a Return of the variolous Matter *ad intra*, and that Nature ought to be aſſiſted with ſuch Things as tend to promote a Separation of the morbific Particles from the Blood to the exterior Superfi-

* P. Paſchal Append. curationi Variolarum inſervient. p. 114—125.

cies

cies of the Body; and this general Notion is very right. But the Things neceſſary hereunto in different Caſes, ought to be different; ſometimes moderately *refrigerating Medicines*, at other Times temperately *warm Attenuants*, are the proper Remedies.

§ 438. WALDSCHMIDT * has ſeveral uſeful Obſervations. He ſays, before the fifth or ſixth Day, SWEAT ought not to be promoted, nor expelling Medicines given. It is a good general Rule, eſpecially, if it be underſtood in reference to warm and ſtimulating *Diaphoretics*, but admits of various Exceptions. After the ninth Day, if there is a new Fever, he adviſes the giving *ſaline Febrifuges*: This is a good Direction to thoſe that know what ſort of *ſaline* Medicines to chuſe for this Purpoſe. This Author allows the *bleeding* adult Perſons in the Small Pox, in ſome Circumſtances, but ſeems to diſapprove of *purging* the Sick: But neither of theſe Evacuations may be abſolutely forbidden, nor generally recommended in variolous Caſes; becauſe in ſome Circumſtances they are neceſſary, and moſt beneficial to the Sick, and in ſome others they will certainly haſten Death: And ſince I have mention'd the Opinion of WALDSCHMIDT concerning *Bleeding* and *Purging*, I would take Notice of a very material Queſtion which ZACUTUS LUSITANUS † conſiders, *viz.* whether *Bleeding* or *Purging* requires greater Strength in a Patient? and rightly concludes that *Bleeding* requires the greater Strength, becauſe by this Evacuation the *Blood* and *Spirits* are diminiſh'd; whereas by the other Evacuation, vitious Humours happily are diſcharg'd. I deſire to add a few Words on this Point, and to obſerve, 1. That in plethoric Caſes, tho' bleeding diminiſhes the Quantity of Blood, yet it occaſions an Increaſe of Strength and Spirits. 2. That in Caſes where the Blood doth not exceed its juſt Quantity,

* Oper. Medico-Practic. Vol. I. p. 369. † Oper. T. II. p. 50. c. 2.

but

but the lymphatic Fluid does too much abound, there Bleeding renders the Strength leſs than it ought to be, but Evacuation from the inteſtinal Glands, carrying off lymphatic Humours, leſſens the Burden of Nature, and occaſions an Augmentation of Strength. And, 3. That in Caſes where neither the red Blood nor Lymph do exceed in Quantity, *bleeding* the Patient abates his Strength much more than purging, becauſe it renders the Quantity of the principal Fluid in the Body leſs than it ought, and becauſe it diminiſhes a Fluid, whoſe Quantity is not ſo eaſily repair'd; whereas *purging* diminiſhes a Fluid, which is more eaſily recruited, and on which the Strength doth not ſo much depend: From all which it appears, that in moſt Caſes *bleeding* requires more Strength than *purging*; and conſequently that in moſt Caſes Perſons run a greater Riſque in ſubmitting to be blooded, than in conſenting to be purged; which is a Truth much deſerving the Conſideration of all that have the Management of ſick People.

§ 439. HOLLERIUS ‖ ſeems to lay it down as a general Rule in the *Small Pox* to BLEED the Patient the firſt or ſecond Day of his Sickneſs, apprehending that the Body thereupon will *better perſpire*; that the Cauſe of Putrefaction will be prevented, and that Nature being *reliev'd of part of the morbific Humours*, will be better able to diſcharge the Remainder to the external Superficies. As to the Reaſons, by which this Author would recommend *Bleeding*, I grant that in *plethoric* Bodies this Evacuation is like to be attended in ſome Meaſure with the Advantages he expected from it; but the Event will be far otherwiſe in Bodies, whoſe Blood doth not exceed its due Quantity; as is evident from what I have obſerv'd in this Treatiſe: And let me add, that this Author judges *Phlebotomy* to be a dangerous Practice, when Nature is throwing

‖ Oper. curat. Variol. Lib. II. p. 57.

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the variolous Particles into the Habit of the Body; on the account of the *Revulsion* it makes from the external Superficies.

§ 440. RAMAZZINUS * remarks, that in a variolous Season, which render'd the Small Pox most rife about the End of Autumn, those Persons passed more easily through the Distemper, who neither were blooded, nor took Medicines: As to Medicines for my part, I think it is much safer, even in the worst Sorts of the Small Pox to take none, than to take improper Remedies administer'd by an injudicious Adviser: And as to *bleeding* the Sick in the *autumnal Season*, our Author thought there was no Reason to wonder at its being a pernicious Method, if the Notion of HIPPOCRATES be right, that in the Autumn of the Year, the Quantity of the Blood in Man is less than in any other Quarter of it, on the account that the Heat of the preceding Summer exhausted the Body, and diminish'd its Fluids. Thus it was, in that Season, on which he made his Observations; and he acquaints his Reader that upon *bleeding*, the Strength of the Patient, weaken'd by the preceding Summer's Heat, seem'd to fail, and to become less able to expel the variolous Humours to the external Superficies of the Body. In these Notes there appears the Force of good Reasoning, supported by Experience; and from it Physicians may observe, that the *autumnal Season* doth least favour *Phlebotomy*, and that therefore they ought to be very cautious how they then prescribe it.

§ 441. SENNERTUS † advises, that even in younger Bodies, and where an Abundance of Blood requires bleeding, a Vein should be open'd soon, in the Beginning of the Distemper, before the fourth Day, at least before the Eruption comes on; and to the Intent that Nature being *freed from Part* of the morbid

* Pag. 105. † Oper. Tom. II. p. 196.

Humours,

Humours, may be able more eaſily to excrete the Remainder; but after the fourth Day, where the Puſtules appear, Bleeding muſt not be advis'd; eſpecially, if the Sick begins to grow better, leſt thereby the variolous Matter, which Nature is then diſcharging on the exterior Superficies, ſhould be brought back again to the internal Parts of the Body. Whence we may obſerve in what Caſes, and for what Reaſons, he approv'd or diſapprov'd taking away Blood from his Patients; and that he was very far from laying it down as a general Rule, to bleed Perſons that fall ſick under this Diſtemper.

§ 442. PITCÁRN ſets before his Readers the Foundation of Medical Practice, and leads thoſe into a large Field of Knowledge, who are capable of ſearching after, and finding out uſeful Truths, by a Series of juſt Inferences, when he ſays *, "That becauſe the 'Health of an Animal conſiſts in due Secretions 'made from the Blood, and is only broken by ſome 'one or other Secretion, *increas'd* beyond, or *decreas'd* from its juſt Meaſure, loſt Health may be 'recover'd by *Bleeding*, and other Remedies, which 'promote the Secretions, which are deficient; or by 'Medicines, which reſtrain and leſſen thoſe, which 'are redundant: That therefore if any † Secretion 'is too much, ſuch Things muſt be given to the 'Patient as will leſſen it; and if any Secretion is too 'little, ſuch Remedies muſt be adviſed, as are proper to promote it." But I muſt obſerve here, that ince Health depends on due Secretions from the lood, it follows, that to take away Blood from Perons in whom this Fluid doth not exceed its juſt Quantity, is the way to deſtroy Health by occaſioning inſufficient Secretions; for any one may eaſily aprehend, that ſufficient Secretions are not likely to e made from an inſufficient Quantity of Blood; the

* Elementa Medicinæ, p. 72, 73. † Opuſcul. Med. p. 161.

Conſideration of which may convince any impartial Perſon, that Phyſicians ought to know certainly that the Blood exceeds its juſt Meaſure, before they adviſe *Bleeding*; unleſs in ſome very urgent Caſes, wherein it is neceſſary to admit of a leſſer Evil in order to prevent a greater. This great Man adviſes indeed frequent and plentiful Bleeding for the Cure of Perſons under the Small Pox, but has neither ſupported his Method by ſufficient Arguments, nor by Facts, demonſtrating good Succeſs in the Uſe of it.

§ 443. F. DELEBOE * only adviſes *Bleeding* in this Diſtemper, when the Quantity of Blood is too great; which ſeems to imply, that he thought Bleeding ſhould not be uſed, when the Quantity of Blood is too little.

§ 444. BAGLIVI †, by his own Practice, recommends *Bleeding* when the Heat of the Blood was too great, and flow'd too much to the Head, and there was Danger of *Deliria*, or of Inflammations of any of the *Viſcera*; but theſe Symptoms, in Bodies not plethoric, are not ſufficient Arguments to prove the Neceſſity of *Veneſection*, or to juſtify it in this Diſtemper; becauſe every one of thoſe Symptoms may be remov'd, and conſequently may be prevented, by a proper Regimen, and ſuitable internal Remedies, with more Safety, and leſs Hazard to the Patient.

§ 445. DOLÆUS ‖ deſcribes the Method of curing this Diſtemper, according to the *Galeniſts*, who ſay, it ought to begin with *bleeding* the Patient, which they think ſhould be perform'd before the Eruption is made; eſpecially if the Fever be intenſe, and attended with Anxiety, a Difficulty of Breathing, and with a thick and high colour'd Urine. But here I would obſerve, that the Suppoſition of the Symptoms

* Oper. Medic. p. 621. c. 1. † Oper. Med. Pract. p. 61.
‖ Encyclopæd. Medicinæ Theoretico Practicæ, p. 571. c. 1.

mention'd,

mention'd, ſeems to imply that Phyſicians ſhould be cautious in making Evacuation this way, if no ſuch Symptoms do occur; and I muſt add, that ſince there are Methods, attended with no Hazard, proper and effectual to moderate ſuch Symptoms without bleeding, thoſe Symptoms muſt not be allowed as Proofs of a Neceſſity of Phlebotomy.

§ 446. MAYERNE* adviſes *bleeding* the Sick, where there is a great *Plethora*, and even when the Puſtules begin to appear, if the Sickneſs was immediately preceded by hard Drinking, violent Paſſions, or vehement Exerciſe, and if the Face look'd red and inflam'd; and likewiſe if in the Period of *Maturation* there happen'd a quick, ſhort, and difficult Reſpiration, with Danger of choaking; or if a very great *Inflammation* occurr'd; or if an *Eryſipelatous Tumour* affected the Head, Blood ſhould be immediately taken away either by Leeches applied, below the Ears, to the Jugular Veins, or by opening the ranular Veins under the Tongue. This Author relates, that the *Counteſs* of *Bedford* loſt twenty Ounces of Blood, and the *Counteſs* of *Carliſle* twelve Ounces, and that both of 'em afterwards recover'd, and acknowledg'd their Recovery to be owing to that Evacuation. As to all this I would obſerve, it is acknowledg'd, that Bleeding in the Beginning of the Diſtemper, where there is a *Plethora*, is very proper; but that Bleeding in the Period of *Maturation*, eſpecially where there is no *Plethora*, is ſo adviſeable, cannot be readily granted, for Reaſons already mention'd in this Treatiſe; and that thoſe two *noble Ladies* happen'd to recover after ſuch an *Evacuation* made on extreme Neceſſity to prevent a greater impending Evil, is no Argument to juſtify a Cuſtom of Bleeding after the Eruption is advanced.

* Praxeos Mayernianæ, Vol. I. p. 449.

§ 447. It may be a Means of much Service to Mankind, if the Symptoms of every Perſon that ſhall be blooded in the Small Pox, at the Time that this Evacuation is advis'd and made, be ſet down; as alſo the Age of the Patient, the Day of the Diſtemper, when Phlebotomy is us'd, the Quantity of Blood taken away, and likewiſe the Symptoms that ſhall follow thereupon; and alſo an Account of the Regimen and Medicines uſed. Such a Method might ſet the bleeding Practice in a juſt Light. I think what DIEMERBROECK ſays of Bleeding in his Treatiſe *De Peſte*, p. 150, 151, 154, 187, *ad* 190. and of the Event of this Evacuation in divers Inſtances recorded, *p.* 260, 272, 277, 284, 306, 324. may lead young Phyſicians to apprehend, that *Bleeding* is generally improper in all Fevers, wherein it is the known Courſe of the natural Operations, in a ſalutary way, to diſcharge the morbific Particles into *cutaneous Puſtules*, or other larger external *Tumours*.

§ 448. RIVERIUS * adviſes Bleeding in young Bodies, where the Quantity of Blood exceeds its juſt Meaſure, and when the Fever is too high, and the Symptoms very violent and threatening; but if no ſuch Circumſtances require it, he doth not ſeem to approve of it. *Vide Riv. Praxeos Medicinæ, Tom.* II. *p.* 695 *ad p.* 697.

§ 449. SIDOBRE † affirms, that in the firſt Invaſion of this Diſtemper, nine Ounces of *Blood* muſt be taken away from adult Perſons, and from Infants according to their Age, which Evacuation, he thinks, ſhould be repeated two, three, four, five, ſix or eight Times, as incidental Symptoms may require, and inſiſts on the *Neceſſity* of *Veneſection* in the Beginning of this Diſtemper, on the account that the Operation, though ever ſo neceſſary afterwards for abating the Force of

† Prax. Medic. Tom. II. p. 695. † De Variolis, p. 202, 203, &c.

the

the Blood, may happen to be difficult to the Surgeon in the Period of Maturation, by reaſon that the Veins may be cover'd with Puſtules. This Author lays it down as a general and conſtant Rule to bleed the Patient, and ſeems to build his Method of Practice on a Principle which moſt certainly is groundleſs, *viz. That Bleeding is the only, or principal Way to moderate the variolous Fever, to prevent or take off Inflammations, and other threatening Symptoms, and to promote Perſpiration, and the Excretion of the variolous Humours.* (Vide ANT. SIDOBRE *de Variolis & Morbillis, p.* 202, &c.) But the contrary of this Principle will appear from the foregoing Theory, and thoſe Facts which ſupport it.

§ 450. This Author aſſerts *, that after repeated Bleeding, 1. The Puſtules come out more eaſily, readily, and ſafely. 2. That they do not leave ſuch deep Marks behind them; 3. Nor invade the internal Parts. And, 4. That *Veneſection* being made in the Arm, or Foot, the Blood flows quicker to the exterior Superficies of the Body.

§ 451. DRELINCURTIUS likewiſe doth direct *Bleeding* as the firſt Thing to be done for Perſons under the Small Pox, but with more Caution, *viz.* if the Body being *Plethoric*, and other Symptoms indicate this Evacuation, as he thinks Bleeding at the Noſe is ſuch an Indication. *Vide Lib. ibid. p.* 294, *&c.*

§ 452. As to SIDOBRE's Arguments, I would briefly remark, that he hath not proved the Truth of any of them in a general Way, and much leſs in reference to Caſes where there is no *Plethora*, (which are the Caſes under my Conſideration, in reſpect unto Phlebotomy) and in anſwer to his Allegations, I would obſerve, 1. That as Bleeding muſt in ſuch Caſes render the Quantity of Blood in the Patient leſs than it ought to be, ſo it muſt weaken the Action of the

* P. 294, &c.

Heart and Arteries, hinder the Attenuation of the variolous Particles, and render the Formation, or at leaſt the Suppuration of the Puſtules, more uncertain, and the Event of the Diſtemper doubtful, and hazardous. 2. That the Deepneſs of the Marks doth not depend on the *Quantity* of the Blood, but on the *Quality* of the Matter diſcharg'd into the Puſtules; and that bleeding the Sick will never aboliſh an acrid, corroſive Quality, when that happens to exiſt in the Blood and Lymph: Conſequently Bleeding can never prevent the Small Pox from leaving deep Pits, when there is ſuch a corroding Quality in the Fluids. 3. That there is no more Reaſon to imagine that Bleeding will prevent the Formation of Puſtules on the *internal Parts*, than to expect it will hinder the Production of them on the *exterior Superficies*; though it may prevent a ſufficient Excretion of variolous Matter to both Superficies. The Effect of Bleeding being always *Revulſion*, more immediately or mediately from both the internal and external Superficies, and it being certain that a Drain is made from all the capillary ſanguine Veſſels, and from all the lymphatic Veſſels, into the larger ſanguine Veſſels, and ſo to the Heart, as the Center of that univerſal Revulſion from all Parts of both Superficies. 4. That the Blood flows quicker to the exterior Superficies, upon opening a Vein in the Arm or Foot, is falſe in Fact, and appears ſo, by the evident abating or diſappearing of cutaneous Eruptions and other larger external Tumours, in Conſequence of plentiful Bleeding.

§ 453. And as to an Hæmorrhage at the Noſe, this ſometimes proceeds from an *acrid Quality* of the Blood, corroding the Extremities of ſome capillary Veins, ſometimes from *Rarefaction* of the Blood, (where there is no *Plethora*) which may be taken off by refrigerating Attenuants; in which Caſes, Bleeding at the Noſe is no Indication of Phlebotomy.

§ 454. The celebrated SYDENHAM, who was (if I may ſo expreſs it) a Patron of Phlebotomy * in moſt Diſtempers, yet ſpeaking of a *morbillous Fever*, teſtifies, that it would not bear this Evacuation, but became the worſe for it. We may eaſily apprehend the Reaſon of ſo ill an Effect of it, in ſuch an eruptive Fever, *viz.* that by the *Revulſion*, which is an unavoidable Conſequence of it, the *morbillous Particles*, which were the productive Cauſe of that Fever, and which Nature endeavour'd to throw off from the Blood to the exterior Superficies of the Body, were in a great Meaſure drain'd back again into it, which therefore muſt prolong the Fever, and endanger the Life of the Patient; and ſuch ſad Effects may generally be expected from this Sort of Evacuation in all eruptive Fevers, eſpecially where there is no *Plethora*.

§ 455. This Author, writing of the *Scarlet Fever*, in which Nature labours to diſcharge the febrile Matter through the *cutaneous Pores*, informs his Readers †, that he abſtain'd from *Bleeding*, and ordering *Glyſters*, for his Patients, on the Account of the REVULSION which thoſe Evacuations produc'd. And let me add, that the ſame Arguments are as ſtrong againſt bleeding Perſons under the *Small Pox*, who have no *Plethora*.

§ 456. In young Perſons full of Blood, and who by hard drinking have haſtened this Diſtemper upon themſelves, *Sydenham* ‖ thinks Bleeding neceſſary in the Beginning of the Diſtemper: But theſe are not the Caſes I am conſidering. He alſo preſcribes *Bleeding*, as one Means for curing the *ſecondary Fever*, which often attends the confluent *Small Pox*; but as I have proved in this Book, that that Fever may happily be cur'd without this Evacuation, it muſt

* Vide Sydenham, p. 233. Syd. p. 150.

† Vide Syd. p. 260, 261.

not be affirm'd, that *Phlebotomy* is neceſſary for the Recovery of thoſe that may happen to fall under it; and that it is not only unneceſſary, but for the moſt Part improper, and prejudicial to the Sick, will appear from the Reaſons aſſign'd againſt it in this Treatiſe. I do acknowledge, that Dr. *Sydenham* has very much obliged the World by thoſe accurate Deſcriptions of many Diſeaſes, and thoſe uſeful Obſervations relating to them, which he publiſh'd; and that he lays it down as a general Rule, in treating variolous Patients, that nine or ten Ounces of Blood ſhould be taken away * in any of the firſt three Days, from the Beginning of the Sickneſs: But as the Propriety of this Rule, in Caſes where there is no *Plethora*, is not ſupported by any concluſive Arguments, thoſe Phyſicians may expect to be excus'd, who do not fall into a Cuſtom of preſcribing it for all Perſons under that Diſtemper. And I beg Leave further to obſerve, that although this Doctor's Method, as to a *cold Regimen*, and *cooling Attenuants*, is not only moſt proper, but neceſſary for divers Patients under the Small Pox, yet that Bleeding is very unhappily join'd with them, and muſt unavoidably produce pernicious Effects in Caſes where the Quantity and Heat of the Blood is too little, the Pulſe too weak, and the Action of the Solids too feeble. This Sort of Evacuation certainly may with more Safety be adviſ'd by thoſe that uſe the hot Regimen, and warm Alexipharmicks.

§ 457. Dr. MORTON, the great Patron for the *hot Regimen*, and *alexiteric Remedies*, adviſes † the *taking away Blood* in the *febrile State*, or firſt Period of the Diſtemper, if the Patient was afflicted with *violent*, *rending*, *convulſive* Pains, either in his Head, Back, Side, Bowels, &c. and immediately after

* Vide Sydenham, p. 592.

† Vid. Morton ΠΥΡΕΤΟΛ. p. 156, ad 164.

Bleeding

Bleeding to apply *bliſtering Plaiſters*, and to give ſome generous *cordial Medicines* mix'd with *Opiates*: and accordingly he practis'd. In his 10*th* Hiſt. on the Account that his Patient was afflicted with extreme Pain of his Head, and a violent Pulſation of his Arteries, he order'd ten Ounces of Blood to be taken from his Arm, and a *cordial Bolus* to be taken immediately, and a Paregoric to be given at Night, which ſucceeded well. His 11*th* Hiſt. relates the Caſe of a young Patient ſeventeen Years of Age, who, the 4*th* Day of his Sickneſs was taken with a *Spitting of Blood*, occaſion'd by a great *Plethora*, he had a ſtrong Pulſe: Seven or eight Ounces of Blood were taken from his Arm, upon which his ſpitting Blood preſently ceas'd, and within ſix Hours after he had taken a *Cordial* and *paregoric Bolus*, the Eruption came briſkly on; this Method happily ſucceeded. His 16*th* Hiſt. acquaints us, that he was call'd to a Youth of about twelve Years old, who was ſeiz'd the 16*th* of *February* with a violent Fever, and *Feb.* 17. had extreme *convulſive Pains*; ſometimes in his Side, like a *Pleuriſy*; ſometimes in his Limbs, like a *Rheumatiſm*: His Pulſe was very ſtrong; ſeven Ounces of Blood were taken away, and afterwards a *theriacal Bolus* was given with a Draught of a *cordial Julep*, of which he was allowed to drink at his Pleaſure, and the next Day the Eruption of the diſtinct Small Pox came kindly on, &c. His *Hiſt.* 42. relates, that a Servant Man of Mr. *Buſſy*, then living in *Fleetſtreet*, in the Month of *July*, was afflicted with a moſt *violent Pain* of his *Head* and *Back*; that on the ſecond Day of his Illneſs, by the Advice of ſome Phyſician, twelve Ounces of Blood were taken from his Arm, but that no *Cordial*, or opiate Medicine being order'd for him, he paſſed all the next Night without Sleep, dull and *delirious*; the Puſtules coming out thick upon him, and the Diſtemper appearing to be of the coherent Kind; and

that

that the next Day Dr. *Morton* found him under thoſe Symptoms, with a very weak, quick, unſteady Pulſe, which Circumſtances occaſion'd Dr. *Morton* to preſcribe the Application of three *Bliſters*, and a *cordial Bolus* to be taken immediately, and a paregoric cordial Julep with Powders in it, to be given a Doſe of it every four Hours: The Day after he found him pleaſantly aſleep, altogether free from his Fever, and thoſe threatening Symptoms which before afflicted him, he recover'd. Theſe Inſtances prove that *once letting Blood* in *plethoric* Perſons, in the febrile State, is a ſafe Method of Practice, when ſuch violent Symptoms, as thoſe mention'd in the Caſes recited, do attend them; and when ſuitable *Cordial Remedies* are immediately exhibited to prevent the ill Conſequences of the Revulſion always produc'd by Phlebotomy. But all this will not excuſe taking away Blood where there is no *Plethora*, when no ſuch violent Symptoms attend the Sick, and when no cordial Medicines are intended to be given to the Patient.

§ 458. Remarkable is the Caſe related by M. Lister *, (*de Variolis*, *Hiſt.* 22.) *viz.* that a noble young Lady, Daughter to the *Counteſs* of *Winchelſey*, aged about ſeventeen Years, was taken with a Fever, and violent Pain in her Back; eight Ounces of Blood were taken away; ſhe drank of a pectoral Apozeme made with Vetches, and ſome *Spaniſh* Wine, and that Night took a Doſe or two of *Cochineal* with *Saffron*. The Small Pox appearing the Day following, another Phyſician was called, whereupon the Method of treating this Patient was changed: Wine, and all heating Things from the Kitchin and the Shop were forbidden; *Milk* and *Oatmeal Gruel*, and *boil'd Apples*, and *ſmall Beer* were allow'd her; and for three Days from the Eruption,

* Page 334, 335.

a Draught

a Draught made of *Aquæ Lactis alex. unciis tribus*, *Spt. Vitriol. guttis ſex*, *Diacodii uncia una*, and repeated 3 or 4 Times a Day was given her, as alſo the *white Decoction*, and *Milk Water* with Sugar of Pearl, which were all the Medicines preſcrib'd by her two Phyſicians. But unhappy was the Event! for the Small Pox was of the confluent Kind, but no growing of the Pox followed this cool Method. The Puſtules look'd bluiſh, and the fifth Day, from the Beginning of the Eruption, this young Lady died, the Puſtules turning every where black. This may be reckon'd an Inſtance in which *bleeding* and the *cool Regimen* do not agree well together; no not in young Bodies, to promote the Recovery of variolous Patients.

§ 459. HELVETIUS, Phyſician in Ordinary to the King of *France*, very much recommends *bleeding* in the Small Pox; and repreſents it as a ſucceſsful Way of Practice in his Country; but it cannot be infer'd thence that it is as proper, or will be as ſafe in colder Climates. He ſeems to ground his Practice on three Propoſitions, which do not appear to me to have much Truth in them. They are theſe, *viz.*

Prop. 1. That *nothing is more effectual to divert, or if poſſible, to remove an Obſtruction from the Veſſels of the Brain.* (p. 149.) As to this Propoſition, I would obſerve, 1. That in Experience other Methods have been found very effectual to remove Obſtructions from the Veſſels of the Brain, (if *Deliria*, and ſuch like terrible Symptoms may be reckoned to ariſe in any Meaſure from ſuch Obſtructions) as is evident from the Hiſtories annexed to this Treatiſe. 2. Suppoſing that nothing is more effectual than bleeding to this Intention, yet if other Methods are as effectual; and if this Method in ſome Caſes has a Tendency to produce ill Effects, thoſe other Methods in ſuch Caſes certainly are more eligible.

§ 460. *Prop.* 2. Another Propoſition is, that *Bleeding* ALONE *can hinder the Blood from flowing into the*

the Lymphatic Veſſels. (p. 149.) Here let it be remembred, that the Caſes I am treating of, are thoſe in which there is no *Plethora*; and that in ſuch Caſes the Danger of the Blood being forc'd into the lymphatic Veſſels, ariſes from the Fever being too high, and the Rarefaction of the Blood too great, and the Coats of the lymphatic Veſſels being too lax. Now ſince theſe Symptoms may be removed, as it is certain (from the Hiſtories contain'd in this Book) they may, it muſt be acknowledged that this Propoſition hath no Foundation.

The 3d Propoſition we find in p. 152. *viz.* "That "*when Obſtructions of the Veſſels of the Brain are fore-*"*ſeen, there is a Neceſſity of evacuating the Veſſels by* "*bleeding. For what other Means on Earth can pre-*"*vent the fatal Diſtention?* What has been ſaid in Reply to the *ſecond Propoſition* may ſerve as an Anſwer to this; and the Hiſtories mention'd will ſhew that there are other Means on Earth, with the Bleſſing of God, effectual enough to prevent the fatal Diſtention. Thoſe Medicines which abate the Fever, which ſufficiently bring down the Pulſe, and take off the too great Rarefaction of the Blood, and ſtraiten the Fibres of the Solids, will doubtleſs prevent that Fluid's running into the lymphatic Veſſels.

§ 461. The learned Dr. FREIND hath done very great Service to the medical Art, in ſhewing by Reaſon, and from Experience, the Propriety and Advantages of *purging* variolous Perſons under the confluent Small Pox, after the Period of Maturation, when the Puſtules are become dry, the Swelling of the Head and Hands ſunk, the Ptyaliſm ſtop'd, and a violent Fever threatens Death; or indeed ſooner, if the Puſtules prematurely ſcab, and thoſe Excretions, which ſhould continue to the Period of Declination ſtop too ſoon, and occaſion the putrid *ſecondary Fever*; but what he ſays about

Bleeding

Bleeding, as one neceſſary Means for removing terrible Symptoms, and curing the ſecondary Fever, doth not appear to me ſo clear, and convincing, therefore from the like Good-Will to Mankind, which excited him to recommend Phlebotomy, I ſhall give my Reaſons, why I cannot fall into his Opinion about it.

§ 462. I propoſe briefly to take Notice of thoſe Paſſages in his *Comment. de Febribus* *, and his *Epiſtol. de Purgantibus in ſecunda Variolarum Confluentium Febre, adhibendis*, which his Readers may apprehend to be Arguments, or to imply Reaſons for bleeding Perſons under the Confluent Small Pox, who have no *Plethora*: By a *Plethora*, here, I mean too great a Fulneſs of the ſanguine Veſſels, from too great a Quantity of Blood. As Signs indicating Phlebotomy are reckon'd, 1. A vehement Fever. 2. Heavineſs, and Pain of the Loins. 3. Delirium. 4. Redneſs of the Face. 5. Deafneſs. 6. Watchings. 7. Reſtleſneſs. 8. Convulſions. 9. Coma. 10. Heavineſs and Pain of the Head: And the Doctor thinks, that when theſe Signs appear, there is no one, tho' but indifferently experienc'd in Phyſic, who would not judge *Phlebotomy* needful, if the Strength of the Patient be ſufficient to bear that Evacuation, and ſeems to lay it down as a Principle, that in Fevers attended with thoſe Symptoms, a Phyſician may, without any Heſitation, order Bleeding, if the Pulſe be ſufficiently ſtrong and full †.

§ 463. Now in Anſwer to all this I would obſerve, that the mention'd Symptoms, with a *ſtrong* and *full* PULSE, may occur to Perſons under Fevers, who have no *Plethora*. A mere violent Ebullition, or Rarefaction of the Blood, being ſufficient to produce all theſe Signs, as is evident from theſe Caſes in which theſe Symptoms have exiſted, even after plentiful

* Pag. 14, 15. † Ibid. p. 15.

Bleedings of Persons, who if they were plethoric before Phlebotomy, yet cannot be esteemed such after plentiful Evacuations by it, and from the Occurrence of several of those Symptoms, in Fevers that are the Effects of great *Hæmorrhages*. If those Symptoms are the Effects of a *Plethora*, I grant that Bleeding is a proper Remedy; but those are not the Cases I am considering. What I object to is the bleeding Persons in the Small Pox, when their Symptoms do not arise from a *Plethora*, and that for these Reasons: 1. Because there are other effectual Methods for removing those Symptoms, as I hope is evident from this Treatise, and the Histories, which confirm it; therefore Bleeding is not a necessary one. 2. Because in all the Patients I am speaking of, their Blood is either less in Quantity than it ought to be, or not exceeding its just Measure: Now when the Blood is just so much in Quantity as it ought to be, and no more, then taking away Blood must, in Proportion to the Quantity evacuated, diminish the Spirits and Strength of the Patient, and render Nature less able than it ought to be, to attenuate the morbific Particles, and render them fit to pass off through the excretory Vessels, which is not the Consequence of Bleeding in *plethoric* Cases. But let me add, that in some of the worst variolous Cases, attended with several of the Symptoms specified (by Dr. Freind, as Indications for Bleeding) the Pulse is very quick, weak, and unequal, and that in such Cases, Bleeding must inevitably hasten Death. It is confess'd, that when the Pulse is too high, taking away Blood will abate it; and it may also for a little while abate those Symptoms, which depended on the Pulse being too high; but as it weakens the Sick, and makes but a most inconsiderable Diminution of the morbific Matter, (*Vide* § 429.) that very short Relief, which some Patients perceive upon losing Blood, can never compensate for the Abatement of their Strength, and rendering

them

them leſs able to get rid of the Remains of the variolous Humours: And ſince there are other effectual Remedies to abate the Pulſe, and Heat, and remove the threatening Symptoms, which will not abate the Strength of the Patient, they ought certainly to be preferr'd. And I beg Leave to ſay, that in elderly Bodies, not *plethoric*, I have often found the Pulſe too low, and the Heat of the Body too little, and that in ſuch Caſes Bleeding muſt be more improper, ſince the natural Effects of this Evacuation are a Sinking of the Pulſe, and an Abatement of the Heat of the Body; which Effects are ſome of the mighty Arguments uſed to recommend the bleeding Practice.

§ 464. Dr. CADE *, in his Epiſtle to Dr. *Freind*, gives his Opinion, that if on the ninth, tenth, or eleventh Days from the Eruption, the Swelling of the Face abates, and the Puſtules of the Body are not full of a well digeſted Matter, and the Hands do not ſwell, but a burning Fever (from morbid Matter remaining in the Maſs of Blood) comes on, attended with a ſhort and quick Reſpiration, reſtleſs Motions of the Body and obſtinate Watchings, notwithſtanding the Uſe of *Narcotics*; that in this Caſe it behoves the Phyſician in due Intervals to evacuate the peccant Humours by repeated *Bleeding* and *Purging*. PURGING is one very fit Way to draw off the variolous Humours in that Complication of Symptoms now deſcrib'd; but as BLEEDING, in Bodies not plethoric, certainly abated the Strength of the Patient, and ſince the taking a Pound of Blood cannot take away more (at the utmoſt Computation) than one hundredth Part of the morbid Particles, (as I have obſerv'd § 429.) to diminiſh the Quantity of morbid Humours can never be a Reaſon to excuſe Bleeding in the Small Pox, or any other Fever.

* Pag. 95.

§ 465.

§ 465. Dr. CADE * farther inculcates, that if the variolous Fever remains violent, and the Symptoms of difficult Breathing, Watching, Anxiety, and a pale thin Urine ſhould affect the Patient without Intermiſſion, the Phyſician is under a NECESSITY *of diminiſhing the Quantity of Blood by opening a Vein, that the Remainder of it may circulate more freely through its Veſſels.* As to this Intention of *Bleeding*, I cannot acknowledge Phlebotomy to be neceſſary, nor that it is the moſt proper Remedy to accompliſh it. I can't think it neceſſary to obtain a free and eaſy Circulation of the Blood, becauſe there are other Medicines fit and ſufficient for it: Nor can I eſteem it the moſt proper Remedy, becauſe a free and eaſy Circulation of the Blood depends on a ſufficient Force in the Contraction of the Heart and Arteries, and a Freedom in the Veſſels from Obſtructions; which Freedom from Obſtructions in a great Meaſure depends on the Strength of the Blood's Motion. Now ſince Bleeding a Patient, *not plethoric*, renders the Action of the Solids leſs ſtrong than it ought to be, and the Force of the Motion of the Blood leſs than it ought to be, bleeding the Patient (where there is no Plethora) cannot be the proper Remedy to procure a free and eaſy Circulation. In all thoſe Caſes wherein the Pulſe after bleeding becomes quicker and weaker than before, there is Reaſon to think that an Increaſe of the morbid Obſtructions, and an Abatement of the Patient's Strength (and not an eaſy free Circulation) are ſome of the Effects of Phlebotomy.

§ 466. Dr. CADE aſſerts †, that if *Bleeding* and *Purging* are omitted, it always happens that the Symptoms he had ſpecified daily grow worſe, and prove mortal between the twelfth and twentieth Days; or elſe that the putrid Humour may be extravaſated

* Page 95, 96. † Pag. 97.

in

in the Lungs, and break their Veſicles; whence the Sick a little prolongs a miſerable Life, but in a ſhort Time dies tabid.

§ 467. That the contrary of this is true, will appear from ſeveral Facts recorded in the Hiſtories contain'd in this Book.

§ 468. This Gentleman likewiſe ſays*, that *a low and ſmall Pulſe did not make him afraid of taking away Blood, when a difficult Reſpiration occur'd, becauſe he had often obſerv'd the Artery to vibrate more ſtrongly upon Bleeding.* As to this I would ſay, that ſuch an Effect of Bleeding may well be expected, where there is too great a Quantity of Blood; but it is not a probable Event in other Caſes: Therefore a Phyſician ſhould be well aſſur'd there is a *Plethora*, before he orders Bleeding with ſuch an Expectation. If Bleeding did always raiſe the Pulſe, why is it ever order'd in Caſes, where the Pulſe is too ſtrong? And why is it pleaded as an Argument for Bleeding in inflammatory Fevers, that it brings down the Pulſe, abates the Heat, and moderates the Fever; it is certain, that in Multitudes of different Caſes it weakens the Pulſe, and abates the Heat of the Body; and therefore a Phyſician ought to be well aſſur'd that in variolous Caſes, when the Pulſe is too weak and ſmall, it will produce no ſuch Effects; which I think he cannot be, except he has plain Proofs of a ſanguine *Plethora*. And let me add, that Dr. *Cade*'s Obſervation of the Effect of Bleeding, when *Hæmorrhages* occur, ought never to be out of the Minds of thoſe that direct for variolous Patients: It is this†, *viz.* that *although taking away Blood relieves a Difficulty of Breathing, yet it is ſo far from reſtraining a* BLOODY URINE, *that it rather increaſes it, and haſtens Death.* Now ſince ſuch is the Conſequence in the Caſe of *Hæmorrhages*, which ſome may imagine an Evidence of a *Plethora*,

* Page 97. † Pag. 96.

we may well fear uſing this Sort of Evacuation, where there is no ſuch Symptom; and no Proof of a *Plethora*.

§ 469. The Subſtance of the Doctrine of *Bleeding*, inculcated by Dr. FREIND in his Book *de uſu Purgantium*, may be comprehended in this following Account*: 1. That *where there is a Redundancy of Humours*, or *Inflammation*, *a Vein ought to be opened*. 2. That *Blood muſt be taken away at any Time*, *if there be any Indications preſent*, viz. *the Continuance of the Fever*, *and other violent Symptoms after the Eruption*, *alſo when after the Puſtules have appear'd for a Day*, *they diſappear*, *or ſink*, *and when any other grievous Symptoms afflict the Patient*, *as a Quinſy*, obſtinate *Phrenzy*, *Lethargy*, *Dyſentery*, violent *Ophthalmy*, or *any other dangerous Diſorder*.

§ 470. I ſhall conſider theſe two Principles of Practice diſtinctly, and as to the firſt of them I deſire to obſerve, 1. That thoſe Expreſſions, *viz.* a *Redundancy of Humours*, and Inflammation, ſhould have been explain'd. 2. That no Arguments are brought to prove that firſt Propoſition, *viz.* that a Vein ought to be opened, where there is a Redundancy of Humours or Inflammation. The noting theſe Particulars might be a ſufficient Anſwer for the preſent; but to clear this Point a little further, I would, *3dly*, remark, that by a Redundancy of Humours, I ſuppoſe, is meant either *too great a Quantity of red Blood*, or of the Lymph: That if by the Expreſſion is ſignified too great a Quantity of *red Blood*, then there is a ſanguine *Plethora*, in in which Caſe I grant that Bleeding may be advis'd in a prudent Manner. But if by the Expreſſion is meant only too great a Quantity of Lymph, or ſerous Humours, then it ſhould not be aſſerted that a Vein ought to be opened, but rather that the ſerous Humours ought to be diminiſh'd by Evacuation through

* Dr. Friend, de Purgant. p. 29. p. 33, 34.

through the Kidneys, or inteſtinal and ſalival Glands, or perſpiratory Ducts. To take away *red Blood*, becauſe the *white Blood*, or *Lymph*, exceeds its juſt Meaſure, ſeems to me a very improper Method: It is very plainly making Evacuation from the wrong Series of Veſſels: If the Redundancy be in the ſerous, or lymphatic Humours, that Redundancy may be eaſily remov'd without Bleeding; conſequently it cannot be infer'd, that a Vein ought on ſuch an Account to be opened. But, 4. As to the other Expreſſion, *viz.* INFLAMMATION, by this I ſuppoſe is meant either an *inflammatory State* of the Fluids, or an *inflammatory Tumour* of ſome of the Solids. If the firſt be the Signification of the Word, then I ſay that an *inflammatory State* of the Fluids may be happily remov'd without *Bleeding*; as is manifeſt from ſeveral Caſes recorded among the Hiſtories; and ſince this is true, it is no juſt Inference from an inflammatory State of the Blood, that a Vein ought to be opened. But if by *Inflammation* is meant an *inflammatory Tumour* of ſome of the Solids, then I would obſerve, that in febrile Diſeaſes, if the Tumour is external, and appearing in the Form of a *Phlegmon*, *Bubo*, or *ſuppurating Puſtules*, Bleeding muſt not be admitted, on the Account of the known fatal Effects of this Evacuation, noted § 441, 447. foregoing; and becauſe taking away Blood hinders that *Suppuration*, which would contribute to the Recovery of the Patient. There is indeed a Difference, when inflammatory Tumours are form'd on the internal Parts, as on the *Pleura*, *&c.* and if ſuch a Symptom happens to a variolous Patient, *Phlebotomy* may be adviſ'd with more Propriety; and if the internal Inflammation be very urgent, may be admitted, with exhibiting at the ſame Time ſuch internal Remedies, as tend to prevent a Return of Humours from the exterior Superficies, (when ſuch a Return may reaſonably be feared) and as are proper to attenuate

the Fluids, and maintain a due Strength of the Pulſe: But ſuch Occaſions do very rarely occur in the Small Pox, and what I never met with: Many internal Inflammations of the Solids, if proper Medicines are immediately given, may eaſily be remov'd without taking away Blood from the Patient; in which Caſes it muſt not be ſaid that a Vein ought to be opened.

Let us a little conſider how much *Bleeding* contributes to the Recovery of thoſe Perſons, who under febrile Diſtempers have an inflammatory Tumour of ſome internal Part. That we may rightly underſtand this Matter, we muſt take Notice of the Effects of Bleeding, when the Tumour is *beginning to be form'd*; and what the Effects are like to be when the Tumour has been *perfectly form'd*, and of ſome Continuance. In the former Caſe, as Bleeding produces a REVULSION from all the capillary Veſſels of both the *exterior* and *interior* Superficies of the Body; and as the Original of all Tumours is an Obſtruction of the Veſſels tumefying, ſo Bleeding by its conſequent Revulſion may help to drain away the obſtructing Particles thro' the leſſer into larger Veſſels, and thus make the incipient Tumour to ſink, and prevent Suppuration; but nevertheleſs, if thoſe morbific Particles which obſtructed the Veſſels, and began to form an inflammatory Tumour, be not either by the natural Action of the Organs, or the Aſſiſtance of proper Medicines, ſufficiently comminuted and attenuated, and ſo made fit to paſs out of the Body, thro' ſome or other of the excretory Paſſages, they will remain circulating with the animal Fluids, continue the Fever, and bring on Death. If the Tumour has been perfectly formed, and of ſome Continuance, but not actually ſuppurated, the Effects are like to be a Return into the Blood of the thinner Parts of thoſe Humours, which conſtitute the Tumour; an *Increaſe of the Fever*, and alſo a *Gangrene*

of

of the Part tumefied, if Death doth not happen before the Occurrence of that Symptom. For we have the ſame Reaſons to expect the ſame Effects from Bleeding in the Caſe of internal inflammatory Tumours, as in the Caſe of ſuch as are external; *vide* the Places referr'd to § 447. which methinks ſhould make the prudent Phyſician fearful of adviſing Phlebotomy for Patients under ſuch Circumſtances.

§ 471. The SECOND PRINCIPLE, or Rule laid down for Practice, and which now comes under our Conſideration is this, *viz. That Blood muſt be taken away at any Time* (in the Small Pox) *if there be Indications for it.* In Anſwer to this I grant, that whenever any indicating Symptoms do occur, which ſhew a Neceſſity for Bleeding, Blood ought to be taken away from the Patient. Thus far we are agreed, but the Matter in Queſtion is this, *viz.* What Things do really indicate *Phlebotomy* in the Small Pox: That a ſanguine *Plethora* doth ſo, I acknowledge; but that the Particulars enumerated by Dr. *Freind*, from *Epiphanius Ferdinandus*, do it in Bodies not *plethoric*, I am not yet convinced of. I ſhall therefore a little diſtinctly animadvert on each of thoſe Particulars.

§ 472. 1. The firſt Particular is, that *if* THE FEVER, *and other violent Symptoms continue after the Eruption appears, Blood muſt be taken away:* But this muſt not be granted, becauſe the Fever, and other violent Symptoms, which frequently are obſerved, after the Eruption comes on, may ſafely and effectually be removed without taking away Blood, as is evidently proved by many Facts recorded among the Hiſtories in this Book; and becauſe bleeding Perſons not plethoric is ſo far from promoting their Recovery, that it tends to diſable Nature for attenuating and excreting the variolous Particles.

§ 473. 2. That *if* THE PUSTULES, *after they have appear'd for a Day, do diſappear, or ſink, Blood muſt be*

taken away. Here it must be remember'd, that I am only considering whether taking away Blood from variolous Patients, that are not *plethoric*, be proper, or safe; and therefore I must say, that the disappearing, or sinking of the Pustules, is so far from being an Indication of Bleeding, that it is in my Apprehension a very strong Argument against it, on the Account of the *Revulsion* which it makes from both the Superficies of the Body, and also on the Account that it renders the Quantity of Blood, and the Strength of the animal Organs, less than they ought to be, and thereby renders the Recovery of the Sick more doubtful than otherwise it would be.

§ 474. 3. The next Symptom mention'd as an Indication for Bleeding, is a QUINSY. But when this happens to Persons under the *Small Pox*, whose Blood doth not exceed its just Quantity, taking away Blood doth not appear to me a proper Remedy. 1. Because of the *Revulsion* from both Superficies, and of the Abatement of necessary Strength, which it occasions, and by means of which Effects, Death is often made as certain, as if nothing was tried to remove that Inflammation. 2. Because without Bleeding, an incipient *Quinsy* may happily be remov'd, which shews Bleeding to be unnecessary. 3. Because if the Tumour has been of some Continuance, a Suppuration of it is like to be the Consequence, which, if Care be taken to prevent choaking, will be a Means conducive to Health, as a kindly Suppuration of *Phlegmons* and *Buboes* have often proved to be, in other Fevers. But if Bleeding, after the Tumour is perfectly form'd, be us'd to prevent Suppuration, fatal is like to be the Event of it, as may easily and justly be inferr'd from what has been observ'd § 447.

§ 475. 4. A PHRENZY being likewise reckoned among the Symptoms which indicate *Phlebotomy*, must be a little consider'd; and as to this Particular, when it happens to Bodies not plethoric, I would observe,

1. That

1. That Bleeding is not a neceſſary Means to remove it; becauſe the *Ebullition* or *Rarefaction* of the animal Fluids, which produc'd it, may be ſufficiently abated by internal Medicines. (*Vid.* § 459, 460.) And becauſe Revulſion may be made from the Brain, by various Sorts of outward Applications. 2. That bleeding variolous Patients, in order to take off this Symptom, if it ſucceeds to this End, is like to be no better than a changing one bad Symptom for others as dreadful; by reaſon that a Return of variolous Humours into the Blood (which is almoſt an unavoidable Effect of Phlebotomy in the Caſes I refer to) prolongs the Fever, renders the Attenuation and Excretion of the morbific Particles more difficult to the natural Operations made weaker by this Evacuation, and often brings on *cold ſhuddering Fits*, *Tremors*, *Subſultus Tendinum*, *Convulſions*, and Death.

§ 476. 5. Another Symptom ſpecified as a Sign indicating *Veneſection*, is a LETHARGY; but when this afflicts variolous Patients, whoſe Blood doth not exceed its juſt Quantity, the taking away Blood cannot be rationally admitted; whatever be the productive Cauſe of it. For, 1. If it proceeds from an inſufficient Separation of animal Spirits, or nervous Liquid from the Blood, Phlebotomy is not a fit Remedy, (*vid.* § 146, *ad* 148.) becauſe it too much abates the Circulation, and leſſens too much the Quantity of Blood, from which the animal Spirits are ſecreted, and ſo counteracts the curative Indications, when this Symptom reſults from the Cauſe now ſuppos'd. 2. If it proceeds from a Compreſſion of the Nerves, made by a Diſtenſion of the ſanguine Veſſels, (which Diſtenſion is occaſioned by an extraordinary Ebullition, or Rarefaction of the Blood, where there is no *Plethora*) the Method of Cure is, by *refrigerating* Medicines, to abate the Rarefaction of the Blood, which occaſion'd the Diſtention of the ſanguine Veſſels, and thus to take off that Compreſſion of the

Nerves which hinder'd that Flux of animal Spirits (or nervous Liquid) into the Organs of Senſe, which is neceſſary unto due Wakefulneſs, § 150. 3. If this Symptom ariſes from a *Lentor* of the Blood, it may be, and is to be removed, by ſuch Remedies as do attenuate the Fluids, and deſtroy that Quality (*vid.* § 150.) But bleeding the Patient can never accompliſh this End; for though it empties the ſanguine Veſſels in ſome Meaſure, yet as in the Caſes under my Conſideration, it weakens the Action of the Organs, it is ſo far from promoting any Comminution or Attenuation of the viſcid Particles, that it evidently hinders it. And, 4. If this Symptom proceeds from a Relaxation of the Fibres of the nervous *Tubuli*, Phlebotomy is ſo far from affording Relief; that very manifeſtly it will haſten Death. *Vid.* § 151.

§ 477. 6. As a DYSENTERY is reckon'd among the Signs indicating the Neceſſity of Bleeding, it cannot be amiſs if we examine whether there is any good Reaſon for making this Evacuation, when this Symptom occurs, in Bodies not plethoric. Let us therefore take a View of the Cauſes of a variolous Dyſentery: Theſe may guide us to a right Judgment. Now this, no leſs than all other variolous Hæmorrhages, muſt proceed from one or other of theſe following Cauſes. 1. A meer *Plethora*; whence, as ſoon as the Fever comes on with Violence, rarefying the Blood, ſome of the capillary ſanguine Veſſels burſt, and Blood flows out. In this Caſe, Phlebotomy, prudently us'd, is ſometimes proper, and ſerviceable; but if ſo much Blood has been loſt, by the *Hæmorrhage*, as takes off the *Plethora*, Bleeding is not only needleſs, but improper, for many Reaſons already aſſign'd; and other Remedies muſt be us'd, to ſtop the Hæmorrhage. 2. In Perſons not plethoric, *Hæmorrhages* may proceed from too great an *Ebullition* or Rarefaction of the Blood: When this is the Caſe, Bleeding ſhould not be admitted, for Reaſons

ſons before-named, but *refrigerating* Medicines, which moderate the Fever, and ſtay Fluxes of Blood, ſhould be given. I may add, that uſing Phlebotomy, to abate the febrile Ebullition of the Blood, in Perſons not plethoric, ſeems but an ill ſort of Remedy, on the Account that it abates the Strength and Spirits of the Patient. 3. Hæmorrhages may proceed from *a breaking of the red Globules*, and a *Laxity* of the Coats of the Veſſels (*vid.* § 243.). But when they proceed from this Cauſe, any Man may eaſily perceive, that opening a Vein, and taking away more Blood, from thoſe that have loſt too much, and have too little, has no Aptitude to remove the Cauſe now ſuppoſed; and as it cannot conduce to ſtrengthen the Texture of the Blood, or to remove the Laxity of the Fibres of the Veſſels, ſo there can be no ſolid Reaſon to preſcribe it on ſuch Occaſions. The Things which are like to do Service, are the Medicines which manifeſtly tend to give a firmer Conſiſtence to the Blood, and to ſtraiten the Coats of the Veſſels. 4. Hæmorrhages may proceed from an *acrid Quality* in the Blood, corroding the Coats of the capillary Veſſels; and when this is the Caſe, in Bodies not *plethoric*, there can be no good Reaſon to adviſe opening a Vein; becauſe taking Blood away from the Patient, can neither deſtroy the *acrid corroſive Quality* of that Fluid, nor heal the corroded Veſſels: But abſorbent and healing Things, as *Bolus Armen. Terra Japonica, Radix Tormentillæ, &c.* are the proper Medicines for ſuch Indications. From what has been obſerv'd, I think it is evident that neither the *variolous Dyſentery*, nor other Hæmorrhages, are an Indication for *Bleeding* in the *Small Pox*. And let Dr. *Cade*'s Obſervation, as to a bloody Urine, (which is as applicable to other ſuch like Fluxes of Blood) be kept in perpetual Remembrance, *viz.* that *taking away Blood, inſtead of reſtraining, doth rather increaſe the Hæmorrhage, and haſten Death*, § 468.

§ 478.

§ 478. 7. Another Symptom mention'd as an Indication of Bleeding in the *Small Pox*, is a violent OPHTHALMY. This Symptom doth ſometimes occur in the firſt, ſecond, or third Periods of the Diſtemper; but when there is no *Plethora*, I cannot aſſent to its being an Indication of Phlebotomy; and if we conſider the Cauſes of it in Bodies *not plethoric*, we ſhall find the Notion of the Neceſſity of taking away Blood from the Patient, on the Account of this Incident, has no rational Foundation: For the Cauſe in ſuch Bodies, muſt either be the Violence of the *Ebullition* or Rarefaction of the red Blood forcing that Fluid into the lymphatic Arteries, or a *Laxity* of the Coats of the lymphatic Veſſels, or elſe a *broken* State of the red Globules, or an *acrid Quality* of the Blood; if the firſt of theſe be the Cauſe, Bleeding is not only needleſs, but its Effects are likely to be prejudicial to the Patient: If either of the three latter be the real Cauſe of the Symptom under Conſideration, Bleeding is moſt foreign to the true curative Indications, which are either to remove the Laxity of the Veſſels, or to confirm the Conſiſtence of the Blood, or to correct the acrid Quality of it (*vid.* § 477.); but to none of theſe Intentions can Phlebotomy contribute any Thing; they only can with Safety be obtain'd by other Methods, and internal Medicines, as well as outward ſuitable Applications. And let me add, that I have known *Ophthalmia*'s cur'd even in young Bodies, without *Bleeding*, by proper Internals, with ſuch external Remedies as attenuate the obſtructing Fluid, and promote its Courſe through the Veſſels; which ſhews that Bleeding is no neceſſary Means for removing this Symptom, even where there is no *Small Pox*, and the State of the Perſon will much better bear this Evacuation.

§ 479. I ſhall in the next Place conſider what the learned Dr. SEDGWICK HARRISON, of *Oxford*, has ſaid in Favour of *bleeding* Perſons under the *Small Pox*.

Pox. In his Epiſtle to Dr. FREIND, he ſays*, "*In* "a PLETHORA, (*I mean every Kind of Plenitude*) "*Bleeding is for the moſt part neceſſary*". And ſpeaking of the confluent *Small Pox*, he ſays, that "*the* "*meer Quantity of the Diſeaſe makes a* PLETHORA". Now as to this, I would obſerve, 1. That it is not queſtion'd by me, whether Bleeding is proper in a *ſanguine Plethora*, (*i. e.* too great a Quantity of red Blood) while that *Plethora* continues; but whether *Bleeding* is neceſſary, or indeed proper, in variolous Caſes, on the Account of any other ſort of Plenitude, is the Point in Debate; and that it is not, I think may be ſaid to appear from what has been obſerv'd § 470. 2. That although the Quantity of the Diſeaſe may ſometimes occaſion a Plenitude of the Veſſels, even of the *ſanguine*, as well as of the *lymphatic*, yet as it does not augment the Quantity of red Blood, ſo I think this ſort of Plenitude can be no Argument for taking away red Blood: The rational Way of abating this Plenitude, is by ſuitable Attenuants, to render the morbific Particles minute enough to run off through the perſpiratory Ducts, and to the Puſtules, and by the ſalival Glands, and through the renal *Tubuli*; § 470. and when theſe Ways of Excretion become obſtructed, then to promote Evacuation through the inteſtinal Paſſages. 3. That in the confluent *Small Pox*, where the Quantity of the morbid Matter is greateſt, and moſt intimately mixed with the animal Fluids, yet in the fourth Period of the Diſeaſe, (although an Abundance of variolous Particles remain) there very often is no Plenitude, the natural Operations having made, in the Courſe of the Diſtemper, profuſe Evacuations of Fluid; and the Veſſels in a great Meaſure being empty, and flaccid, and a State of Depletion is often the Caſe of the Sick before Death: So that meerly from the Quantity of

* Friend de Purgantibus, &c. p. 161, 162.

the

the Diſeaſe, we cannot infer a Plenitude of the Veſſels. And it ſeems to me, that even thoſe *plethoric Perſons*, who were not blooded, ceaſe to be *plethoric* before the Declination of the Diſtemper, by Means of thoſe great Expences of the Blood, that are made, both by way of Secretion and Excretion, through the Progreſs of it, even where there is not a ſufficient Evacuation of the variolous Particles: And therefore if a plethoric Body was not blooded in the Beginning of the Diſeaſe, I ſhould not adviſe it after the Puſtules appear.

§ 480. Dr. FREIND in his *Hiſtory of Phyſick**, ſeems to blame the Notion of thoſe who think that an Eruption upon the Skin forbids bleeding, and ſays, that "The Reaſon commonly aſſigned, is the Fear "that the Humour may retreat from the Circumfe- "rence to the Center. But that it were eaſy to ſhow "from the Rules of the Animal Oeconomy, how "falſe a Way of reaſoning this is". As to this Paſſage, I would obſerve, 1. That if the Doctor means by it, that it is falſe reaſoning to conclude, that in eruptive Fevers the Humours excreted to the Superficies will return inwards to the Center, if Blood be taken away from Perſons that have a ſanguine *Plethora*, I will not debate the Queſtion in the Caſe of ſuch Patients. But, 2. If he means, that even in Caſes attended with no ſanguine *Plethora* it is falſe reaſoning to infer, from taking away Blood, the Danger of occaſioning a Retreat of the variolous Humour from the Circumference, or Superficies, to the Center, or *ad intra*, I muſt be excus'd, if I differ in my Sentiments from him; becauſe *Revulſion* from both Superficies into the great ſanguine Veins, and Arteries, is a natural, and almoſt unavoidable Conſequence of taking away Blood from the Patient: And therefore, according to the Structure and Oeco-

* p. 57.

nomy

nomy of the human Body, the reaſoning is juſt, in reference to Caſes where there is no *Plethora*.

§ 481. This Gentleman adds, " In many Caſes " where the Blood abounds, or is very viſcous, leſ- " ſening its Quantity will attenuate its Particles, and " give them a greater Freedom to circulate". In anſwer to this, 1. I confeſs, that where the Quantity of red Blood doth too much abound, leſſening that exceeding Quantity, will be a Means to render the Action of the Organs ſtronger, and ſo promote the Attrition and Comminution of the Particles of the circulating Fluids: But that ſuch will be the Effect of Bleeding, in Caſes where the Blood doth not abound, or is leſs in Quantity than it ought to be, I can by no Means grant, the contrary being evident from the Structure and Oeconomy of human Bodies. *Vid.* § 465, & 481. 2. That in Caſes where the Blood is very viſcous, leſſening the Quantity will attenuate its Particles, and give them a greater Freedom to circulate, doth not ſeem to be a well-grounded Affirmation: For as where the Blood is deficient in Quantity, or not exceeding its juſt Meaſure, leſſening its Quantity, though it gives the viſcid Fluids a *little* more Room to circulate, yet as it weakens the Action of the Solids, it is ſo far from promoting the Attenuation of the viſcid Particles, that it hinders their Attenuation, in Proportion to the Diminution of the Patient's Strength, and occaſions an Increaſe of morbid Obſtructions.

§ 482. It has been ſaid to me, as an ARGUMENT for *Bleeding* in the *Small Pox*, that *taking away Blood from the Patient, makes Room for* DILUENTS, *and thus may prove beneficial.* But, [illegible] to this, I deſire that a few Things may b[illegible] 1. That as taking away a Pound [illegible] Quantity of the animal F[illegible] than it was before this E[illegible] Room for no more than t[illegible]

of a thinner Fluid, and the Proportion of the additional Fluid will be to the Quantity of the animal Fluids, but as one to an hundred Pounds or an hundred and fifty Pounds, according to the Computations made by the ingenious Dr. *Keil*; which may convince us, that the Room this Evacuation makes for Diluents, is very inconſiderable, and that where the Blood doth not exceed its juſt Quantity, it can never make amends for the Damages of diminiſhing the Patient's Strength, *&c.* 2. That taking away Blood to make Room for Diluents, is a very needleſs Method. 1. Becauſe either *Cathartics*, which evacuate through the inteſtinal Paſſages, or Medicines which increaſe the Diſcharges by the perſpiratory Ducts, may carry off a greater Quantity of the animal Fluids, than any do venture to take away by *Phlebotomy*, and ſo make more Room for *Diluents*, and with leſs Diminution of the Patient's Strength, *Vid.* § 438. conſequently muſt be preferable to *Veneſection*. 2. Becauſe all diluting Liquors, which are drank, if they neither are vomited up again, nor run off by Stool, do paſs through the Lacteals, and circulate with the Blood, and contribute to its Dilution as much as the Quality of Liquid drank will admit, though no Blood be taken away: Which Conſiderations may ſatisfy us, that Bleeding to make Room for *Diluents*, is a very needleſs Evacuation; and I may add, that where there is no *Plethora*, BLEEDINGS, always unavoidably diminiſh the Strength of the Patient, in Proportion to the Quantities taken away; and conſequently in a proportional Meaſure, diſables the natural Actions of the Organs for attenuating and excreting the morbific Particles, and renders his Recovery more doubtful; which ſhould reſtrain Phyſicians from adviſing *Phlebotomy*, when the Quantity of Blood is not too great: And let me obſerve, that in febrile Diſeaſes, the moſt plentiful Uſe of Diluents, though neceſſary, is often ineffectual to accompliſh a Cure;

Cure; becauſe, on the Account of ſome peculiar Quality in the Blood, they may not duly mix with it, and becauſe many Times, in Caſes where they do mix with the animal Fluids, they neither *immediately*, nor *mediately* produce any Comminution of the *febrile Particles*, on which Accounts Fevers frequently run on, notwithſtanding the moſt liberal Uſe of diluting Liquors, unleſs ſuitable *Attenuants*, in ſufficient Quantity, be given.

§ 483. It may not be altogether uſeleſs, if I take Notice of a Paſſage or two in Dr. HOLLAND's *Obſervations on the Small Pox*, relating to *Phlebotomy*. This Author ſays*, "*They who think Bleeding is only* "*of Uſe to empty the Veſſels, are no Judges of this Affair; but I believe every good Phyſician knows, that* "*'tis often preſcribed to alter the Quality of the Blood,* "*when vitiated, and make it yield more readily to the* "*Force of proper Remedies*". Theſe Lines, if we conſider what precedes and immediately follows them, ſeem to be writ for the Conviction of his Readers, that *Bleeding* in the Beginning of this Diſtemper, is generally *improper*, but becauſe the reaſoning in them, in manifeſt Appearance, favours *Phlebotomy*, and may be ſo applied, I ſhall conſider what Strength there is in them to prove the Fitneſs of taking away Blood from variolous Patients *not plethoric*. It is confeſs'd, that taking away Blood in Bodies where the Quantity is too little, or doth not exceed, may alter the Quality of it, when vitiated; but how? Truly from bad to worſe; by rendering the Actions of the Organs leſs ſtrong than they ought to be, and ſo hindering the *Attenuation* and *Excretion* of thoſe Particles which vitiated the Blood. It is of the utmoſt Importance to maintain the animal Organs in their due Strength, and this is neceſſary to procure in the animal Fluids (to ſpeak according to this Phyſicians Phraſeology)

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* p. 105, 106.

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a yielding to the Force of proper Remedies. Let none therefore aſſert, that taking away Blood from Perſons that have not too much of it, or it may be not enough, is needful, in order to render proper Remedies effectual to the Recovery of the Sick, unleſs they can prove that rendering the Strength of the Patient leſs than it ought to be, contributes to his Health.

§ 484. This Gentleman † concludes this Head thus, *viz.* "*Though Bleeding is in my Opinion gene-*
"*rally improper in the Beginning*———*yet I own in*
"*bad Caſes we find it frequently neceſſary, eſpecially to-*
"*wards the* CONCLUSION *of the Diſtemper*". As to this Notion, I would obſerve, that if *Bleeding* is improper in the *Beginning* of the Diſtemper, before the Blood has been exhauſted, and the Strength of the Body abated, it muſt certainly be much more improper towards the *Concluſion* of it, when the animal Fluids have been greatly diminiſhed, and Spirits and Strength very much waſted by the Continuance of the Diſeaſe, and very copious Excretions; and the worſe the Caſes are, the worſe generally the Event will be of this Evacuation. This Author doth not deſcribe the *bad Caſes*, or *Symptoms*, which occur towards the Concluſion of the *Small Pox*, and render Bleeding neceſſary; but I ſuppoſe he referr'd to ſome of thoſe which have been animadverted on in this Chapter.

§ 485. What Dr. DOUGLASS, of *New England*, in his *Practical Eſſay concerning the Small Pox* ‖, mentions as Indications for *Bleeding*, I have already conſider'd as to Perſons that are not plethoric, and therefore need make no further Remark. His Book has ſeveral uſeful Obſervations.

§ 486. Dr. ALLEN, in his *Synopſis Medicinæ*, p. 54. ſets before his Readers the Opinion of Dr. SYDEN-

† p. 111. ‖ p. 31.

HAM

HAM concerning the Secondary Fever, thus, *viz.* That " † *That Fever, which happens on the eleventh* " *Day*, &c. *is different from that which preceded the* " *Eruption: For this ſecondary Fever is nothing elſe* " *than a* PUTRID FEVER, *properly ſo called, and to* " *ſuppreſs this, nothing is more effectual, than* PLENTI- " FUL BLEEDING; *for the Buſineſs now is not with* " *the Small Pox, but with the* PUTRID FEVER; " *therefore Blood is to be taken away, to the Quantity of* " *ten or twelve Ounces,——and on this Account Phle-* " *botomy may be repeated——by Intervals*". There are ſome Notions in theſe Lines, which do not appear to me very well grounded, and which in my Apprehenſion, may lead injudicious Perſons into ſome Miſtakes. The Particulars I mean, are theſe, *viz.* 1. That the *Fever, which happens on the eleventh Day*, &c. *is different from that which preceded the Eruption.* 2. That *when this ſecondary Fever occurs, Phyſicians are not then dealing with the Small Pox, but with a* PUTRID FEVER DIFFERENT *from it.* 3. That *herefore Blood is to be taken away, to the Quantity of ten r twelve Ounces, and that Phlebotomy may be repeated y Intervals.* The Arguments for this laſt Notion, I ave already conſider'd in this Chapter, and have o Occaſion to ſay any Thing more upon it; but it ill not be amiſs to make a few Remarks on the two ormer. 1. As to the *ſecondary Fever, being different rom that which preceded the Eruption*; this ſeems to ne an Opinion without any juſt Foundation; for the econdary Fever certainly proceeds from the ſame auſe which produced that which preceded the Erupion, namely, *variolous Particles* mixed with the anial Fluids, and not excerned from them. In the *onfluent Small Pox*, the Fever often runs through all he different Periods of the Diſtemper before it leaves he Patient; and where it doth not run on in that

† P. 54, 58.

Manner, but ceaſes for a Day or two, or three, a
then the Patient is again afflicted with a Fever ; y
as this Fever ariſes from a Return of variolous Par
cles into the Blood, or from an Obſtruction of ſo
of the excretory Paſſages by which the variolo
Humours were running off, this ſecondary Feve
though it may be called a new Fever, yet is not a d
ferent one from that which preceded the Eruptio
No, although the Symptoms ſhould be ever ſo d
ferent from thoſe the Patient was under before t
Eruption ; becauſe the Differences of Symptoms
ariſe from the Difference of the Parts affected by t
morbid Matter. If a Difference of Symptoms be
ſufficient Reaſon to call it a different Fever, then t
Fever of every Perſon taken ſick of what we co
monly call the *Small Pox*, even before the Eru
tion, muſt be eſteemed a different Fever from wh
afflicts the reſt of the variolous Patients ; becau
there is always ſome Difference in the Complicati
of Symptoms, which happens to different Perſon
But as the reckoning Fevers to be different on ſu
an Account, when they ariſe from the ſame Cauſe,
really groundleſs, ſo it ought to be avoided, and t
rather, becauſe it may lead Perſons into confuſed
miſtaken Apprehenſions of the Caſes of their P
tients. 2. As to the ſecond Particular, *viz. that wh
the ſecondary Fever occurs, Phyſicians are not then de
ing with the Small Pox, but with a putrid Fever, d
ferent from it.* This I can by no Means aſſent t
becauſe notwithſtanding the Acceſs of the *ſeconda
Fever*, on the eleventh Day, the *Small Pox* ſtill co
tinues, and the natural Operations are ſtill employ
in attenuating and excreting the *variolous Particl*
and this Diſtemper comes not to an End, till eith
Death happens, or the Patient paſſing through t
fourth, as well as the three other Periods of t
Diſeaſe, recovers from it : And therefore as the *Sm
Pox* continues after the eleventh and twelfth, and
t

ten many more Days after the *ſecondary Fever* comes on, ſo Phyſicians have ſtill to deal with the *Small Pox*, and muſt have a ſtrict Regard to it, and vigilantly aſſiſt Nature in all her ſalutary Endeavours to evacuate the variolous Humours, if they will act with Propriety, and preſcribe to the Advantage of their Patients. It is confeſs'd, that the *ſecondary Fever* is *putrid*, but nevertheleſs it is a *variolous Fever*, and on that Account different from all others, except what preceded the Eruption, or happen'd after it before the eleventh Day.

§ 487. Sir RICHARD BLACKMORE * adviſes taking away Blood in the Beginning of this Diſtemper, but the Arguments he uſes to recommend it, have been conſidered already.

§ 488. Dr. STROTHER, in his *Experienc'd Meaſures how to manage the Small Pox*†, ſeems to apprehend, that *all the Advantages we may hope for from taking away Blood, do ariſe originally from the Diminution of its Quantity.* And if this Notion is right, we may conclude, that no Advantages are to be expected from diminiſhing the Quantity of the Blood, when its Quantity either is not more or leſs than it ought to be.

§ 489. I don't know that I have omitted the Conſideration of any Argument I have met with in favour of *Phlebotomy*; but yet have not been convinced of the Propriety, or even Safety, of adviſing it for variolous Patients, who either have leſs Blood than they ought, or no more than their juſt Quantity. In all my Practice, I never adviſed Bleeding in this Diſtemper, and never but once, upon a Conſultation, conſented to it; and that was in the Caſe of a young Man aged about 23 Years, under the moſt exquiſite rending Pains of his Back, an *Hæmoptoe*, and a deep ſcarlet colouring of his Skin: I conſented that a

* Treatiſe of the Small Pox, p. 52, &c. † p. 19, 20.

Vein ſhould be opened, but that very little Blood ſhould be taken away, unleſs his Pulſe did riſe on drawing off a few Spoonfuls. He was accordingly blooded, with this Precaution, his Pulſe bore it pretty well: This Evacuation was made towards the Evening, but he died the next Morning, or before it.

§ 490. I am not altogether alone in my Sentiments: Dr. FULLER thinks, that LETTING BLOOD "*muſt not be adviſed, but with the utmoſt Caution and* "*Diſcretion*; *and that if the Matter be of ſo virulent* "*a Sort as to break the Globules——and deſtroy the* "*Contexture of the Maſs——as in the* BLEEDING "SMALL POX, PHLEBOTOMY *cannot poſſibly do good,* "*but will weaken Nature, and haſten Death, and diſ-* "*grace the Phyſician**". F. BELLINGER calls *Phlebotomy* in this Diſtemper, a *deſperate Expedient*†. When the morbid Matter, by the Efforts of Nature, ſeems to be bringing on either the *Small Pox*, or *Meaſles*, or any other *cutaneous Eruption*; whether thoſe Efforts are like to be ſalutary, or not: Dr. WILLIS thinks *Phlebotomy* improper, and dangerous‖. But I will enlarge no further on this Subject, than to obſerve what I apprehend is evident from what has been ſaid in this Chapter, *viz.* That *Blood ought not to be taken away from any variolous Patients, who were not plethoric*; *nor from ſuch, unleſs in the Beginning of the Diſtemper.*

* Exanthem. p. 231. † Treatiſe of the Small Pox, p. 14.
‖ Pharmac. rational. Pars 2. p. 251.

CHAP. IX.

Shewing that there is Reaſon to think, Medicines may be found out for curing the Small Pox, *ſo ſafely and effectually in its firſt Period, as that the* Eruption, *and other Stages of it, ſhall be prevented: Alſo a* Method, *which has a great Probability of doing this; and likewiſe Anſwers to ſome Objections that may be made againſt it.*

§ 491. BOERHAAVE, that ſecond *Hippocrates*, who, by an uncommon Sagacity, and an unparallell'd Induſtry, has ſearch'd deeper into the *Arcana* of Nature, than all that have been before him, and who, by his excellent Writings, has oblig'd the World beyond Expreſſion: This great Man, deſcribes the *Small Pox* in the *febrile State*, to be *an augmented Velocity of the Fluids from an* INELAMMATORY STIMULUS, *mixed with the whole Maſs of Blood*; and that in the firſt Period, or Beginning of this Diſtemper, the *curative Indication* in the firſt Place is, that the *inflammatory Stimulus* being taken away, that State may be healed, and the further Progreſs of the Diſtemper, *i. e.* the Eruption, and Suppuration, *&c.* may be prevented.

§ 492. The *inflammatory Stimulus*, he apprehends*, may be taken away by *Specific Remedies*, or by an *univerſal antiphlogiſtic Method*; that is, by *bleeding*, giving *nitrous* Medicines, a thin Diet, cool Air, and all other Means, which have been effectual in other inflammatory Fevers.

* Vid. Boerhaav. Aphor. 1389, ad 1395.

§ 493. Two Things here (§ 491, 492.) deſerve our Attention. 1. The Account of the *Cauſe* of the *Small Pox*. 2. The Notion *that this Cauſe may be ſo effectually remov'd, as that the variolous Eruption and Suppuration, and the many terrible Symptoms which frequently afflict the Patient after the firſt Period is over, ſhall be prevented; and the Patient recover his Health, without paſſing through the three latter Stages of the Diſtemper.*

§ 494. Let us then conſider theſe two Points, and 1. The productive *Cauſe* of the *Small Pox*. It is certainly of great Importance that we form as juſt an Idea of the Cauſe of this Diſeaſe, as we can by any Means attain; and that we may have ſome right Conceptions of this Matter, let us obſerve in what Manner this Diſtemper is propagated: The moſt common Way, is by Contagion, that is, by *variolous Particles* received more immediately, or mediately, from Perſons labouring under this Diſeaſe. Theſe Particles, or *Effluvia* are *ſui generis*; ſo that where they are receiv'd in a ſufficient Quantity to produce a Fever, it is always that *eruptive Fever* which we call the *Small Pox*. It is impoſſible to deſcribe the Magnitude or Figuration of thoſe variolous Particles, or their Mode of Operation in the Fluids of thoſe that receive them; or how a little Quantity of variolous Matter, receiv'd by way of Infection, increaſes to that immenſe Quantity which appears to us in Perſons under the *Confluent Small Pox*; but it ſeems that this is done by the infecting Particles (upon their Mixture with the Blood and Lymph) aſſimilating in a great Meaſure the Particles of the animal Liquids into their own Figuration and Bulk. What Sort of Particles of the animal Liquids are capable of ſuch Aſſimilation, is not eaſy to determine; but certain it is, that all the Sorts of Particles in the Blood and Lymph, are not capable of ſuch Aſſimilation, and in many Bodies very few of 'em are ſo; which I think

hink is the Reaſon why ſome Perſons under the *Small Pox* have very few Puſtules, and why hardly any have his Diſtemper twice.

§ 495. Hence, by the Way, we may infer, that if here are Medicines which can render the Particles of he animal Fluids *incapable* of being aſſimilated by *ariolous Effluvia*, the *Small Pox* may be prevented n thoſe, that have not had it, or at leaſt render'd ve- y mild, and eaſy for the Patient to paſs through t with Safety: And that there are Medicines likely o be effectual to this End, where there is Time to nake ſufficient Uſe of them, I am very much diſ- os'd to believe. But to return unto the Conſider- tion of the variolous Particles, as the productive Cauſe of this Diſtemper. Theſe Particles are juſtly leſcribed by BOERHAAVE as *mixed with the whole Maſs of Blood*, and as being an *inflammatory Stimu- us*; which they are by their Bulk, thereby obſtruc- ing and producing inflammatory Puſtules in the Ex- remities of the capillary Veſſels, to which they are arried. This appears a very true Account of the Cauſe of the *Small Pox*, and hence we may draw heſe *Corollaries*, *viz.*

§ 496. *Corollary* 1. That the Eruption, and Sup- uration, *&c.* can never, in a ſalutary Way, be pre- ented, unleſs theſe variolous Particles be evacuated, rom the Body, before the Eruption is form'd.

Corollary 2. That thoſe variolous Particles cannot e evacuated, or excerned, except they are ſufficient- y attenuated, that is comminuted, and made ſmall nough to paſs off thro' the excretory Ducts.

§ 497. 2. The next Thing to be conſidered is, hat the *inflammatory Stimulus*, which produces the mall Pox, *may be ſo effectually, and timely removed, s to prevent the Eruption and Suppuration, and all he other Symptoms attending the three laſt Periods f this Diſtemper*, and BOERHAAVE ſeems to appre- end that this may be done two Ways; either, 1.

By *ſpecific Remedies*. Or, 2. By an *univerſal ant phlogiſtic Method*. Happy indeed would it be fo Mankind, if by either of theſe Ways, variolous Pa tients could be made free from variolous Humour and recover their Health before the Time of th eruptive State comes on! and it certainly deſerve the Enquiry of Phyſicians, whether the Method propos'd or any other, may be likely to be effectua to this End.

§ 498. Firſt let us conſider whether the *inflamma tory Stimulus* can be taken away by any *ſpecific Re medies* in the firſt Period of the Diſtemper. BOER HAAVE apprehends this poſſible, and Dr. DOUGLAS of *New-England* ſeems, from him, to have enter tain'd the ſame Notion; for he ſays *, "the Cur "of the *Small Pox*, is ſo to manage the infecting "*Miaſma* in the firſt Period, or *Apparatus* of th "Diſeaſe, that it ſhall not come to *Eruption*. —— "If we could find an Antidote to deſtroy the *Smal* "*Pox* Infection in *Embryo*, it would be a genuine "ſpecific Cure; we cannot ſay it is impoſſible, "but hitherto it is not diſcovered to Mankind." I do agree with theſe Gentlemen, that it ſeems poſ ſible, nay probable, that Medicines, and a Method of giving them may be found out, which will effe ctually anſwer the Indication mention'd, (§ 491, 497.) eſpecially in that Sort, which doth not bring on the Eruption, till near the End of the third, or ſometime of the fourth Day, if the Phyſician has the Direction of the Patient from the firſt Beginning of his Sickneſs. But to the End ſpecified, it is ne ceſſary not only to diſcover a *ſpecific Remedy* (that is in my Judgment a Remedy, which is proper to al ter the Quality of the variolous Matter, that is, to attenuate, or comminute its Particles ſo, that their

† Eſſay concerning the Small Pox, p. 12, 13.

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assimilating Power shall be destroy'd, and that they may easily, and speedily be discharged thro' the excretory Passages;) but it is also necessary to give a sufficient Quantity of it in a short Time.

§ 499. Let us by Way of Example consider this Business of specific Medicines in the Case of the *Peruvian Bark*, a *specific* Remedy for taking away intermitting Fevers. The Cause of these Fevers I take to be a *Viscidity* of the arterial Blood, and the *Peruvian Bark*, given to the Quantity of an Ounce, or an Ounce and half in the Space of about sixteen or twenty four Hours, will most commonly take away the *febrile Stimulus*, and prevent the Accession of the next Fit. Which Effect I apprehend it accomplishes by strengthening the Action of the Organs, and thereby occasioning the *Attenuation* of the *viscid Particles*, and promoting their Evacuation thro' the perspiratory Ducts. If the *Bark* be not sufficiently repeated, the Patient sometimes has Returns of his intermitting Fever, because, as I apprehend, some viscid Particles remaining in the Blood, do in Time assimilate more Particles of that important Fluid; which Viscidity, when it comes to a certain Degree, produces a Fever Fit. And this I reckon is the Reason of the Returns of the Paroxysms of intermitting Fevers, *viz.* the *Viscidity* of the arterial Blood in such a Degree produces a Fever Fit of the intermitting Kind: The Action of the animal Organs, during the hot Part of the Fit, attenuates in a great Measure the *viscid Particles*, which attenuated Particles in the Declination of the Fit, run off in the Form of Sweat. But Part of the viscid Humours remaining *unattenuated*, do, by assimilating more of the Blood into their own Kind, produce the next Fit, and so on till, either by the Efforts of Nature, or the Assistance of proper Remedies, that viscid Quality be throughly destroy'd, and the attenuated Particles excreted; and the Reason

ſon why the Fits in ſome Intermittants return once every twenty four Hours, others once in two Days, others once in three Days, I take to be this, *viz.* that there is a greater Quantity of viſcid Humours in *Quotidians* than in *Tertians*, and a greater in *Tertians* than in *Quartans*; and that the Aſſimilation is quicker in the firſt than in the ſecond, and quicker in the ſecond than the third Sort of the Intermittents: Now allowing that the *Peruvian Bark* may be called a *ſpecific Medicine* in this Sort of Fevers; yet in Caſes where it is effectual, it produces its Effect by occaſioning a Diſſolution of the Coheſion of the viſcid Particles, and their Comminution, ſo that they eaſily paſs off thro' the excretory Ducts; but notwithſtanding the Bark is ſo very efficacious, when given in large Doſes, repeated every two or three Hours for a ſufficient Time, yet if but a few Grains of it be given only once in ſix or eight Hours, or but twice a Day, it will avail very little towards the Cure of intermitting Fevers; ſo that we may eaſily apprehend, that it is of great Moment not only to diſcover proper Remedies, but alſo to find out the ſufficient Quantities of them, to anſwer the Indications that need them. Hence we may infer, that if we can find any Medicines ſo oppoſite to the Nature of the variolous Particles, as ſhall be able to effect a Diſſolution of their Texture and Comminution of them; and if we can aſcertain the Quantity of thoſe Medicines, that will ſufficiently accompliſh that Intention, and a thorough Evacuation of them within the Space of about twenty four, or thirty, or forty Hours, we may then hope, that we have gain'd the grand Thing we are ſearching after, which will be a Diſcovery exceeding happy for Mankind.

§ 500. We ſhall therefore come cloſer to the Queſtion in Hand; and in anſwer to it, I propoſe, 1. very briefly to give ſome Reaſons why I think a METHOD may be found out, which, with the Bleſſing of

God, will effectually and safely cure the *Small Pox*, without its proceeding to Eruption, Suppuration, *&c.* 2. Lay down ONE METHOD, which, in my Judgment, has a great Probability of answering this important End.

§ 501. I. First, then, to shew *the Probability of finding out a Method, which, with the divine Blessing, may safely and effectually cure the* SMALL POX, *without its proceeding to* ERUPTION, *and* MATURATION, *&c.* Now that this may appear, I desire a few Things may be observed, *viz.* 1. That the *variolous Matter*, (which produces the *Small Pox* in People) whether receiv'd by Inoculation, or in the common Way of Infection, is very little in Quantity, at least in Comparison of the augmented Quantity which arises from it in the Course of the Distemper.

2. That the *variolous Particles*, in the Persons infected, can never multiply much, if they do not meet with Humours capable of being assimilated by them into a variolous Quality.

This Proposition is evident, 1. From the Cases of those Persons, who, from a plentiful Infection, only have a mild Sort of the *Distinct Small Pox*, with few Pustules, and very favourable Symptoms, § 494. 2. From the Cases of those Nurses, who spend most of their Lives in attending Persons under the *Small Pox*, and yet have it not the second Time: For I don't know any other Reason why those Nurses should not have this Disease again, and again, but this, *viz.* that when they passed through the Distemper, those natural Particles, of the animal Fluids, which were capable of being assimilated into a variolous Quality, were then so assimilated, and were then entirely evacuated; so that from the Time of their Recovery from this Distemper, they have been free from those Particles in their Fluids, which were capable of that Assimilation: Most certain it is, that Nurses, who live, as it were, in a continual *Steam*,

or

or Miſt of *variolous Effluvia*, have variolous Particles almoſt continually paſſing into their Blood by the numberleſs *Vaſa inhalantia*, whoſe Orifices lie open both in the *Epidermis*, and pulmonary Membranes; and alſo into their Stomach with the Food they often eat in the Chambers of the Sick, and ſo with the Chyle into the Blood, but not meeting with Particles in the Blood and Lymph capable of being aſſimilated into a variolous Quality, they paſs off again through the common Ways of Excretion, without producing a *ſecond Small Pox*. Therefore

3. If the variolous Particles, after they have been receiv'd, (whether by Inoculation, or in the common Way) can be hinder'd from aſſimilating any conſiderable Number of the Particles of the Fluids of the Perſons infected, then the variolous Fever in the firſt Period may be cur'd, and the Eruption and Suppuration, *&c.* may be prevented. And

4. That it is probable there are Medicines, and Methods, which may be effectual to this Purpoſe, may be inferr'd from the Effect of Medicines given to prepare Perſons for paſſing through this Diſtemper. I have preſcrib'd for ſome People to this End, when the *Small Pox* has been in their Neighbourhoods, and ſome of theſe never took any Infection, ſo as to have this Diſtemper; and they who had it, in thoſe variolous Seaſons, had only a very favourable Sort, and but few Puſtules. Now the Reaſon of ſuch an Effect of thoſe Medicines, I take to be this, *viz.* that by *attenuating* and *evacuating* through the perſpiratory Ducts, and other Ways of Excretion, thoſe Particles of the animal Fluids, which otherwiſe would have been aſſimilated into a variolous Quality, and have form'd a *Confluent*, or *Coherent Small Pox*, thoſe Medicines render'd the Diſtemper mild, and prevented all terrible and dangerous Symptoms: whence I infer, as a Thing very probable, that if thoſe Medicines are given in a different Man-

ner, in larger, and more frequent Doſes, as ſoon as the variolous Fever, or firſt Period of the *Small Pox* begins, the Texture and Figuration of the variolous Particles may thereby be broken, and conſequently their aſſimilating Power be deſtroy'd, and that thus the Fever may be ſo ſpeedily cur'd in a rational Way, that the *Eruption*, and *Suppuration*, &c. may be prevented. The *ſpecific Medicines* I made uſe of to prepare my Patients for this Diſtemper, and procure a kindly Sort, were *Cinnabar Nativum*, *& Æthiops Minerale*, ſometimes one, and ſometimes the other, mixed with ſome other Ingredients, as the different Caſes and Conſtitutions, *&c.* of my Patients made it proper for me to preſcribe.

§ 502. II. I am to lay down ONE METHOD, *which, in my Judgment, has a great Probability of obtaining that important End we aim at.* But I deſire firſt to remark a few Things, *viz.* 1. That it is very ſeldom Phyſicians can expect the Opportunity of uſing ſuch a Method, ſhould the World be ſo happy as to obtain a Diſcovery of it; becauſe it is a rare Thing at leaſt in the Countrey, for Phyſicians to be called to variolous Patients before the Diſtemper has made a diſmal Progreſs, or before the *Nurſes*, and, it may be, the *Apothecaries* have tried their utmoſt Skill; whereas the only fit Seaſon for this Method, is the Beginning of the firſt Period of the Diſeaſe: So that if a Method, upon ſufficient Trials, ſhould be found ſo effectually to cure the variolous Fever, and recover the Health of the Patient, as to prevent the *Eruption*, and *Maturation*, and a long Train of dangerous Symptoms, the Good of Mankind will require that ſome Ways be taken to diſpoſe People to ſend for their Phyſicians as ſoon as they are taken ſick. 2. That the Method, at firſt, ſhould only be us'd with thoſe Patients whoſe variolous Symptoms are ſo favourable in the Beginning, as will encourage the Phyſician to expect the *Diſtinct Small Pox*, which allows

lows moſt Time for the Uſe of it. In this Manner of Proceeding, Phyſicians will more ſurely come in Time to underſtand, how they may with Safety and Advantage uſe it for the Recovery of ſuch Patients, whoſe firſt variolous Symptoms give Ground to fear the *Confluent Small Pox*, which gives us the ſhorteſt Time in the firſt Period for uſing any ſuch Method.

§ 503. I come now to lay down that METHOD I intended to propoſe, which is this, *viz.*

1. To obtain his MAJESTY's gracious Leave, that the Method may be experimented on ſome *condemned Criminals*, that never have had the *Small Pox*.

2. That theſe Perſons, if they are labouring under any Diſtemper, be firſt cur'd of that Diſtemper.

3. That if they have a ſanguine *Plethora*, ſo much Blood, and no more, may be taken away, as will reduce that Fluid to its juſt Quantity.

4. That if they are healthy Perſons, they ſhall only be twice or thrice *very gently purged*; intermitting three or four Days between one purging and another; and this to be all the Preparation for the Diſtemper, that ſo, if the Perſons ſhould have no Eruption, *&c.* the Succeſs may not be imputed to any preparatory Alteratives.

5. That ſuch of theſe Perſons as are fearful of the *Small Pox*, be inoculated, and others who are not, be carried to be with Perſons that lie ſick of this Diſtemper, and in that Way take the Infection.

6. That after their Purgings they be kept to their uſual Diet, only avoiding very ſalt Meats, and Food hard of Digeſtion; and that there be a Week between their laſt Purging and giving them the Infection.

7. That the Phyſicians, who ſhall direct, and have the Management of this Affair, viſit the Perſons on whom the Experiment is to be made, pretty often, before the Infection be given them, and after it, before they ſicken, to feel their Pulſe, that they may become

become acquainted with the natural healthful Standard of each Perſon's PULSE, as to the Degrees of Strength, Quickneſs, *&c.* which will enable them better to judge how to act in the Management of the Diſtemper.

8. That during the Time of their Sickneſs, and of the Uſe of the Method propos'd, the Phyſicians viſit theſe Patients once every two or three Hours, and ſet down in Writing on ſeparate Papers for each Patient, every Circumſtance of their ſeveral Caſes, every Variation of them, and every Thing that is given them, with the Times of giving them, *&c.*

9. That as ſoon as the infected Perſons fall ſick, preſently after the Symptoms of *Coldneſs*, *Shiverings*, *&c.* are over, and the *febrile Heat* comes on, then to begin trying the following Medicines, and Method, if no Vomiting attends them; but if it ſhould, that Symptom muſt firſt be remov'd.

§ 504. The ſame Medicines, and Doſes, and the *Specific* with the ſame Ingredients, will not ſuit every Patient, nor every Symptom of the febrile State; and therefore the Manner of giving the *Specific*, muſt be varied, according to the Difference of the Caſes of the Sick. The *Specific* I propoſe, is *Æthiops minerale*. I ſhall lay down different Methods of giving this, to ſuit the Differences of variolous Symptoms. Therefore

§ 505. Firſt, if the Fever and its Symptoms are moderate, then proceed in the following Method, *viz.*

℞ *Æthiopis Mineralis, duplici quantitate Sulphuris, & ſine igne præparati Unciam unam; Coccinellæ, Drachmas duas; miſce, & in mortario ferreo diù terendo fiat* PULVIS *tenuiſſimus in octo partes æquales dividendus; quarum una cum uno cochleari Julapii ſequentis miſta ſecundâ quâque horâ exhibeatur, & tepide ſuperbibat æger hauſtum Aquæ Fontanæ, cum paux-*

illo

illo Vini Canarienſis vel cujuſlibet Liquoris tenuis ad diluendi, & attenuandi gratiam.

Sign, *The Specific Powders.*

℞ *Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, uncias duas; Aquæ Bryoniæ compoſitæ unciam unam; Syrupi Balſamici ſemiunciam: Et fiat miſtura.*

Sign, *The Mixture for the Powders.*

§ 506. It will be very neceſſary, during the whole Courſe of this Method, that the Patient be confin'd to his Bed, at leaſt to his Chamber, and that the Air of his Room be made ſo warm, as to keep the Pores open, but not warm enough to provoke Sweat; becauſe as the Medicine propos'd tends to alter the Texture and Figuration, and to diminiſh the Bulk of the variolous Particles, and to attenuate thoſe Particles of the animal Fluids, which (if that Event be not hinder'd) would be aſſimilated into a variolous Quality; ſo the principal Way by which we ſhould hope theſe comminuted Particles may be excerned, is through the perſpiratory Ducts, which admit of the largeſt Evacuations.

§ 507. If the Pulse ſhould riſe *higher*, and become quicker, on giving the *Specific Powders*, a Doſe of the *refrigerating* Decoction preſcrib'd § 513. *infra*, muſt be given, half an Hour after each Paper of the *Specific*; and oftener, if Occaſion ſhall require.

§ 508. If a Spitting ſhould occur like Perſons put under a Salivation, a Doſe of the following Powders may be given, and repeated as the Caſe ſhall need.

℞ *Florum Sulphuris, drachmas duas; Boli Armeniæ, ſcrupulum unum; miſce fiat* Pulvis *in tres Chartulas æqualiter diſtribuendus.*

Sign, *The Antimercurial Powders.*

§ 509. If Loose Stools ſhould occur in Conſequence of giving the *Specific*, the antimercurial Powders may be exhibited, or the following Bolus may be taken, and repeated as need ſhall be.

℞ *Flo-*

℞ *Florum Sulphuris, ſcrupulum unum; Boli Armeniæ, Electuarii Diaſcordii ſine melle, ſingulorum ſemiſcrupulum; Syrupi de Althæâ, quantitatem ſufficientem; miſce, fiat Bolus.*

§ 510. If a DELIRIUM from the Violence of the *Ebullition* or *Rarefaction* of the Blood ſhould occur, let a Doſe of the *refrigerating Decoction* at § 513. be given every quarter or half Hour, till the Ebullition of the Blood be ſufficiently reduc'd.

§ 511. If the Patient ſhould have *too great a Propenſity* to SLEEP, let him drink plentifully of an Infuſion of *Green Tea*, made pretty ſtrong, and let other ſuitable Means be us'd for removing this Symptom.

§ 512. Let the Diet of the Sick be thin, and eaſy of Digeſtion. *E. g. Bread Gruel, Chicken Broth*, after all the Fat has been ſeparated from it; and *Panada*, or ſuch like, which may be ſufficient: His Drinks muſt be choſen according to the State of his Pulſe, and other Circumſtances; and of what is proper, he ſhould drink freely, and every Thing made pretty warm.

§ 513. If the FEVER ſhould be *very violent*, and the Pulſe exceeding high, and quick, antecedent to the Uſe of the *Specific*, let a Doſe of the following Decoction be given, either before, or half an Hour after the firſt Doſe of the *Specific*, and repeated half an Hour after, and as often as the Neceſſity of the Caſe may demand it.

℞ *Salis Nitri, ſemiunciam; Coccinellæ pulverizatæ, ſcrupulos duos; coque parum cum Aquæ Fontanæ quantitate ſufficienti, ad libram ſemiſſem, dein adde Aquæ Pulegii uncias ſex; Syrupi Balſamici, uncias duas; miſce, Doſis ſit unciarum duarum, ſumenda & repetenda, prout morbus poſtulaverit.*

Sign. *The Refrigerating Decoction.*

§ 514. If the PULSE ſhould be *too low*, and *too quick*, and the *Spirits depreſs'd*, a Doſe of the follow-

ing alexiteric Infusion may be given, and repeated, as the State of the Sick may want it.

℞ *Radicis Serpentariæ Virginianæ, drachmam unam; Coccinellæ, scrupula duo; Croci, scrupulum unum; Aquæ Fontanæ bullientis, uncias quatuor; stent in digestione fervidâ & clausâ per horam unam, dein Liquoris colati unciis tribus, adde Aquæ Bryoniæ compositæ drachmas sex; Syrupi Balsamici, drachmas duas; misce, Dosis sit Cochlearia duo, vel tria.*

Sign. *The Alexiteric Infusion.*

§ 515. If the State of the PULSE, and other Symptoms, give Reason to fear the *deep Petechiæ*, or *Hæmorrhages*, or a confluent Kind of the *Small Pox*, let a Dose of the following *Julep* be given an Hour after each Dose of the *Specific Powders*, or oftener, and let the Patient drink plentifully of the following Apozeme.

℞ *Radicis Tormentillæ subtilissimè pulverizatæ, drachmas duas; Terræ Japonicæ, Boli Armeniæ, singularum drachmam unam; Aquæ Lactis Alexiteriæ, uncias duas cum semissi; Aquæ Cinnamomi fortis, unciam unam; Syrupi Cydoniorum, Syrupi Balsamici, singulorum drachmas duas; misce, fiat Julapium: Dosis Cochleare unum vel duo post Phialæ agitationem.*

Sign. *The Restringent Julep.*

℞ *Radicis Tormentillæ contusi, Cornu Cervini calcinati pulverizati, singulorum sesqui-unciam; Coccinellæ pulverizatæ, semi-drachmam; coque cum Aquæ Fontanæ quantitate sufficiente, ad libras duas, dein Liquoris colati unciis viginti sex; adde Vini Hispanici, uncias quatuor; Syrupi Balsamici, uncias duas: Misce, fiat* APOZEMA, *cujus tepedè bibat ad libitum.*

§ 516. The eight Papers of *Specific Powders*, if the Directions are observed, will be taken in the Space of *fourteen Hours*; and if the End we aim at be not accomplished in that Time, the specific Powders may be repeated, and a Dose of 'em given as before, or seldomer, as the State of the Patient shall direct, till

till twenty-four Hours or more have run out, if an happy Period to the Fever be not ſooner obtain'd.

§ 517. The Fitneſs of the Medicines, and Method propos'd for the Purpoſe intended, will eaſily appear to thoſe who ſhall conſider how the animal Fluids, in variolous Patients, eſpecially thoſe who are like to have the *Confluent Small Pox*, do abound with *viſcid Humours*, and frequently have an *acrid*, *acrimonious*, or *corroſive Quality*, and often conjoin'd with a *Laxity* of the muſcular Fibres, and who ſhall at the ſame Time obſerve the Propriety of the *Specific Powders*, to deſtroy any Viſcidity of the Fluids, to correct any acrimonious or corroſive Quality of 'em, and to attenuate or comminute and render perſpirable, all heterogeneous Particles, and ſo to remove the morbid Obſtructions, and evacuate the variolous Particles, and conſequently to take away the *inflammatory* STIMULUS, *quod erat demonſtrandum*.

§ 518. That the other Medicines, directed in this Chapter, are ſuitable to the Ends intended by 'em, I believe will be readily acknowledged, by thoſe who animadvert on the curative Indications to be anſwer'd in the Caſes for which they are preſcrib'd.

§ 519. Let me add, that I do not perceive any great Riſque run by trying this Method, if the Phyſicians, that may have the Care of it, do duly attend the Sick, and are diligent to obſerve the Effects of it; becauſe if it proves likely to produce ill Conſequences, they may ſtop their Proceeding at the ſecond, third, fourth, or fifth Doſe, or when they ſhall find it needful, and becauſe they know how to reſtrain the Effects of the *ſpecific* Remedy.

§ 520. If this Method ſhould be found to be ſafe, and effectual, many uſeful Inferences may be drawn from it; and we may take Courage to give that excellent Remedy, which *hypothetically* I have called a *Specific*, not only in ſuch larger Doſes, as may haſten the Cure of many *chronical Diſtempers*, but be

profitably led to make a liberal Uſe of it in divers *acute* Diſeaſes.

§ 521. As to the Method propos'd for taking away the *inflammatory Stimulus*, I do not apprehend any ſtrong Objections can be brought againſt it. If ſome ſhould imagine that the SPECIFIC *will increaſe the Fever*, I anſwer, 1. That ſince it is ſo powerful an *Attenuant*, and conſequently deobſtruent, the contrary Effect may reaſonably be expected. But, 2. Suppoſing that in ſuch large Doſes it has ſuch a Tendency, yet ſince that Effect can be reſtrain'd by the *Flos Sulphuris*, and *Refrigerants*, the Objection muſt not be allowed to have any Force. If others ſhall think it will *raiſe* a *Salivation*, inſtead of producing Evacuation by inſenſible Perſpiration, it may be ſaid there is but little Reaſon to fear this, when it is managed by thoſe, who know how to check or ſtop a Salivation rais'd by crude *Mercury* in *Unguents*, or by *Mercurius dulcis* inwardly taken: And granting that no Increaſe of the ſenſible Excretions be the Conſequence of it, yet may we well hope for our deſired End by it: The febrific Particles in many continual Fevers, and in Paroxyſms of many Intermittents, go off by inſenſible Perſpiration. The Evacuations of the *febrile Stimulus*, which are conſequent upon taking the *Peruvian Bark*, are made chiefly through the perſpiratory Ducts; and why may there not be as ſalutary Evacuations made through thoſe Ducts, in conſequence of the liberal Exhibition of the *ſpecific Powders* for taking away the *inflammatory variolous Stimulus*, and putting an happy Period to the *Small Pox*, before the Time of the Eruption ſhould come on? There are ſome very plauſible Reaſons to expect it; becauſe at the Time when we begin uſing the Method, we have propos'd, the *variolous Particles* cannot have aſſimilated much of the animal Fluids into their own Quality; and becauſe the *variolous Matter* being then but little in Quantity, may more eaſily

eaſily and ſpeedily be attenuated and excreted, than if it was let alone for many Days to multiply its Kind. If any apprehend that Perſons cur'd by the Method propos'd, will be liable to have the Diſtemper again, I deſire ſuch to conſider two Things, 1. That the Reaſon why moſt People are liable to have the *Small Pox* once, (§ 501, 2.) is, becauſe they have Particles in their Fluids capable of being aſſimilated into a variolous Quality; and that the Reaſon why Perſons who have paſſed through the Diſtemper have it no more, is, becauſe thoſe natural Particles of their Fluids, which were capable of being ſo aſſimilated, were aſſimilated, then attenuated, then evacuated in the Courſe of the Diſeaſe, when they had it. 2. That by the Method propos'd, that Sort of Particles naturally receptive of a variolous Aſſimilation, are alter'd in their Texture, attenuated, and evacuated. This muſt in Reaſon be one ſuppoſed Effect of the Method laid down, if it ſhall ſucceed: Now the Conſideration of theſe Particulars may ſatisfy us, that there is little Ground to fear Perſons having the *Small Pox* a ſecond Time, who ſhall happen to be cur'd in this *new Way*; and I am apt to think it poſſible, that taking the *ſpecific Powders*, § 505. in ſufficient Quantity, in a ſhort Time, may ſecure thoſe who never had the *Small Pox*, from ever having it. Theſe Things, in my Apprehenſion, deſerve the Conſideration of the moſt thoughtful Phyſicians; and the Deſire of obtaining ſo great a Benefit for Mankind, ſhould excite all Profeſſors of the medical Art, to be ſearching after an effectual Method, if that which has been ſet before my Readers, ſhall not prove to be ſuch; and if I have not ſucceeded, yet I hope none will be offended for my endeavouring to find out a Thing which might be of inexpreſſible Advantage to Men, and render Inoculation a needleſs Practice to prevent Mortality by the *Small Pox*.

§ 522. 2. The next Thing which falls under our Conſideration, is, whether we may expect ſo effectually to take away the *inflammatory Stimulus*, and cure the *Small Pox* in its firſt Period, as to prevent the *Eruption*, *&c.* by an *univerſal antiphlogiſtic Method*, (§ 492.) that is, by *plentiful Bleedings*, *nitrous Medicines*, *a thin Diet*, *&c.* That we may form a right Notion of the Matter, we muſt keep in our View, 1. That the *inflammatory Stimulus* is mixed with the whole Maſs of Blood, § 491. 2. That in order to accompliſh the Cure propos'd, divers Things are to be done; 1. To hinder the *variolous Particles* from aſſimilating the Particles of the animal Fluids into their own Quality. 2. To alter the Texture and Figuration of the variolous Particles, and by comminuting them to accompliſh their Evacuation thro' the excretory Ducts; and that all this ſhould be compleated within the Space of about thirty or forty Hours; becauſe the firſt Period of the *Confluent Small Pox* is often terminated by the Eruption, beginning within the Space of about forty-eight Hours.

§ 523. Theſe Particulars being noted, I may take the Freedom to ſay, that *Bleeding* doth not appear to me a probable Means of obtaining ſo ſpeedy a Cure of the *Small Pox*. 1. Becauſe the utmoſt Diminution that can be made of the variolous Particles this Way, is ſo very inconſiderable, as that if the Patient be blooded ſeven or eight Times, and loſes a *Pound of Blood* each Time, this Evacuation can only carry off about ſeven or eight Parts out of an hundred, of the variolous Humours, (*vid.* § 429.) and muſt leave ninety-two or ninety-three Parts unevacuated. 2. Becauſe, as (in Bodies where the Quantity of Blood is leſs, or no more than it ought to be) *plentiful Bleedings* do (in Proportion to the Quantity of Blood taken away) render the Strength and Spirits leſs than they ought to be, ſo they hinder the Comminution and Evacuation of the *variolous Particles*,

cles, and conſequently are ſo far from deſtroying their Texture and Configuration, and keeping them from aſſimilating others into their own Quality, that it manifeſtly tends to promote thoſe Effects which we are endeavouring to prevent: Which may convince us, that *Phlebotomy* is no likely Means to accompliſh the Cure propos'd. I grant that it hath a Tendency to keep back or recal the variolous *inflammatory ſtimulating Particles* from the Extremities of the capillary Veſſels, and may either hinder a While the Formation of the Puſtules, or occaſion ſome Decreaſe of them, by means of the REVULSION, which it always produces; but notwithſtanding this, the Recovery of the Patient is ſo far from being accompliſh'd in Perſons where (from the Quantity of the infecting Matter, and the Quality of the animal Fluids) the *Small Pox* would be of the confluent Kind, that Health is thereby put at greater Diſtance, if Death is not render'd inevitable, by reaſon that more than ninety Parts in an hundred, of the variolous Humours, remain circulating with the animal Fluids after the moſt liberal uſe that is made of *Phlebotomy*. But ſuppoſing that in young Perſons, where the Blood abounds, and where, from the good State of their Fluids, only a very few Puſtules could have been form'd, if Nature had been left to her ſelf; I ſay, ſuppoſing that in ſuch Caſes the Eruption may, by *Phlebotomy*, be prevented, and the Patients recover their Strength, yet this will afford no Argument to recommend Bleeding in Caſes vaſtly different, and where the State and Symptoms of the Patients are Contra-indications to *Phlebotomy*. Theſe Conſiderations, in my Apprehenſion, are ſufficient to convince us, that there is but little Ground to hope the *inflammatory Stimulus* will be ſo effectually taken away by this Evacuation, as that the Eruption, *&c.* ſhall be prevented, and Health recover'd, within the Time limited; keeping the variolous Particles from being

carried to, and acting on the Superficies of the Body, is no Argument nor Means of Health to the Patient, unless they be evacuated out of the Body.

§ 524. As for *nitrous* and *antimonial* Medicines, though they are attenuating, and promote Excretion by *Urine*, and by *insensible Perspiration*, yet to me they do not seem forcible enough to perform all that is necessary for the Accomplishment of such extraordinary Cures, and in such short and limited Spaces of Time, as we find between the Beginning of this Distemper, and the coming on of the Eruption. But I shall be pleas'd, if among these Sorts of Medicines effectual Remedies shall be found to gain the Point propos'd.

§ 525. I have taken a Freedom in communicating my Thoughts on a very weighty Subject, and I promise my self, that Men of good Sense and Learning, will indulge me in a Liberty which subserves the making Discoveries that may prove beneficial to Mankind. The Remarks I have made on the Opinion of some Authors about *Phlebotomy*, have not proceeded from any Disposition to carp or dispute, but purely from a Persuasion of the Insufficiency of their Arguments, and the Concern which sick People have in them. The Books cited by me, are such as I value, and would recommend to the diligent Study, and great Regard, of those that intend to practise Physic.

§ 526. It may perhaps be expected, that I should say something on INOCULATING *the Small Pox*, I shall therefore, in a few Words, give my Opinion of it, *viz.* That when this Distemper is very much in a Town, and inoculating a Person doth not endanger the Health of others, and when the Person to be inoculated has been duly prepar'd, chiefly by suitable *Specific Attenuants**; then I esteem Inoculation not on-

* Vid. § 501. versus finem.

ly

lawful, but adviſeable, and a probable Means of reſerving the Lives of the inoculated: And that it lawful in ſuch Caſes, may juſtly be inferr'd, from s being prov'd, by a Multitude of Facts, to be a ery probable Means of procuring to People a fa-ourable Kind of the *Small Pox*, and ſecuring them om having it again. If it ſhould be ſaid, that ſome ave died by Means of *Inoculation*, and that there-ore it is unlawful; I anſwer, That in like Manner me have died by means of *Bleeding*, ſome by means f *Purging*, and ſome by means of *vomiting Remedies*, *c.* but may we thence conclude, that it is unlawful r Phyſicians to bleed, or purge, or vomit their Pa-ents? It is a ſufficient Argument to prove the Law-lneſs of a Remedy, that it is proper for, and hath y Experience been found in moſt Caſes effectual to e End for which it is us'd. Inoculating doth in-eed bring on a Diſtemper; ſo an EMETIC brings on *omiting*, as a CATHARTIC doth a *Diarrhœa*; but s theſe Diſtempers, artificially produc'd, are a Means to prevent worſe, and to preſerve Life; ſo e Uſe of 'em appears on that Account, or ſo far is ery lawful and commendable: But when inocula-ng the *Small Pox* is not a very probable Means of reſerving the inoculated from dying of this Diſtem-er, and when inoculating a Perſon may endanger preading this Diſeaſe, and Death among the Neigh-ours, then Inoculation ſeems to me unadviſeable, nd unlawful.

§ 527. If I am wrong in any of my Notions, it will e a Satisfaction unto me, to have them well confuted; nd I ſhall be thankful to the Perſon that will do me o kind an Office: But if any ſhall imagine it worth heir Time to criticize on the Style, Method, or Ex-reſſions, or any little Miſtakes, which through In-dvertency may have dropp'd from me, but do not ffect Truth, I ſhall not think their ungenerous Treat-ent worthy of my Notice.

THE

THE APPENDIX.

CONTAINING

The FORMS of ſome *Medicines* referr'd to in the TREATISE, and of ſome *Remedies* mention'd, as us'd, in the HISTORIES.

Vid. § 96. Treat.

NO. 1. ℞ *Electuarii Diaſcordii ſine melle, grana decem; Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, ſeſcunciam; Syrupi Diacodii, ſemunciam; miſce, & fiat* Hauſtulus *poſt vomitionem bibendus.* Vel,

℞ *Salis Abſinthii, grana quinque, vel ſeptem; Pulveris è chelis Cancrorum ſimplicis, grana quinque; Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, ſeſcunciam; Aquæ Cinnamomi fortis, Syrupi Diacodii, ſingulorum duas drachmas; miſce, fiatque* Hauſtulus *ad uſum eundem.* Vel,

℞ *Salis Abſinthii, ſcrupulum unum; Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, duas uncias; Aquæ Menthæ, Aquæ Cinnamomi fortis, Syrupi Diacodii, Syrupi è ſucco Limoniorum, ſingulorum ſemunciam; Spiritus Nitri dulcis, guttas viginti; miſce, & fiat* Julapium ſtomachicum, *cujus capiat cochlearia*

learia duo, vel tria, post vomitionem debitam; & pro re natâ Dosis repetatur.

Vid. § 100.

N° 2. ℞ *Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, septem uncias; Aquæ Menthæ, Syrupi Diacodii, singulorum semunciam; Spiritus Lavendulæ compositi, Spiritus Nitri dulcis, singulorum guttas triginta; misce, & fiat* Julapium *lenitèr* attenuans; *de quo sextis, vel octavis, vel duodecimis horis uncias duas bibat.* Vel,

℞ *Spiritus Nitri dulcis, Tincturæ Croci, singulorum drachmam unam; & fiat* Mistura, *de qua capiat, guttas viginti, sextis vel octavis horis in hausto Decocti Cornu Cervi rasurarum, si fuerit opus: Vel subinde haustulum Pseudo-Theæ, cum herba Salvia Nobili dicta, vel Melissa præparata, calidè sorbeat.*

Vid. § 158.

N° 3. ℞ *Salis Prunellæ, grana quinque; Florum Sulphuris, grana decem; Myrrhæ, grana tria; Croci, grana duo; Camphoræ, granum unum; Conservæ Fructuum Cynosbati, scrupulos duos; Syrupi de quinque Radicibus aperientibus, quantitatem sufficientem; misce, fiatque* Bolus attenuans, *sumendus tepidè superbibendo Ptisanæ haustum, & toties repetatur quoties postulaverit ægri casus.* Vel,

℞ *Salis Nitri, grana quatuor; Salis succini volatilis, grana tria; Lapidis Contrayervæ, scrupulum unum; Coccinellæ, grana quatuor; Castorei Russiæ, granum unum; Conservæ Rosarum rubrarum, drachmam semis; Syrupi de Radicibus, quinque aperientibus, sufficientem quantitatem, & fiat* Bolus.

Vid.

Vid. § 183.

N°4. ℞ *Calcis vivæ, Boli Armeniæ, Aluminis petræi, ſingulorum ſcrupulos duos; miſce, fiat* Pulvis ſubtiliſſimus, *de quo aliquantillum, ope turundarum, naribus indendum.* Vel,

℞ *Boli Armeniæ, Vitrioli Romani, ſingulorum drachmam unam; miſce, & fiat* Pulvis *ſubtilis eodem modo utendus.*

Vid. § 188.

N°5. ℞ *Radicis Tormentillæ, drachmam ſemis; Terræ Japonicæ, ſcrupulum unum; Myrrhæ, Coccinellæ, ſingulorum grana ſex; Florum Sulphuris, grana ſexdecim; miſce, & fiat* Pulvis, *in chartulas duas æqualiter dividendus, quarum capiat unam horis tertiis, vel quartis, ſæpiùs, vel rariùs prout ſtatus ægroti poſtulaverit.* Vel,

℞ *Boli Armeniæ, grana decem; Radicis Serpentariæ Virginianæ, grana quinque, vel ſeptem; Myrrhæ, grana quatuor; Florum Sulphuris, grana decem; Syrupi Caryophyllorum, quantitatem ſufficientem; miſce, & fiat* Bolus, *repetendus, toties, quoties opus fuerit.*

Vid. § 239.

N°6. ℞ *Salis Succini volatilis, grana tria; Coccinellæ, grana quinque; Radicis Serpentariæ Virginianæ, grana ſeptem; Camphoræ, granum unum; Electuarii Diaſcordii ſine melle, ſcrupulum unum; Syrupi Balſamici, quantitatem ſufficientem; miſce, & fiat* Bolus *ſumendus, calidè ſuperbibendo hauſtum decocti Cornu cervi raſurarum cum pauxillo Vini Canarienſis miſtum, & repetendus ut occaſio poſtulaverit.* Vel,

℞ *Pulveris Æthiopici, Lapidis Contrayervæ, ſingulorum grana quindecim; Corticis Cinnamomi,*

grana

grana quinque; Electuarii Diascordii sine melle, scrupulum unum; Syrupi Balsamici, quantitatem sufficientem; misce, & fiat Bolus *eodem modo exhibendus.*

Vid. § 248.

N° 7. ℞ *Foliorum Malvæ contusorum, uncias duas; Nucis Moscatæ, scrupulos duos; concoquantur cum Lactis recentis, decocti Cornu Cervi rasurarum, singulorum unciis viginti, ad libras duas; dein Liquoris colati triginta unciis, adde Syrupi Balsamici, duas uncias; misce, & fiat* Apozema, *cujus frequenter capiat haustum.* Vel,

℞ *Amygdalarum dulcium excorticarum, semiunciam; Seminum Papaveris albi, drachmas duas; Seminum Malvæ, drachmas tres; Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, libram unam; Syrupi de Althæâ, sescunciam: & fiat secundum artem* Emulsio, *de quâ tres, vel quatuor uncias subindè bibat.*

Vid. § 249, 250.

N° 8. ℞ *Lapidis Contrayervæ, scrupulos duos; Coccinellæ, grana decem; Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, quinque uncias; Aquæ Bryoniæ compositæ, duas uncias; Spiritus Hungariæ, Lavendulæ compositi, singulorum drachmas duas; Spiritus Vitrioli dulcis, guttas viginti; Syrupi Balsamici, semunciam; misce, & fiat* Julapium cardiacum, *de quo capiat cochlearia duo, & repetatur Dosis quoties casus postulaverit. Externè regio vesicæ Sphincteris sequenti Misturâ foveatur.*

℞ *Spiritus Vini rectificati, sescunciam, Spiritus Lavendulæ compositi, semunciam; misce, pro* Fotu.

Vid.

Vid. § 260.

N° 9. ℞ *Radicis Tormentillæ, drachmam ſemis; Cor ticis Cinnamomi, Boli Armeniæ, ſingulorum grana quinque; Conſervæ Fructuum Cynoſba ti, drachmam ſemis; Syrupi de Roſis ſiccis quantitatem ſufficientem; miſce, & fiat* Bo lus, *horis tertiis, vel quartis, vel ſextis, ve duodecimis exhibendus, prout opus fuerit, ſu perbibendo hauſtum ſequentem.*

℞ *Salis Succini volatilis, granum unum, vel du grana; Aquæ Cinnamomi hordeatæ, ſeſcun ciam; Aquæ Cinnamomi fortis, Syrupi Bal ſamici, ſingulorum drachmas duas; miſce & fiat* Hauſtus.

Vid. § 309.

N° 10. ℞ *Salis ſuccini volatilis, grana decem; Aqua Lactis alexiteriæ, quinque uncias; Aquæ Cin namomi fortis, uncias duas; Aquæ Pæonia compoſitæ, Syrupi de Roſis ſiccis, ſingulorum ſemunciam; Spiritus Vitrioli, guttas numero ſufficientes ad aciditatem moderatam; miſce, & fiat* Julapium Cardiacum, *de quo capiat Coch learia duo, vel tria, ſubindè contra ſudores colliquativos.* Vel,

℞ *Radicis Tormentillæ contuſæ, drachmas qua tuor; Corticis Cinnamomi acuti, drachmas duas; concoquantur cum Aquæ Fontanæ ſuffi cienti quantitate, ad ſelibram; dein Liquori co lato, adde Vini Rhenani, (vel, ejus defectu Vini albi montani, aut Vini rubri aſtringentis uncias octo; Syrupi è ſucco Limoniorum, un ciam unam; miſce, & fiat* Apozema cardi acum, *de quo Cochlearia ſeptem ſubindè ca piat, ſudoribus colliquativis durantibus.*

Vid

Vid. § 348, *ad* 351.

N° 11. ℞ *Radicis Enulæ campanæ, grana decem, Bezoardici Mineralis, grana decem, vel duodecim; Salis Succini volatilis, grana tria; Conſervæ Fructuum Cynoſbati, ſcrupulos duos; Syrupi de quinque Radicibus aperientibus, quantitatem ſufficientem; miſce, & fiat* Bolus, *horis ſextis, vel octavis, deglutiendus ſuperbibendo hauſtum* Apozematis *ſequentis.*

℞ *Foliorum Malvæ, Cornu Cervi raſurarum, ſingulorum unciam unam; concoquantur cum Aquæ Hordei ſeſquilibrâ ad libram unam; dein Liquoris colati tredecim unciis, adde Salis Prunellæ, ſcrupulum unum; Aquæ Cinnamomi fortis, uncias duas; Syrupi de quinque Radicibus aperientibus, unciam unam; miſce, & fiat* Apozema.

Vid. § 122—126.

N° 12. ℞ *Radicis Enulæ campanæ, Pulveris Viperarum, ſingulorum grana ſeptem, vel decem; Lapidis Contrayervæ, grana quindecim; Confectionis Alkermes ſine Moſcho, quantitatem ſufficientem; miſce, & fiat* Bolus cardiacus *Liquido Nervoſo deficiente, ſumendus, ſuperbibendo, hauſtum ſeri Lactis Canarienſi Vino præparati; & repetatur* Bolus *quoties caſus poſtulaverit.*

The FORMS of ſome *Medicines* mention'd in the HISTORIES.

NO. 13. SYRUPUS NITROSUS.

℞ *Baccarum Juniperi, ſemi-unciam; Coccinellæ, grana*

grana triginta; Salis Nitri, tres uncias; Salis Tartari, Salis Absinthii, singulorum tres drachmas. Concoquantur (in ollâ figulinâ) cum Aquæ Fontanæ quantitate sufficienti, ad sesquilibram; dein cum Liquore colato, & Sacchari albissimi, libris duabus fiat secundum artem Syrupus. *Hujus vires sunt egregiæ, & usus multiplex ad* Julapia *satis jucunda, cum Aquâ Pulegii, vel Aquâ Lactis alexiteria, vel Aqua Menthæ conficienda, contra sitim, & contra Gulæ, vel Ventriculi, vel Vesicæ, vel Sanguinis fervores, & Urinæ ardores.* Syrupus *jam descriptus est diureticus, attenuans, & carminativus.*

N° 14. TINCTURA CASTOREI CARMINATIVA.

℞ *Castorei Russiæ pulverizati, semunciam; Spiritus Vini rectificati, quatuor uncias; clausè digerantur per dies septem.*

℞ *Seminum Anisi, Seminum Carui, Seminum Cardamomi, Nucis Moscatæ, singulorum drachmam unam; Radicis Zinziberis rasæ, scrupulos duos; Spiritus Vini rectificati, quatuor uncias; per septem dies clausè digerantur; durante digestione, subindè agitentur Phiala; post digestionem debitam filtrentur, & misceantur Liquores ambo; & fiat* Tinctura Castorei carminativa.

N° 15. BALSAMUM RESTRINGENS.

℞ *Olei Vitrioli, drachmas quinque; Olei Terebinthin, drachmas duas; gradatim misce in Vitro aperto. His bene mistis paulatim addantur Spiritus Vini rectificati, duæ unciæ, & fiat* Balsamum *coloris rubidi; dein in phiala ter, quaterve agitetur, & ad usum reservetur. Valet contra hæmorrhagias quascunque. Pro Dosi guttæ triginta, vel quadriginta vehiculo idoneo exhibeantur.*

A TREA-

A TREATISE OF THE SMALL POX.

PART II.

CONTAINING
Histories of particular Cases, and Aphorisms deduced from them.

HIST. I.

Distinct Small Pox.

Mr. Robert Atchison's *Case.*

1. NOV. 8. 1709. Mr. Robert Atchison, aged twelve Years, a Son of Mr. *William Atchison*, of *Shaftsbury*, Linnen-Draper, was seized with a Heaviness in his Head, a Propency to Sleep, a gentle Shivering, succeeded with a Fever.

§ 2. The third Night, a Doſe of *Venice* Treacle was given him.

§ 3. The fourth Day, the *Small Pox* appear'd upon which all the febrile Symptoms vaniſh'd.

§ 4. After the Eruption came on, I was deſir'd to viſit him daily: I found his Puſtules diſtinct, and not very many; his Appetite good to his Diet, which agreeable to his Inclination, was *Toaſt* and *Butter Toaſt* and *Beer*, *Milk Porridge*, *roaſted Apples*, *&c.*

§ 5. He ſlept well, and his Diſtemper run its Courſe regularly, without any Aſſiſtance from Medicines.

HIST. II.

Confluent Small Pox.

§ 6. NOV. 18. 1709. Mr. JOHN PIKE, Son of Mr. *Peter Pike*, Poſt-Maſter at the *George* in *Shaftſbury*, aged thirteen Years, of a ſcorbutic Habit of Body, was ſeized with Shiverings, Propenſity to vomit, an extreme Pain in his Head, ſucceeded by a violent Fever.

§ 7. On the third Day, in the Morning, a Multitude of very ſmall Pimples appear'd in his Face and a vaſt Number of them all over his Body; but the Pain of his Head, and the Fever, did no way abate.

§ 8. Having Occaſion to go to the Houſe that third Day of this Boy's Sickneſs, I was deſir'd to look on him, and give my Thoughts of his Caſe which accordingly I did, and told a Chirurgeon, to whoſe Care he was committed, that the Pox was of the confluent Sort, that the Boy's Caſe was exceeding dangerous, and that if the Fever was not mitigated, he would ſoon be *delirious*. Proper Means were

were not uſed; ſo the Boy in a little Time became delirious, and raving.

§ 9. Between one and two a-Clock in the Morning of the ſeventh Day of his Sickneſs, I was called to give Advice; but before they ſent for me, the Boy had PISS'D PURE BLOOD twice: His PULSE I found exceeding *high*, *rapid*, and unequal; his BREATHING quick, and difficult; being ſo ſtuffed with Phlegm, that he rattled much in his Throat. I told his Mother that I apprehended little or no Hopes of his Life; but upon her Deſire of trying what might be done, I preſcrib'd the following Things.

℞ *Tartari Vitriolati, Cremoris Tartari, Salis Nitri puriſſimi, ſingulorum Drachmam unam; Florum Sulphuris, ſcrupulum unum; Caſtorei Ruſſiæ, grana ſeptem; miſce & fiat* PULVIS, *in quinque Chartulas dividendus, quarum capiat unam alternis horis in Cochleari uno Syrupi Balſamici.*

℞ *Syrupi Balſamici, Syrupi e Succo Limonum, Syrupi de Althea, ſingulorum ſeſquiunciam; Olei Amygdalarum dulcium, drachmas ſex; Olei Sulphuris per Campanam guttas, numero ſufficientes ad aciditatem gratam: Miſceantur, & fiat* LINCTUS *de quo aliquantillum frequenter capiat.*

℞ *Olei Vitrioli, drachmam unam; capiat guttas tres vel quantitatem ad ſaporem acidulum ſufficientem, in omni Cereviſiæ tenuis hauſtu.*

With the Uſe of theſe Things, he expectorated freely, breath'd more eaſily, his Pulſe abated, the Puſtules did riſe, and he ſeem'd every Way mended.

§ 10. But about Noon they diſmiſs'd me, having ſent for another Phyſician, a Gentleman that very deſervedly had a good Character, and in whom they placed a great Confidence. He preſcribed for this Patient, an Emulſion of the *cold Seeds*, an Electuary of the *Terræ Sigillat. Japonic. Sang. Dracon. Lapid. Hæmatit. Syr. de Symphyt. &c.* and a Lohoc of *Sperm.*

Cæti, Ol. Amygdal, cum Syr. Symphyt. &c. with the Use of which Things, the Boy went on, but the Inflammation of his Blood, and other ill Symptoms increas'd upon him, and he died the tenth Night.

HIST. III.

Distinct Small Pox; Pustules numerous.

§ 11. MRS. JANE SACHEVERELL, the Daughter of Mr. *Samuel Sacheverell*, of *Shaftsbury*, aged about six Years, was taken (*November* 23. 1709.) with a gentle Shivering, succeeded with a violent Pain in her Head, great Heat, Thirst, and a very quick Pulse: At Night she became delirious, slept not at all, but was very restless. Being called to advise for her, while she was in the *febrile State*, I order'd her a Barley Ptisan, acidulated with the Juice of Lemons, for her Drink.

§ 12. On the fourth Day of her Sickness, many Pustules appear'd in her Face, Hands, Thighs, Legs, and Body; but her Fever and Thirst, continued.

§ 13. The fifth Day she was seized with a violent *Pain in her Ears*, an exceeding *Soreness* in her *Throat*, Sickness at her *Stomach*, and griping *Pains in her Belly*, in reference to which Circumstances, I prescribed as follows:

℞ *Croci Anglicani, grana duodecim; Camphoræ pulverizatæ, grana sex; ponantur in uvam passulam incisam; quæ deinde torreatur igne, tum fiat cum panno Linteo Nodulus, Lacte calido madefaciendus; à quo guttæ aliquot tepidè in aures subindè instillentur.*

The Use of this, immediately abated the Pain in her Ears.

℞ *Salis Prunellæ, drachmam unam; Florum Sulphuris, scrupulum unum; Croci Anglicani, Coccinellæ,*

ſingulorum grana decem; *Caſtorei Ruſſiæ, Salis Succini volatilis, ſingulorum grana ſeptem*; *Olei Nucis Moſchatæ Chymici, guttam unam*; *miſceantur, & fiat* Pulvis *tenuiſſimus in ſex Partes æquales diſtribuendus, quarum capiat unam tertiâ vel quartâ quâque horâ in Cochleari uno Syrupi Balſamici.*

℞ *Syrupi Balſamici, Syrupi de Althea, Syrupi è ſucco Limonum, ſingulorum unciam unam*; *Syrupi de Roſis ſiccis, Olei Amygdalarum dulcium, ſingulorum drachmas quatuor*; *omnia ſecundum artem miſceantur, & fiat* Linctus, *cujus aliquantulum è bacillo Glycyrrhizæ ſæpè lambat.*

℞ *Pediculorum uvarum Paſſularum, uncias duas*; *Corticis Granatorum, drachmam unam*; *Florum Roſarum rubrarum, Florum Papaveris erratici, ſingulorum pugillum unum*; *Uvarum paſſularum, drachmas ſex, cum Aquæ Hordei quantitate ſufficienti: Ad Libram unam coquantur, dein coletur Liquor & fiat Gargariſmus, ſubindè utendus.*

§ 14. The ſixth Day, at Night, the Puſtules were very numerous, but diſtinct.

As the State of Maturation came on, ſhe grew more reſtleſs; on which Account I preſcrib'd the following Draught to be taken in the Evenings.

℞ *Aquæ Cinnamomi hordeatæ, unciam unam*; *Tincturæ Caſtorei, guttas quinque*; *Laudani Sydenhami liquidi, guttas ſex*; *Syrupi è Succo Limonum, drachmam unam*; *miſce & fiat hauſtus paregoricus.*

With the Uſe of theſe Things, the Pain of her Belly, the Sickneſs of her Stomach, the Soreneſs of her Throat, and her Fever, abated, and left her. The *Maturation* proceeded well, and no ill Symptoms happen'd.

§ 15. On the eighth Day, ſhe had two moderate Stools, of a good Colour, not looſe.

§ 16. On the ninth Day ſhe went to Stool again.

§ 17. On the eleventh Day the Pustules which were white, and full of Matter, began to have a yellowish Colour, and to dry and scab.

§ 18. She kept her Bed till the thirteenth Day when she rose well, brisk, and chearful. She had no Appetite till the Pustules began to dry, and then she became very hungry.

HIST. IV.

Distinct Small Pox; Pustules very numerous.

§ 18. NOV. 29. 1709. Mr. JAMES ATCHISON, a Son of the forementionʼd Mr. *William Atchison*, in his fifteenth Year, was taken with a *Coldness* and gentle *Shivering*, which was succeeded by a violent *Pain* in his Head, a *Nausea*, and vomiting.

§ 19. Being called to him the second Day of his Sickness, and apprehending it would prove the *Small Pox*, I prescribʼd as follows:

Bolus Emeticus.

℞ *Tartari Emetici, grana duo; Conservæ Lujulæ, drachmam unam; misce & fiat* BOLUS *emeticus statim cum Regimine sumendus.*

This Emetic Bolus wrought pretty briskly, and brought away abundance of viscous Phlegm. In the Evening I orderʼd the following pacific Mixture.

Mistura Pacifica.

℞ *Aquæ Cinnamomi hordeatæ, uncias duas; Tincturæ Castorei, Laudani liquidi Sydenhami, singulorum guttas decem; Olei Nucis Moscatæ, guttam unam; Syrupi Balsamici, drachmas duas; fiat secundum artem* MIXTURA PACIFICA *pro Dosibus duabus.*

Sign, *The Pacific Mixture.*

One

One half of this Mixture was given him, but preſently vomited up again; about half an Hour after, he drank the other Part, which ſtay'd in his Stomach near an Hour, and then was caſt up. I order'd a Repetition of the pacific Mixture, one half of which he took, and immediately vomited up. I then preſcrib'd the following Apozeme.

Apozema Refrigerans.

℞ *Florum Balauſtiorum, drachmas duas; parum ſed clausè coquantur cum Aquæ fontanæ libris duabus, ſub finem decoctionis addendo Conſervæ Roſarum rubrarum, uncias quatuor; dein Liquori colato, Aquæ Cinnamomi hordeatæ, unciæ quatuor, Olei Sulphuris per Campanam guttæ viginti addantur; & fiat Apozema, de quo bibat ad libitum.*

He drank pretty freely of this Apozeme, which ſat well on his Stomach, but he had a reſtleſs Night, and ſlept very little.

§ 20. The third Day he ſtill complain'd of a violent Pain in his Head, and extream Sickneſs at his Stomach; but he eat a little *Panada*, and *Toaſt* with Small Beer, acidulated with *Ol. Vitriol.* which agreed with him: He was ſomewhat *delirious* in the Middle of the Day. About nine a Clock in the Evening, by my Order, the following Mixture was given him.

Hauſtus Paregoricus.

℞ *Apozematis ſupra-præſcripti, uncias quatuor; Laudani liquidi Sydenhami, Tincturæ Caſtorei, ſingulorum guttas decem; fiat* Mistura.

This gave him comfortable Sleep for about four Hours. About two a Clock in the Morning, he took the following Draught.

Hauſtus Paregoricus alter.

℞ *Apozematis ſupra præſcripti, uncias tres; Laudani liquidi*

liquidi Sydenhami, Tincturæ Castorei, singulorum guttas octo: Misce & fiat Haustus.

§ 21. He slept well till Morning about eight a Clock: Some Time after he had been awake, he complain'd again of his Head and Stomach.

§ 22. This fourth Day the variolous Pustules appear'd in his Hands and Face, *&c.* very thick, but *distinct*. Soon after the Eruption, his Fever, the Pain of his Head, and the Sickness of his Stomach, abated.

§ 23. The fifth Day he complain'd of a great *Heat* in his Stomach, and an extraordinary *Heat* and *Soreness* in his Throat, for which I prescrib'd the following Medicines.

Pulveres.

℞ *Salis Prunellæ, drachmam unam; Florum Sulphuris, Corticis Granatorum, singulorum scrupulum unum; Salis Tartari, grana decem; Olei Caryophyllorum, guttas duas: Fiat* Pulvis *subtilissimus in sex partes æquales dividendus; quarum capiat unam secundâ quâque horâ in cochleari uno Syrupi Balsamici.*

Gargarismus.

℞ *Pediculorum uvarum Passularum, uncias tres; Fungi Sumbucini, unciam unam; Florum Papaveris erratici, Florum Rosarum rubrarum, singulorum pugillum unum; Uvarum Passularum, drachmas sex, in Aquæ Hordei quantitate sufficienti ad libram unam coquantur: Dein Liquor coletur pro* Gargarismo, *& frequenter, & tepidè utendo.*

Linctus.

℞ *Syrupi Balsamici, Syrupi de Althea, Syrupi è Succo Limonum, singulorum unciam unam; Syrupi de Rosis siccis, Olei Amygdalarum dulcium, singulorum drachmas quatuor: Fiat secundum artem* Mistura, *de quâ frequenter capiat aliquantillum.*

By

By the Use of these Things, with God's Blessing, the Soreness and Heat of his Throat and Stomach soon went off.

§ 24. The sixth Day all Things proceeded well. He arose every Day hitherto.

§ 25. The seventh Day he laid down on the Bed in his Cloaths, without any other Covering, and slept till he was almost stiff with the Cold.

§ 26. On the eighth Day in the Morning, the Pustules were *sunk*, and lay very flat, and had no Appearance of Suppuration. His Pulse at this Time was *weak*, *slow*, and *equal*; his Spirits exceeding low; he was not troubled with Thirst, or any Disorder in his Head. I immediately prescrib'd the following Things.

Julapium Cardiacum.

℞ *Aquæ Cinnamomi hordeatæ, uncias tres; Aquæ Cinnamomi fortis, drachmas quatuor; Spiritus Lavendulæ compositi, Tincturæ Croci, singulorum drachmam unam; Confectionis Alkermes sine Moscho, drachmas duas: Misce & fiat* JULAPIUM CARDIACUM, *de quo Cochlearia duo pro re nata, exhibeantur.*

Pulveres Attenuantes.

℞ *Salis Prunellæ, drachmam unam; Florum Sulphuris, scrupulos duos; Antimonii diaphoretici, scrupulum unum; Croci Anglicani, Coccinellæ, singulorum grana quindecim; Salis Succini volatilis, granas decem; misceantur, & fiat* PULVIS *tenuissimus in septem partes æquales separandus quarum una, cum Cochleari uno Syrupi Balsamici mista, singulis horis ingeratur.*

He took one of these Papers according to Direction every Hour; he began to take them about twelve a Clock at Noon the eighth Day. By the Evening the Pustules were risen considerably, and continued rising, till they came to full Maturity.

§ 27.

§ 27. The ninth Day he continued using the last prescrib'd Powders, and the Maturation proceeded well.

§ 28. The tenth Day he had a natural Stool, and all Things were well.

§ 29. The eleventh Day the Pustules began to grow dry, and to scab in his Face very kindly; and all his Circumstances were to one's Wishes till the Evening. This Day he freely eat roasted Apples, and Milk, and roasted Apples butter'd, and drank some *new thick Beer*, which by some of the Family was indiscreetly given him. In the Evening he complain'd of GRIPING PAINS in his *Bowels*; a *Looseness* followed, which continued that Night and the next Day.

§ 30. On the twelfth Day, he purged largely about fourteen Times, and at last evacuated a white mucous Matter; his *Countenance changed white*, and many of the Pustules *sunk*. I prescribed, therefore, as follows:

Enema.

℞ *Balaustiorum, pugillum unum; Corticis Granatorum, Terræ Japonicæ, singulorum drachmas duas; Coquantur cum Lactis recentis quantitate sufficienti, dein cum Liquoris colati unciis quatuor; Electuarii Diascordii, drachmæ duæ; Aquæ Cinnamomi fortis, Syrupi de Rosis siccis, singulorum uncia una; misceantur, & sic fiat* ENEMA *tepidè injiciendum.*

℞ *Conservæ Rosarum rubrarum, drachmas quatuor; Terræ Japonicæ, scrupula duo; Balaustiorum, Corticis Granatorum, singulorum scrupulum unum; Boli Optimæ, grana decem; Syrupi de Rosis siccis, quantitatem sufficientem; secundum artem misceantur, & fiat* ELECTUARIUM, *de quo capiat quantitatem nucis moschatæ omni bihorio.*

I order'd hot Cloaths frequently to be applied to the *Anus*, both before and after the Exhibition of the Clyster, which stay'd in his Body three Hours: He took

ook of the *Electuary* at the Times directed, and lrank after each Doſe a few Spoonfuls of burnt Claret, made with equal Quantities of Wine and Water, with a little Cinnamon, and ſweeten'd with *Loaf Sugar.*

His Gripes and Looſeneſs hereupon abated; he had one Stool in the Night following, ſlept pretty well, and had another Stool the next Day. Thus his Looſeneſs ſtopp'd, and the ſcabbing went on leiſurely; and thus, with the divine Bleſſing, he recover'd his Stomach, Strength, and Health.

HIST. V.

Diſtinct Small Pox; Puſtules in a moderate Quantity.

§ 31. MRS. ELIZABETH ATCHISON, aged ſeven Years, Daughter of the foremention'd Mr. *William Atchiſon*, was taken ill on *Wedneſday* Evening, *November* 30. 1709. with a Pain in her Head and Back, and the uſual Symptoms of a variolous Fever. She was reſtleſs that Night, but on *Thurſday* Morning ſhe fell aſleep, and ſlept almoſt continually till *Saturday* Night following.

§ 32. The third Day of her Sickneſs, ſhe would take nothing of Medicine, therefore I only order'd on the *Friday* ſome *pickled Herrings* to be applied to the Soles of her Feet.

§ 33. *Saturday* Evening her Sleepineſs went off, and afterwards ſhe ſlept moderately.

§ 34. On Lord's Day, the fourth Day of the Diſtemper, the variolous Puſtules appear'd in her Face, *&c.*

§ 35. After the Eruption, the preceding Symptoms abated, and she recover'd an Appetite to h Food.

§ 36. The Pustules prov'd very distinct, and the was but a moderate Number of them.

§ 37. The fifth Day all Things were well.

§ 38. The sixth Day, through some Neglect, sh took Cold; the PUSTULES SUNK, the *Fever* return'd and she was very much convuls'd.

§ 39. She retained her Aversion to Medicines therefore I only directed her Diet, and order'd a the Beer she drank to be acidulated with *Oleum Vitrio dulcis*, and that she should have the Liberty of eat ing as many Oranges as she would; and indeed sh eat of them very liberally.

§ 40. The seventh Day of her Sickness, she wa still convuls'd at Times. I order'd *Blistering Plaister* to be applied to the Soles of her Feet, which, on th Account of the Child's Impatience of them, wer with my Consent taken off, after they had been o about nine Hours. They rais'd no *Blisters*, but he Convulsions left her, the Fever went off, the Pustule increas'd, and the Suppuration proceeded well, thro the eighth and ninth Days.

§ 41. The tenth Day of the Distemper, some o the Family gave her Bread and Cheese, which sh eat pretty freely, but it disagreed with her. In a little Time after, she had *convulsive Motions* of he *Arms*, *Hands*, and *Thorax*; on which Account I or der'd the Palms of her Hands, and the Soles of he Feet, to be rubb'd with a few Drops of *Oleum Castorei Chym.* once in six or eight Hours; by the Use of which, with the Blessing of God, the Convulsions again left her.

§ 42. The eleventh Day the Pustules began to dry and scab, and without any other ill Symptoms, she went through the last Period of the Distemper, and recovered.

HIST

HIST. VI.

Diſtinct Small Pox; Puſtules numerous.

§ 43. MRS. MARY SACHEVERELL, of *Shaftſbury*, aged about forty-two Years, was taken ill on *Saturday* (the tenth of *December*, 1709.) with *Coldneſs* and *Shivering*, ſucceeded by *Heat*, *Thirſt*, and a moſt violent *Pain* in her Head, Back, and Limbs.

§ 44. The third Day of her Sickneſs, I was called to her. I found her Pulſe very ſtrong, quick, and equal. She complain'd much of the forementioned Pains, of great Thirſtineſs, and of Sickneſs at her Stomach. I advis'd her to go to Bed, and to have *pickled Herrings* applied to the Bottoms of her Feet, and order'd Sage-Tea, and a Decoction of Raiſins, in Barley-Water, acidulated with the Juice of Lemons, to be us'd as common Drink, and likewiſe advis'd her ſometimes to drink a Draught of the following Decoction:

℞ *Balauſtiorum, drachmas duas; Conſervæ Roſarum rubrarum, uncias quatuor; parum & clausè coquantur cum Aquæ Fontanæ, libris duabus; dein Liquori colato, adde Olei Sulphuris per Campanam, guttas viginti, vel guttas numero ſufficientes, ad aciditatem gratam; miſce pro uſu.*

§ 45. In the Afternoon ſhe was *delirious*, on which Occaſion I order'd the following Draught:

℞ *Decocti, hodiè præſcripti, uncias duas; Tincturæ Caſtorei, Laudani liquidi Sydenhami, ſingulorum guttas quindecim; miſceantur pro* HAUSTU.

She was very reſtleſs before ſhe took this Draught, but afterwards lay very quiet, and ſlept tolerably well till the next Morning.

§ 46.

§ 46. *Tuesday*, being the fourth Day of the Distemper, I visited her again: She complain'd all this Day of the Violence of the foremention'd Pains, and of Sickness at her Stomach. She often rov'd in her Discourse, and said many Things deliriously. Her Pulse was strong, quick, and equal. In the Evening a few Pustules appear'd in her Face. I prescrib'd as follows:

℞ *Halecum ex Muria, uncias duas; Camphoræ pulverizatæ, scrupulos duos; Aceti aliquantillum, contundantur in Mortario, & fiat* CATAPLASMA, *Pedum cavis applicandum.*

℞ *Spermatis Ceti, grana quindecim; Camphoræ pulverizatæ, grana tria; Castorei, grana septem; Syrupi de Althæâ, drachmas duas; Aquæ Ceraſorum Nigrorum, Aquæ Cinnamomi hordeatæ, singulorum sesquiunciam; fiat secundum artem* MISTURA *pro una Dosi quamprimum sumenda.*

She took this Medicine, and it agreed with her.

§ 47. The fifth Day of her Sickness, she rested indifferently well last Night; this Morning many Pustules appear'd, more than they were last Night, but very distinct; they look'd well, of a fresh lively Colour, and rising up.

§ 48. About four a-Clock this Afternoon, she had what I call *Hæmorrhagia Uterina*. The Colour of the Blood was florid, the Flux large. This happening about the Middle of the *Eruptive State*, and flowing so much, made me fear the Consequences, if it was not restrain'd. Therefore I prescrib'd the following Remedies, *viz.*

℞ *Radicis Tormentillæ contusæ, unciam unam; Balaustiorum, Corticis Granatorum, singulorum drachmas quatuor; Rosarum rubrarum, manipulum unum; Terræ Japonicæ, drachmas duas; clausè coquantur in Aquæ Ferrariæ quantitate sufficienti; ad sesquilibram, sub finem Decoctionis, addendo Vini rubri astringenti*

gentis libram ſemis : Dein coletur Liquor pro FOTU *Stuphis laneis, Pudendis tepidè applicando.*

Sign. *The Fomentation.*

℞ *Balauſtiorum, Corticis Granatorum, Croci, ſingulorum ſcrupulum unum ; Terræ Japonicæ, ſcrupula duo ; Boli Armeniæ, Salis Succini volatilis, ſingulorum grana decem ; Coccinellæ, ſeſquidrachmam ; Conſervæ Roſarum rubrarum, unciam unam ; Confectionis Alkermis, drachmas duas ; Syrupi de Symphyto, quantitatem ſufficientem ; ut fiat* ELECTUARIUM *de quo capiat quantitatem Nucis Moſchatæ largæ omni bihorio.*

Sign. *The Electuary.*

By the Uſe of theſe Things, and drinking pretty often of the Decoction preſcrib'd the twelfth inſtant, the Flux ſtopp'd by the next Morning.

§ 49. The ſixth Day. This Day ſhe drank Beer, and by ſome Diſcourſe which happen'd between her and one that came to her, her Mind was exceedingly ruffled and diſorder'd, and the Flux (§ 48.) came on again ; but upon repeating the Uſe of the *Fomentation* and *Electuary*, it ſtopp'd in the Evening.

§ 50. The ſeventh Day. The Puſtules were in pretty good Order, but her Spirits diſcompos'd, and ſhe had ſlept but little ; on which Account, and to prevent the Return of the Flux, I preſcribed the following Draught.

℞ *Terræ Japonicæ, grana quindecim ; Speciei de Hyacintho, grana decem ; Camphoræ, grana dua ; Aquæ Cinnamomi hordeatæ, ſeſquiunciam ; Cinnamomi fortis, unciam ſemis ; Syrupi de Symphyto, drachmas duas ; Laudani liquidi Sydenhami, guttas octodecim ; miſceantur omnia & fiat* HAUSTUS *veſpertino tempore exhibendus.*

§ 51. The eighth Day, her Circumſtances were pretty favourable.

§ 52. The ninth Day, the MATURATION ſeem'd to proceed but *ſlowly* ; therefore to promote the Excretion

cretion of the variolous Humours, and prevent any Hæmorrhage, I prescrib'd the following Powders.

℞ *Salis Prunellæ, drachmam unam; Florum Sulphuris, scrupulos duos; Antimonii diaphoretici, Terræ Japonicæ, singulorum sesquidrachmam; Speciei de Hyacintho, Croci, Coccinellæ, singulorum scrupulum unum; Castorei Russiæ, Salis Succini volatilis, singulorum grana septem; Camphoræ, grana duo; misceantur, & fiat secundum artem,* Pulvis *tenuissimus, in chartulas, septem distribuendus, quarum capiat unam octavis horis in Cochleari Syrupi Balsamici.*

℞ *Aquæ Cinnamomi hordeatæ, sesquiunciam; Cinnamomi fortis, unciam semis; Laudani liquidi Sydenhami, guttas quatuordecim; Spiritus Salis Armoniaci volatilis, guttas decem; Confectionis Alkermes, Syrupi e Corticibus Aurantiorum acidorum, singulorum drachmam; misceantur, & fiat* Haustus *paregoricus horâ somni exhibendus.*

§ 53. The tenth Day, the Pustules continued growing, and fill'd well.

§ 54. The eleventh Day the Maturation went on well. Some Pustules began to dry and scab. Towards the Evening she complain'd of a violent *throbbing Pain* in her Head.

§ 55. The twelfth Day, in the Morning (having slept but little the Night before) she complain'd that the Pain in her Head was more violent, and sometimes of shooting Pains. Sometimes she said it was as if cold Water run through her Head. She grew delirious, and often rov'd in her Talk. I order'd Sage Tea to be given her pretty often, *Emplastrum Nuchale* to be applied to her Neck, and behind her Ears; and the Cataplasms prescrib'd the fourth Day of her Sickness, to be applied again to her Feet, as likewise a composing Draught to be given to her.

§ 56. The thirteenth Day (having had some Sleep the Night before) her Pains abated, and she was much better; the scabbing went on moderately.

§ 57.

§ 57. On the fourteenth Day ſhe was free from her Pains, and was fine and well. I muſt tell my Reader, that during thoſe Indiſpoſitions of her Head, her Pulſe was ſtrong and regular, and the Puſtules in good Order. She has no Return of the Fever, but happily recovered her Health and Strength.

HIST. VII.

Diſtinct Small Pox.

§ 58. IN *December* 1709. JOHN SCAMMEL, of *Shaftſbury*, aged about twenty-two Years, had the *Diſtinct Small Pox*. The Puſtules were very numerous in his *Face*, *Arms*, and *Legs*, but not ſo in his Body.

§ 59. He did ſweat exceedingly (without any Medicines given to procure Sweat) during the firſt four or five Days of his Sickneſs; but as the Eruption went on, and the Maturation proceeded, thoſe Sweats gradually abated, and at length ceas'd.

§ 60. He went ſafely through the Diſtemper without any threatening Symptoms, and without the Aſſiſtance of Medicines.

HIST. VIII.

Diſtinct Small Pox.

§ 61. ROBERT LODGE, of *Shaftſbury*, had the *Diſtinct Small Pox* in *December* 1709. He naturally ſweat very much during the firſt four or five Days of the Diſtemper.

§ 62. The Puſtules were but few. He went thr the ſeveral Periods without any Difficulty, or Dange or Uſe of Medicines.

HIST. IX.

Confluent Small Pox.

§ 63. MR. JOHN SACHEVERELL, Son of Mr. *Sa muel* and Mrs. *Mary Sacheverell*, a Yout of about twelve Years old, had the *Confluent Sma Pox*, *December* 1709.

§ 64. The Puſtules were exceeding numerous, an he ſweat plentifully, during the firſt four or five Day of his Sickneſs.

§ 65. The Puſtules began to dry and ſcab on th eleventh Day, but he was not clear of the Scabs til after the twentieth Day. I had Time only to ſe down the Particulars mention'd, and do not at thi Diſtance recollect the incidental Symptoms, or wha I preſcrib'd for him. But he recover'd of his Sick neſs well, and the ſweating, on the firſt Days of hi Sickneſs, (not procur'd, or promoted by Medicines ſeem'd very beneficial to him.

HIST. X.

Confluent Small Pox.

§ 66. SUSANNA MITCHEL, aged twenty-one Years, a Servant of mine, was taken ill of the *Con fluent Small Pox*, *December* 25. 1709. in the Even ing. She firſt complain'd of a violent Pain in her Head; afterwards, in the Night, ſhe was taken with a

Coldness, and *Shivering*, which was succeeded by eat, and a great Propensity to vomit. She drank t Water, and vomited very much.

§ 67. The second Day her Fever was very high, r Pulse quick and strong; her *Menses* came down, hich I did not think proper any way to check, ce they happen'd in the *febrile State*, and not out Course, and flow'd but moderately.

§ 68. The third Day, she continued much in the ne Circumstances.

§ 69. The fourth Day, some Pustules appear'd der her Right Eye.

§ 70. On the fifth Day the Pustules were exceed- numerous all over her Face, Neck, Breast, Arms, c. and afterwards many of them ran together in r Face, especially about the lower Part of it.

§ 71. On the sixth Day they were still thicker; t as the Eruption proceeded, the Fever, and pre- ous Symptoms abated, and went off. To pro- ote the Excretion of the variolous Humours, I pre- ib'd as follows:

℞ *Salis Prunellæ, grana triginta & quatuor; Florum Sulphuris, grana viginti & duo; Antimonii diaphoretici, Terræ Japonicæ, singulorum grana sexdecim; Speciei de Hyacintho, Croci, Coccinellæ, singulorum grana duodecim; Castorei Russiæ, Salis Succini volatilis, singulorum grana sex; Camphoræ, granum unum; misceantur omnia, & fiat* PULVIS *subtilis in quatuor partes æquales dividendus, quarum capiat unam vesperi, & manè, cum Syrupi Balsamici Cochleari uno mistam.*

§ 72. These Powders she took according to Di- ction. The seventh and eighth Days all Things oceeded happily; she spit very freely, and plenti- lly; the Pustules increased in Bulk, and the Ma- ration went on well.

§ 73. The ninth Day her Pulſe became very quick and ſtrong; ſhe grew hot, and exceeding thirſty the Excretion of the variolous Humours abated, and the Puſtules flatted. We could not tell what could be the Cauſe of this ſudden Alteration in her Circumſtances, unleſs it was the drinking of ſtrong Liquors which (as we were afterwards inform'd) were privately brought and given her by ſome of her Friends that uſed to viſit her. To moderate her Fever, and recover her Spitting, and promote the Evacuation of the variolous Matter, I preſcrib'd the following Powders:

℞ *Tartari Vitriolati, Cremoris Tartari, Salis Nitri puriſſimi, ſingulorum drachmam unam; Florum Sulphuris, ſcrupulum unum; Caſtorei Ruſſiæ, grana ſeptem; miſceantur, & fiat* Pulvis *tenuis in quinque chartulas diſtribuendus, quarum capiat unam omni bihorio cum uno cochleari Syrupi Balſamici miſtam.*

§ 74. The tenth Day her Fever was abated, ſhe ſpit ſomewhat more freely, and was not quite ſo thirſty as ſhe was the Day before; yet the Puſtules remain'd, but in an indifferent State. I order'd her to go on drinking plentifully of her diluting and attenuating Liquids, and adviſ'd, that two *Bliſtering Plaiſters* ſhould be applied to her Arms.

§ 75. The eleventh Day the Plaiſters rais'd no Bliſters; but ſome few Puſtules on her Arms roſe near the Plaiſters, and began to maturate; but the reſt, and thoſe on her Face, Neck, Breaſt, *&c.* remained *flat*, and *empty* of any ſuppurated Matter. She drank abundantly, and continued ſpitting, tho' not ſo plentifully as I wiſh'd. I order'd two *Bliſtering Plaiſters* to be applied to her Shoulders, and that ſhe ſhould take her *Powders* preſcrib'd § 71. This Day ſhe had two large Stools.

§ 76. The twelfth Day the Plaiſters had raiſed ſmall Bliſters on her Shoulders. I order'd the bliſter'd Places to be dreſs'd twice a Day with *Melilot Plaiſter.*

Plaiſter. The Puſtules roſe ſurprizingly, and fill'd with a well digeſted Matter, on her Face, Breaſt, Shoulders, Arms, Hands, and Feet, but remain'd flat on her Legs and other Parts. Her Fever was very much abated, her Spitting very much increas'd, and attended with a violent and troubleſome Cough. The Skin of her Chin had long Clefts, thro' which conſiderable Quantities of Matter were diſcharg'd. She became very HOARSE, and happily this Day came on a DIARRHÆA. She went to ſtool often, but was not faint. I order'd an emollient *Linctus* for her Throat, and a cordial Julep to be taken occaſionally.

§ 77. The thirteenth Day, her Looſeneſs continued; but I did not think proper to check it, becauſe it came in the Declination of the Diſtemper, and was attended with no ill Symptoms.

§ 78. The fourteenth Day her Appetite was ſomewhat abated, on which Account I order'd her to take a Doſe of her Cordial now and then. The Scabbing went on very moderately, and ſhe recovered well; but the Scabs did not come off till after the twenty-fourth Day.

§ 79. As the bliſtered Places were dreſs'd twice a Day, ſo they continued to diſcharge plentifully for ſeveral Days together.

§ 80. Some Parcels of Puſtules in her Legs which ran together, became *Ulcers*, which were not healed for ſome Months after her Recovery.

HIST. XI.

Confluent Small Pox.

§ 81. *February* 21. 1709-10. in the Morning, WILLIAM BELL, of *Shaftsbury*, (in the seventh Year of his Age) was taken with a Coldness, Shiverings, extreme Pain in his *Head* and *Back*, with *violent Vomitings*, which continued several Hours.

§ 82. The second Day I was sent for, and informed of the above-mention'd Circumstances, and that he was very restless all the last Night. When I came to the Child, he complain'd of extreme *Sickness* at his *Stomach*, and of violent Pains in his *Head*, *Back*, and *Belly*. I found his Fever intense, his Pulse exceeding quick, and the Pulsations very confus'd and uncertain. From the Boy's extreme Sickness, and the Pains in his Belly, and from the very rapid and confus'd Motion of the arterial Blood, I apprehended that he would soon have the terrible *Purple Spots* appear upon him; I told his Father my Apprehensions, and, to prevent the *Petechiæ*, I thought it necessary to endeavour the Abatement of the Fever, and render the Circulation more slow and calm; and to this Purpose I prescrib'd as follows:

℞ *Salis Nitri, drachmas quatuor*; *Uvarum Corinthiacarum, uncias duas*; *Aceti, quantitatem sufficientem*; *misce, ut artis est, & fiat* CATAPLASMA, *cujus pars sufficiens ad Carpos alligetur, & prout opus fuerit, eadem applicatio repetatur.*

℞ *Radicis Tormentillæ, Salis Nitri, singulorum drachmam unam*; *Coccinellæ pulverizatæ, grana quinque*; *Croci, grana duo*; *coquantur in olla figulina, cum Aquæ fontanæ sufficienti quantitate*; *dein Liquoris colati, unciæ quatuor cum Syrupo de quin-*

qu

que Radicibus aperientibus, edulcorentur, & fiat APOZEMA, *cujus cochleare unum, alternis vel tertiis horis sumat, donec Febris sit satis diminuta.*

℞ *Aquæ Cinnamomi hordeatæ, unciam unam; Laudani liquidi Sydenhami, guttas sex; Syrupi Pœoniæ maris, drachmas duas; misce, fiat* HAUSTULUS, *horâ vespertinâ octavâ epotandus.*

I likewise order'd him to drink liberally of Barley Ptisans, acidulated with the Juice of *Seville* Oranges.

§ 83. The next Morning, which was the Beginning of the third Day of his Sickness, I visited him again, and was inform'd that he had a restless Night, and could not be perswaded to take his Medicine. I examined his Body, and found several *large purple Spots* on his Neck, Breast, Belly, Back, Hips, and Legs. His Circumstances in other Respects, were much like those the Day before, excepting that his Pulse was not altogether so confus'd. I prescrib'd as follows:

℞ *Olei Vitrioli dulcis, drachmam unam; cujus capiat guttas numero sufficientes, ad gratam aciditatem in omni Cerevisiæ tenuis haustu.*

℞ *Tartari vitriolati, Cremoris Tartari, Salis Prunellæ, singulorum grana triginta; misceantur, & fiat* PULVIS, *in quinque chartulas distribuendus, quarum capiat unam alternis horis cum cochleari uno Syrupi Balsamici mistam.*

℞ *Camphoræ, drachmam unam; Tincturæ Myrrhæ, unciam unam; fiat* MISTURA, *quâ Petechiæ subindè, & benè foveantur.*

And because he would not take the Apozeme as directed, I order'd that it should be warm'd and injected as a Glyster, and repeated every fourth Hour.

§ 84. In the Evening I went to see him, and found that the Eruption came on; the Pustules in his Face, Arms, Hands, *&c.* were innumerable, and as thick as they could stand together, but exceeding small; in other Respects his Circumstances

were much the ſame as in the Morning: But as he remain'd very reſtleſs, I order'd the following compoſing Draught:

℞ *Aquæ Cinnamomi hordeatæ, unciam unam; Laudani liquidi Sydenhami, Olei Vitrioli dulcis, ſingulorum guttas octo; Syrupi Balſamici, drachmas duas; miſce, fiat* Haustulus *immediatè ebibendus.*

§ 85. The fourth Day of the Diſtemper, I found his Fever abated, the Puſtules ſomewhat increas'd in Bulk, and the purple Colour of the Spots not quite ſo deep as it was the Day before. I order'd the ſame Regimen to be obſerv'd, and the Cataplaſm to be repeated in a double Quantity, and applied to the Soles of his Feet, as well as to his Wriſts; and the nitrous Glyſters to be given as before directed.

§ 86. The fifth Day of his Sickneſs, his Fever was much in the ſame State as on the fourth. The Puſtules continued (though ſlowly) increaſing their Bulk. The Spots were more wan, or lighter colour'd. He complain'd of his *Throat*; for which, therefore, I preſcrib'd the following *Linctus*:

℞ *Conſervæ Fructus Cynoſbati, drachmas duas; Syrupi Baccarum Sambuci, Syrupi è ſucco Limonum, ſingulorum drachmas ſex; Olei Amygdalarum dulcium, drachmas duas; miſce, & fiat* Linctus, *particulatim lingendus.*

I likewiſe order'd the Uſe of the Glyſters to be continued.

§ 87. The ſixth Day I found his Fever more moderate, his Pulſe more regular; they were quick, but equal, the Puſtules ſtill increaſing in Bulk; they ran together in his Face, and in divers other Places. Many of the *purple Spots* were entirely gone. He would take no Powders, nor any Medicine at his Mouth; therefore I order'd the Uſe of the *nitrous Glyſter* to be continued.

§ 88. The ſeventh Day his Circumſtances were much like thoſe of the preceding Day.

§ 89.

§ 89. The eighth Day, the MATURATION ſeemed to proceed pretty well. The Fever continued, but not higher than it was. The ſame Method was ſtill obſerved with him.

§ 90. The ninth Day, the *Maturation* ſtill proceeded, the Fever was more abated, but the Matter contained in many of the Puſtules, ſeem'd too thin, and aqueous. I thought fit to make an Alteration in the Glyſter, on the Account of the Abatement of his Fever, and therefore preſcrib'd the following one:

℞ *Uvarum Paſſularum, drachmas duas; Terræ Japonicæ, Corticis Granatorum, Florum Sulphuris, ſingulorum grana triginta; Camphoræ, grana duo; Antimonii diaphoretici, grana decem; Nucis Moſchatæ, grana ſeptem; Coccinellæ pulverizatæ, grana tria; Croci, grana duo; Salis Prunellæ, grana decem; coquantur in olla figulina, cum Aquæ fontanæ, quantitate ſufficienti; dein Liquoris colati, unciis quatuor adde Tincturæ Myrrhæ, guttas triginta; miſce, & fiat* ENEMA *tepide injiciendum, & ſextis horis repetendum.*

§ 91. The tenth Day, the Maturation went on, his Pulſe, and other Circumſtances, were much the ſame as on the Day before.

§ 92. The eleventh Day, the Puſtules began to dry, and ſcab in his Face.

§ 93. The thirteenth Day, his Fever greatly increas'd, and the Scabbing went on abundantly too faſt. I order'd a bliſtering Plaiſter to be laid on his Back, between his Shoulders, and one to each Arm, and that he ſhould drink plentifully.

§ 94. The fourteenth Day, I found his Fever very violent, his Pulſe exceeding quick, his Tongue very dry. I order'd the Uſe of the *Ol. Vitriol. dulc.* in his Small Beer, as in the Beginning, and preſcrib'd the following Gargariſm:

℞ *Aquæ*

℞ *Aquæ Plantaginis, uncias tres; Mellis Roſarum, unciam unam; Olei Vitrioli, guttas numero ſufficientes ad aciditatem gratam; miſce, & fiat* GARGARISMUS *frequentèr utendus.*

§ 95. The ſixteenth Day, the Fever ſtill increas'd. I order'd the Uſe of the *nitrous Glyſter* to be repeated, but in vain; for on the ſeventeenth Day the Fever put a Period to his Life.

HIST. XII.

Confluent Small Pox.

§ 96. *Auguſt* 18. 1710. I was called to the Wife of *Robert Buckland*, of *Shaftſbury*, (aged about thirty-ſix Years) ſick of the *Confluent Small Pox*. It was the eighth Day of the Diſtemper. She was loaded with Puſtules, ſtuffed with Phlegm, complain'd of Pain, and Soreneſs in her Throat, and was very reſtleſs; her Face and Arms look'd very red, and inflam'd; her Pulſe ſtrong, quick, and equal. I directed her Liquids, and Diet, and preſcrib'd as follows:

℞ *Coccinellæ, grana ſeptem; Antimonii diaphoretici, grana decem; Tincturæ Myrrhæ, Spiritus Nitri dulcis, ſingulorum guttas viginti; Laudani liquidi Sydenhami, guttas quindecim; Syrupi de Altheâ, drachmas quatuor; Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, drachmas duodecim: Miſce, fiat* HAUSTUS *attenuans immediatè ſumendus.*

℞ *Conſervæ Fructûs Cynoſbati, drachmas quatuor; Syrupi Baccarum Sambuci, drachmas duodecim; Syrupi e ſucco Limonum, Olei Amygdalarum dulcium, ſingulorum unciam unam: Secundum artem miſceantur, & fiat* LINCTUS *è bacillo Glycyrrhizæ lambendus.*

§ 97.

§ 97. The ninth Day, her Throat was more eaſy, ſhe ſpit more freely, and her Spirits were more calm. Her Pulſe was not quite ſo quick as on the Day before. The *Maturation* went on well. I order'd a Repetition of the *attenuating Hauſtus*, and that the Directions before given ſhould be ſtill obſerv'd.

§ 98. The tenth and eleventh Days, the Puſtules ſuppurated well, and all Things proceeded happily; but on the twelfth Day, the *Pox ſunk*, her Pulſe quickened, and ſhe became very hot and reſtleſs; on which Occaſion I preſcrib'd the following Things:

℞ *Pulveris Æthiopici, grana triginta*; *Antimonii diaphoretici, grana decem*; *Coccinellæ, grana ſeptem: Miſce, fiat* PULVIS *tenuis pro una Doſi, ſtatim cum Cochleari uno miſturæ ſequentis ſumenda, ſuperbibendo reliquam ejuſdem partem.*

℞ *Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, ſeſquiunciam*; *Spiritus Nitri dulcis, Laudani liquidi Sydenhami, ſingulorum guttas viginti*; *Tincturæ Myrrhæ, guttas triginta*; *Syrupi de Althæâ, drachmas quatuor*; *& fiat* MISTURA.

She took theſe Medicines, and in a few Hours the Celerity of her Pulſe abated, ſhe became quieter, and the depreſs'd Puſtules roſe again. The Medicines were repeated at due Intervals, and with the Bleſſing of God ſhe went through the remaining Part of this tedious Diſtemper, without any other threatening Symptoms, and recover'd.

HIST. XIII.

Distinct Small Pox.

§ 99. JOAN MARTIN, a Girl twelve Years old, living at *Yeovil* in *Somersetshire*, was taken ill *December* 12. 1717. in the Evening. Before the Eruption came on, she was afflicted with *Sickness* at her *Stomach*, and frequent Vomitings, which continued some Time after the *Eruption*; and when a vomiting Fit came on, the Pustules *sunk*, and almost disappear'd. This was the State of her Case.

§ 100. The fourth Day of the Distemper, the Child's Mother came to me for Advice for her Daughter. After she had given me the above-mention'd Description of her Case, I order'd her to give the Child, first, a large Draught of hot Water, and afterwards five or six Spoonfuls of the following Apozeme, pretty warm, at any Time, when she was sick at her Stomach, or the Pustules sunk; and recommended roasted Apples, Milk, and Milk Porridge, for her Diet, allowing her now and then to drink a Draught of good Table Beer, either with or without a Toast.

℞ *Pulveris Cornu Cervi calcinati, unciam unam; Corticis Cinnamomi acuti, drachmam unam; Croci, grana decem: Coquantur cum Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, sufficiente quantitate, ad uncias duodecim; dein Liquori colato adde Syrupi e Corticibus aurantiorum acidorum, Syrupi è succo Limonum, singulorum uncias duas: Misceantur, & fiat* APOZEMA, *pro re natâ exhibendum.*

§ 101. The Advice § 100. succeeded well; and when the Sickness of her Stomach left her, the Pustules

Puſtules roſe, and the Diſtemper went on favourably.

§ 102. The ſeventh Day, about Noon, the Girl's Father came and told me that the *Small Pox* was ſinking. I order'd the Apozeme to be given her, as at firſt directed (for none of it had been given her during the two laſt Days).

§ 103. In the Evening, I went to ſee the Girl, which was my firſt Viſit. They had given her twice of the Apozeme, ſince Noon, and the Puſtules were riſen again; I found them red, and inflam'd round their Baſes, ſome of them growing whitiſh, and others a little pitted in their Tops. She had very few on her Breaſt, but pretty many on her Face and Hands, which were ſwelled. She was blind, and her Pulſe beat a little *too quick*, but not very ſtrong. I order'd them to continue giving the Apozeme, as Occaſion ſhould require; and that ſhe ſhould drink freely of a Decoction of Pippins in Milk and Water, ſtrained, and a little ſweeten'd.

§ 104. The eighth Day, the ſwelling of her Head Face, and Hands, was increas'd, the Puſtules were much augmented in Bulk, their Superficies grown rough, and the Matter contained ſeem'd much thicker than it did the Day before: Her Pulſe was the ſame as when I laſt felt it. She had but little Appetite to her Diet.

§ 105. The ninth Day, the Puſtules were much increas'd in Bulk ſince the Night before, and maturated well: Some of them about her Chin and Mouth, began to ſcab; her Pulſe was regular. She had a Stool this Day, but none before, ſince the fifth Day of her Sickneſs. She frequently SIGH'D, and was ſometimes *faint*. I order'd four Spoonfuls of *Canary Wine* to be put into four Ounces of boiling Milk, (and when the Curd was taken off) to ſweeten the Whey with a little Loaf Sugar, and then to give her,

her two or three Spoonfuls of it at any Time, when she was faint. I likewise prescrib'd the following composing Draught:

℞ *Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, unciam unam; Spiritus Salis Armoniaci volatilis, guttas septem; Tincturæ Croci guttas viginti; Syrupi Diacodii, drachmas tres: Misce, & fiat* Haustulus *horâ nonâ vespertinâ exhibendus.*

§ 106. The tenth Day, I found the Pustules all full of suppurated Matter, and the Majority of those in her Face *scabbing*. Her Pulse was regular; she slept well the Night before; her Appetite was good; she eat Rice Pudding, Toast and Beer, Toast and Butter. I order'd a Repetition of the composing Draught, to be taken as the former.

§ 107. The eleventh Day, I found the Pustules in her Forehead and Hands, fuller of suppurated Matter, and more Pustules scabb'd in her Face, and some few fallen off. Her Pulse was regular, and her Appetite good.

§ 108. The twelfth Day I found almost all the Pustules in her Face, and the greater Part of those in her Arms and Hands scabb'd, and many fallen off. Her Pulse and Appetite were good; I order'd no composing Draught.

§ 109. The thirteenth Day, I found that the Scabbing went on well.

§ 110. The fourteenth Day, I found that all the Pustules were scabb'd, and many of them fallen off. She could open her Eyes; her Pulse was regular, and her Appetite moderate. I prescrib'd the following Purge, which was twice or thrice repeated.

℞ *Salis Cathartici amari, drachmas tres; dissolvantur in Aquæ Fœniculi dulcis, unciis duabus; dein adde Syrupi Rosarum solutivi, drachmas sex; Syrupi de Spinâ Cervinâ, drachmas duas: Misce, & fiat* Potio, *purgans cum regimine sumenda.*

This

This wrought very eaſily about ten Times, without making her faint. And thus, with the divine Bleſſing, ſhe recover'd.

HIST. XIV.

Diſtinct Small Pox; Puſtules very numerous.

§ 111. THOMAS GAYER, aged nine Years, the Son of a *Weaver* at *Yeovil*, was taken ill the twenty-third Day of *December*, 1717. about Noon. He complain'd of a *Pain* in his *Head*, and *Back*, and afterwards of a Pain in his *Belly*, of *Heat*, and *Thirſt*.

§ 112. The third Day of his Sickneſs, his Mother came and acquainted me with his Caſe, and told me that he had vomited up a WORM about a quarter of a Yard long, and deſir'd my Advice. I therefore preſcrib'd for him as follows:

℞ *Salis Prunellæ, grana decem; Æthiopis Mineralis, grana triginta; miſce, & fiat* PULVIS, *in tres partes æquales dividendus; quarum capiat unam ſextis horis, cum Cochleari uno Syrupi Balſamici miſtam.*

§ 113. In the Beginning of the fourth Day I viſited him, and found ſome Puſtules of the *Small Pox* on his Face and Hands. I likewiſe obſerved three *Spots* on his Neck of a very *light red*, inclining to a *purple* Colour, and two more of the ſame Sort on his right Arm. His Pulſe was quick and ſtrong, but very unequal and confuſed. The Pain, in his Belly, and his Thirſt were ſomewhat abated. His Appetite to Food was very little. I preſcribed as follows.

℞ *Camphoræ pulverizatæ, ſcrupulum unum; Tincturæ Myrrhæ, drachmas duas; fiat* MISTURA *quâ maculæ rubræ ſubindè foveantur.*

℞ *Pul-*

℞ *Pulveris cornu cervi calcinati, drachmas duas; Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, uncias duodecim; Succi Limonum, unciam unam; Syrupi de Rubo Idæo, Syrupi è Succo Limonum, singulorum sesquiunciam; misce & fiat* Julapium *de quo tepidè capiat Cochlearia quinque subindè pro re nata, vase prius agitato.*

§ 114. Towards the End of the fourth Day I visited him again, and found more Pustules form'd. He had been hot and thirsty, and delirious in the Night; but at this Time he was compos'd, and his Pulse more regular and calm. I prescrib'd the following Apozeme.

℞ *Pulveris cornu cervi calcinati, unciam unam; Corticis Cinnamomi acuti, drachmam unam; Crocci grana decem; Clausè concoquantur cum Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ quantitate sufficienti ad uncias duodecim; dein Liquori colato adde Syrupi de Rubo Idæo, Syrupi è Succo Limonum, singulorum uncias duas. Misce & fiat* Apozema, *cujus cochlearia quinque, sextis horis tepidè bibat.*

§ 115. The fifth Day I visited him, the Eruption proceeded very briskly, the Pustules appear'd thick and numerous. The Colour of the Spots remark'd § 113. were faded; but I discovered several more of the same Kind on his Neck, right Side, Thigh and Leg, and some on his left. His Heat and Thirst were much abated. His Pulse more equal, moderate and regular. His left Eye was a little inflam'd. I ordered the Observation of the last Directions to be continued.

§ 116. The sixth Day some more Pustules appear'd, and the former increas'd in Bulk. His other Circumstances were much the same as on the Day before.

§ 117. The seventh Day I found his Pulse moderately quick, very equal and regular, and sufficiently strong. The Pustules increased in Bulk. He complained of *throbbing Pains* where they were.

The

The MATURATION evidently went on. The Colour of the Spots noted, § 115. was ſomewhat abated. Both his EYES were a little *inflam'd*, yet he was not thirſty, nor in general too hot. He ſlept well the Night before. He had but little Appetite to his Diet, and complain'd of SORENESS in his Throat. I adviſ'd that the former Directions ſhould be ſtill obſerv'd, and preſcrib'd the following *Linctus.*

℞ *Conſervæ Fructuum Cynoſbati, drachmas quatuor; Syrupi Baccarum Sambuci, Olei Amygdalarum dulcium, ſingulorum unciam unam: Miſce, & ſecundum Artem fiat* LINCTUS, *de quo ſubindè capiat aliquantillum.*

§ 118. In the Beginning of the eighth Day, I viſited him again, and found him blind in both Eyes; the Maturation proceeded well, the Puſtules were augmented in Bulk, and the Swelling of his Face increaſed. He ſlept pretty well the Night before, and his PULSE was equal but ſomewhat *quicker* than it was the ſeventh Day, and a little *hard.* The Spots noted § 115. ſtill remain'd, tho' the Colour was abated. I order'd that he ſhould be manag'd ſtill in the ſame Method, and preſcrib'd the following compoſing Draught, to be given him, if he could not ſleep without it.

℞ *Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, drachmas ſex; Spiritus Nitri dulcis, guttas ſeptem; Tincturæ Croci guttas decem; Syrupi Diacodii, drachmas duas. Miſce, & fiat* HAUSTULUS *paregoricus.*

§ 119. The ninth Day the Father came in a Fright and told me that the People who were with his Child, ſaid he was *dying.* I immediately preſcrib'd the following Julep, and went to ſee him.

℞ *Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, uncias duas; Aquæ Cinnamomi fortis, drachmas ſex; Tincturæ Croci, ſcrupulos duos; Confectionis Alkermes ſine Moſcho, drachmas duas; Syrupi è Corticibus Aurantiorum, drach-*

mam unam: Misce, & fiat JULAPIUM CARDIACUM.

When I came to the Boy, I found his Pulse quick, equal, and strong; the Pustules in his Face had suppurated Matter in them, and the Interspaces were of a florid Colour. The Pustules on his Arms and Hands, were considerably increas'd in Bulk, and many of them had a digested *Pus*; those on his Legs and Thighs, were red and lively, round their Bases, but were not so forward as the other. I was told, that the Child *sigh'd* often, and that he had had a *Fainting Fit*. He was not thirsty, and had but little Appetite to his Diet. I order'd that half a Spoonful of the *Cordial Julep* should be given him, in case of fainting, or any Disorder that should make his Countenance turn pale; I likewise advis'd, that four Spoonfuls of *Canary Wine* should be boil'd in ten Spoonfuls of Milk, till a soft Curd may be taken from it, and then that some of the strain'd Whey should sometimes be given him warm.

§ 120. Towards the latter End of the ninth Day, I visited him again. He slept well the foregoing Night. The Pustules *suppurated* kindly in his Face and Hands, but not quite so fast in his Thighs, Legs, and Feet. He still complain'd of his throbbing Pains, and could not bear to be touch'd; which was a good Argument that the *Maturation* proceeded. His Pulse was quick and equal, but not very strong. I order'd the former Directions to be still observ'd.

§ 121. In the Beginning of the tenth Day, I found the Pustules were much increas'd in Bulk, and full of a good digested Matter. The Interspaces on his Face, were of a florid Colour, and the Bases of the other Pustules, as well as those on his Face, were red and lively. His Pulse was the same as when I last felt it. He had a Stool this Day. I order'd

the

the compoſing Draught to be repeated, and that he ſhould take half of it.

§ 122. Towards the End of the tenth Day, I viſited him again, and found the Puſtules every where more fill'd with ſuppurated Matter, and that his Body was ſtill very tender, ſo that he would not endure to be touch'd or mov'd, though the throbbing Pains were ſomewhat abated. His Pulſe continued in the ſame State. He ſlept well the Night before, and his Appetite to his Diet, was better.

§ 123. In the Beginning of the eleventh Day, I found all Things in the ſame State, except that the Puſtules were grown larger, and fuller. I order'd that he ſhould take the remaining half of the compoſing Draught, and go on in the Method before directed.

§ 124. The latter Part of the eleventh Day, I found the Puſtules every where in a good State; thoſe on his Face, were grown more rough and yellow, and ſeveral of them *ſcabbing*; his Pulſe was equal, and not quite ſo quick, but a little more ſtrong. He was a little *faint* at Times, and troubled with *gaping* and *yawning*. I order'd half a Spoonful of the *Cordial Julep* ſhould immediately be given him, and that he ſhould take a little Sack Whey in three or four Hours.

§ 125. The latter Part of the twelfth Day, I went to ſee him again, and found that the *ſcabbing* proceeded leiſurely, and well, and every Thing was in good Order. I preſcrib'd a Repetition of the compoſing Draught, to be taken about eight a-Clock in the Evening.

§ 126. The thirteenth Day all Things were well.

§ 127. The latter End of the fourteenth Day, I viſited him again, and found that the *ſcabbing* went on finely, and that he had a better Stomach. But his PENIS was extremely ſwell'd, and the *Præpu-*

tium ſhining, and very painful. I order'd that it ſhould be anointed *cum Oleo Roſarum tepido.*

§ 128. The fifteenth Day I went to ſee him, and found all Things well, except that the *Tumor* and *Inflammation* of the *Penis* continued; on which Account I preſcrib'd the following Mixture:

℞ *Spiritus Vini rectificati, Aquæ Hungariæ, ſingulorum drachmas duas; & fiat* MISTURA *quâ Præputium & Penis octavis horis foveantur.*

§ 129. The ſixteenth Day, I found the *Swelling* and *Inflammation* pretty much abated, and he had then a Stool, by the Help of a Suppoſiter. The *Penis* was fomented a few Days, with the above-preſcribed Mixture, and he was purged twice or thrice. So the *Tumor*, and *Inflammation* of his PENIS, entirely went off, and he recover'd his Health. I muſt here tell my Reader, that as his Sickneſs began at Noon, and as twenty-four Hours are to be allowed to each Day, the Afternoons made the former Parts of his ſick Days, and the Forenoons the latter Parts of them, which ſhould be remember'd, to underſtand this Hiſtory rightly.

HIST. XV.

Confluent Small Pox.

§ 130. MRS. JOAN PICKFORD (the Wife of Mr. *John Pickford*, a Maker of Linnen Cloth, in the Pariſh of *Barrick*, near *Yeovil*) about thirty-ſeven Years of Age, and ten Weeks gone with Child, and who not long before had weaned her firſt Child, was taken ill the ſixteenth of *December*, 1717. about ſeven a-Clock in the Evening. She was taken with a violent Pain in her *Head* and *Back*, and with Shiver-

hiverings; which were ſucceeded with Heat and hirſt.

§ 131. *December* 18. in the Evening, which was he Beginning of the third Day of her Sickneſs, he good Women gave her *Venice Treacle* and *Treae Poſſet*, to bring her into a Sweat. She ſaid ſhe ad a pretty good Night after it.

§ 132. *December* 19. which was the third Day of er Sickneſs, till ſeven a-Clock in the Evening, the ime that ſhe was firſt taken ſick, I was ſent for. When I came to her, I found ſeveral Puſtules on her ace and Arms; her PULSE was quick and ſtrong. thought that the Eruption was too much haſtened y the ſweating Doſe that had been given her, and old her Friends, that ſhe would have the *Confluent ox*. I order'd that ſhe ſhould drink freely of hot Vater, if ſhe happen'd to be ſick at her Stomach; nd having directed her Diet, I preſcrib'd the followg Apozeme:

For Mrs. Pickford, December 19. 1717.

℞. *Corticis Cinnamomi parum contuſæ, drachmas tres; Pulveris Cornu Cervi calcinati, ſeſquiunciam: Coquantur cum Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, quantitate ſufficienti, ad libras duas, ſub finem Decoctionis, addendo Croci grana quindecim; dein per Linteum rarum cum levi expreſſione coletur, & Liquori colato Syrupi e Corticibus Aurantiorum, & è ſucco Limonum, ſingulorum unciæ duæ addantur; & fiat* APOZEMA. *Cujus uncias, vel quatuor, vel ſex, horis ſextis tepidè bibat.*

§ 133. The fourth Day I viſited her, and found he Puſtules exceeding numerous on her Hands, Arms, and Face, which ſeem'd a little ſwell'd. A Relation of hers had given her *Marigold Poſſet*, *Sack*, nd *Saffron*, to drive, as ſhe thought, the Venom of he Diſeaſe from her Heart. Her PULSE was quick, ard, and ſtrong, her Urine not high colour'd, but urn'd white, and thick. I deſir'd nothing might be

given her, but what I knew and approv'd of; and order'd her to go on in the Method before directed, and allow'd her to eat Milk with roaſted Apples in it.

§ 134. The fifth Day I found the Puſtules increas'd in Number and Bulk, and looking very freſh and lively, her Pulſe regular and moderate. Her Thirſt was gone, but ſhe *ſpit much*, and complain'd of Soreneſs in her *Throat*. I order'd that ſhe ſhould take a Doſe of the *Apozeme* once in four Hours, and preſcrib'd the following Apozeme and Gargariſm:

For Mrs. Pickford, *December* 21. 1717.

℞ *Radicis Petaſitidis inciſæ, Corticis Cinnamomi contuſæ, ſingulorum drachmas duas; Coccinellæ pulverizatæ, grana triginta; Pulveris Cornu Cervi calcinati, drachmas quatuor; coquantur cum Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ ſufficienti quantitate, ad uncias duodecim, ſub finem Decoctionis addendo Croci, ſcrupulum unum; dein Liquoris colati, unciis duodecim adde Syrupi è Corticibus Aurantiorum acidorum, Syrupi è ſucco Limonum, ſingulorum uncias duas; Confectionis Alkermes ſine Moſcho, drachmas duas; & fiat* Apozema, *cujus capiat Cochlearia ſeptem horis ſextis.*

℞ *Glycyrrhizæ, Radicis Althææ, ſingulorum unciam ſemis; Ficuum pinguium, uncias duas; Seminis Fænugræci, drachmas duas; coquantur cum Aquæ Fontanæ ſeſquilibra ad libram unam: Dein Liquor coletur pro* Gargarismo, *tepidè, & frequentèr utendo.*

§ 135. The ſixth Day I found that ſhe had been reſtleſs the preceding Night, yet her Pulſe was calm regular, and ſufficiently ſtrong. The Puſtules were increas'd in Number and Bulk; ſhe *ſpit* freely; her Face and Hands were ſwell'd; but ſhe was not blind. This Day ſhe eat Rice-Pudding with a good Reliſh. I order'd her to go on in the Method before directed, and preſcrib'd the following compoſing Draught:

For

For Mrs. Pickford, December 22. 1717.

℞ *Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, ſeſcunciam; Spiritus Salis Armoniaci, guttas decem; Tincturæ Croci, ſcrupulum unum; Syrupi Diacodii, drachmas ſex; miſce, & fiat* Haustulus *horâ nonâ veſpertinâ exhibendus.*

§ 136. The ſeventh Day I viſited her again, and found that ſhe had ſlept well the Night before. Her Pulſe was ſomewhat quicker, than on the ſixth Day, but equal, regular, and ſufficiently ſtrong; the Swelling of her Face and Hands conſiderably increas'd, the Puſtules augmented in Bulk, and many of them began to grow white, and ſeveral were pitted on the Top, and they all were red round their Baſes. She continued *ſpitting plentifully*, and breath'd eaſily, but complain'd much of her Throat, as if almoſt choak'd with Phlegm; but on taking a little *Canary Wine* hot, was preſently reliev'd, and could ſwallow better. One Eye was blind, and the other almoſt ſo. I preſcrib'd as follows:

For Mrs. Pickford, December 23. 1717.

℞ *Syrupi Nitroſi, uncias duas; Olei Amygdalarum dulcium, unciam ſemis; optimè miſceantur; dein adde Aquæ Pulegii, ſeſquiunciam; Spiritus Salis Armoniaci volatilis, guttas triginta; fiat ſecundùm artem* Mistura, *de quâ omni horâ cochleare ſemis guttatim hauriat, ſi gutturis neceſſitas urgeat.*

℞ *Conſervæ Fructuum Cynoſbati, drachmas quatuor; Syrupi Baccarum Sambuci, Olei Amygdalarum dulcium, ſingulorum unciam unam; ſecundùm artem miſceantur, & fiat* Linctus, *á Glycyrrhizæ bacillo ſæpè lingendus. Repetatur* Haustus *paregoricus heſterno die præſcriptus, eâdemque horâ ſumatur.*

§ 137. The eighth Day. She ſlept well the Night before, ſpit plentifully, ſwallow'd eaſily, and had a good Stomach to her Diet. Her Pulſe was the ſame as on the foregoing Day; the Puſtules on her Face and Hands, were conſiderably grown, and look'd whiter, and rougher; but thoſe on her Boſom ap-

pear'd not ſo large: The ſwelling of her Face and Hands was pretty much increas'd. I order'd the ſame Method to be continued, and preſcrib'd as follows:

For Mrs. Pickford, December 24. 1717.

Repetatur APOZEMA *die Decembris vigeſimo primo præſcriptum, & eodem modo ſumatur.*

HAUSTUS *paregoricus etiamque repetatur, temporeque ſolito exhibeatur.*

§ 138. The ninth Day, in the Morning, I viſited her, and found the MATURATION at a *Stand*. The *Swelling* of her Face was not increas'd, the Puſtules were too empty, and did not fill faſt enough. This Morning (and alſo the Night before) ſhe complain'd of an extreme ITCHING all over her Body, ſlept but little, and continu'd reſtleſs; her PULSE was much *quicker* than it had been for ſome Days paſt. I preſcrib'd as follows:

For Mrs. Pickford, December 25. 1717.

℞ *Salis Prunellæ, drachmam unam; Florum Sulphuris, ſcrupulos duos; Antimonii diaphoretici, ſcrupulum unum; Coccinellæ, Croci, ſingulorum grana quindecim; Lapidis Hæmatitis præparati, grana triginta; Salis ſuccini volatilis, grana decem; miſce, & fiat* PULVIS, *in partes ſeptem æquales dividendus, quarum capiat unam omni trihorio, in uno cochleari Syrupi Balſamici miſtam ſuperbibendo unum cochleare largum Julapii ſequentis cardiaci.*

℞ *Aquæ Cinnamomi hordeatæ, uncias tres; Aquæ Cinnamomi fortis, drachmas quatuor; Spiritus Lavendulæ, Tincturæ Croci, ſingulorum drachmam unam; Confectionis Alkermes ſine Moſcho, Syrupi e Corticibus Aurantiorum acidorum, ſingulorum drachmam unam; miſce, & fiat* JULAPIUM CARDIACUM.

§ 139. In the Afternoon, I viſited her again, and found the Puſtules in her *Face* conſiderably fill'd with ſuppurated Matter: Where they ran together, the

the Skin was flatter, and rougher, and the Interſpaces were of a very florid Colour. Her Hands were more ſwell'd, and the Puſtules on them much grown; but the Matter contain'd in them, was not as yet, ſufficiently digeſted. The Puſtules on her Neck and Breaſt, were red, and inflam'd round their Baſes, but dented in their Tops, and empty of ſuppurated Matter: Her Pulſe was not ſo quick, nor her Thirſt ſo great, as in the Morning. I order'd her to proceed in obſerving the laſt Directions, and that the compoſing Draught ſhould be repeated, and taken at the uſual Time.

§ 140. The tenth Day, about ten a-Clock in the Forenoon, I went to ſee her, and found her PULSE *quick*, *weak*, *unequal*, and very *confuſed*. She had been *delirious*. Her SPITTING was *ſtopp'd*. She made Water five Times in the Night. The Puſtules on her Breaſt were ſomewhat increas'd, and grown white and rough, being red round their Baſes, but empty. Thoſe on her Arms and Hands, were augmented in Bulk, and grown whiter, but not fill'd with *Pus*; thoſe on her Legs look'd whitiſh on the Tops, and red round their Baſes, but were empty. I order'd a Paper of the Powder preſcrib'd the Day before, to be immediately given her, with a Spoonful of the cordial Julep after it, and allow'd her to drink Ale and Small Beer mix'd, and preſcrib'd the following Remedies:

For Mrs. Pickford, December 26. 1717.

℞ *Emplaſtri Epiſpaſtici, quantitatem ſufficientem; ſuper alutam extendatur & fiant Emplaſtra duo ſatis larga humeris applicanda.*

℞ *Lapidis Contrayervæ, drachmam unam; Pulveris Æthiopici, ſeſquidrachmam; miſce, & fiat* PULVIS *in chartulas quatuor æqualiter dividendus, quarum una cum uno cochleari Syrupi Balſamici miſta, horis ſextis exhibeatur.*

℞ *Aquæ*

℞ *Aquæ Fontanæ, ſeſquilibram; Vini Hiſpaniæ rubri, libram ſemis; Succi Limonum, unciam unam; Syrupi de Rubo Idæo, duas uncias; Syrupi è ſucco Limonum, uncias quatuor; miſce, & fiat* JULAPIUM, *de quo bibat ad libitum.*

℞ *Cornu Cervi raſurarum, uncias duas, domi cum Aquæ Fontanæ, libris quatuor, ad duas libras coquendas, ad genus unum Potus conficiendum, & liberè cum aliquantillo Sacchari, & Limonum ſucci potandum.*

℞ *Spiritus Nitri dulcis, drachmam unam; cujus capiat guttas viginti, in ſingulis Cereviſiæ ſemilibris.*

§ 141, In the Afternoon I viſited her again, and found that her SPITTING was *recover'd*, and that ſhe had a plentiful Evacuation this Way. The Puſtules in her Face, were more fill'd, and more run together, and the Interſpaces were of a florid Colour; the Puſtules on her Neck were more ſuppurated, thoſe on her Arms were run together in many Places; her Arms, Hands, and Fingers, were more ſwell'd, and the Puſtules there increas'd in Bulk; as were thoſe alſo, on her Legs and Feet; but many of them had no digeſted *Pus*. I order'd the Nurſe to proceed as before directed, and for a compoſing Draught, preſcrib'd the following Mixture:

℞ *Julapii Cardiaci die Decembris vigeſimo quinto præſcripti, Syrupi Diacodii, ſingulorum unciam unam; & fiat* MISTURA PACIFICA, *& hora ſolita ſumatur.*

In the Evening ſhe had a Stool.

§ 142. The eleventh Day, when I viſited her, the Nurſe told me that ſhe had been *reſtleſs* and *light-headed* at Times, ever ſince Midnight, and that ſhe SPIT *very little*. She was very hot and thirſty, and her Pulſe very quick; but I found the Puſtules in her Face much fill'd, and looking white and rough; the Colour of the Interſpaces was ſtill florid, the Swelling of her Head and Hands increas'd, the Puſ-

tules

tules of her Arms, Hands, Neck, and Breaſt, greatly augmented, and many of them were full of a digeſted *Pus*; but thoſe on her Legs and Feet, were not ſo forward: Her Noſtrils were ſtopp'd with cruſted Matter. The Plaiſters on her Shoulders had rais'd Bliſters, and were dreſs'd *cum Emplaſtro Meliloti*. She took the firſt Paper of the laſt preſcrib'd Powders, the Day before, at five a-Clock in the Evening, the ſecond at twelve a-Clock, the third at four a-Clock in the Morning. I order'd that ſhe ſhould take the fourth Paper at five a-Clock this Evening, and a Paper of the firſt preſcrib'd Powders at eight, and an Hour after, to take the compoſing Mixture laſt directed, and preſcrib'd as follows:

For Mrs. Pickford, December 27. 1717.

℞ *Syrupi Nitroſi, uncias quatuor; Olei Amygdalarum dulcium, ſemiunciam; Optimè miſceantur, dein adde Aquæ Pulegii, uncias tres, & ſemiſſem; Spiritus Salis Armoniaci volatilis, drachmam unam: Fiat* MISTURA EXPECTORANS, *de quâ capiat cochlearia duo tertiis horis, ad ſputum promovendum, Phialâ prius agitatâ.*

Repetatur Julapium die Decembris vigeſimo ſexto præſcriptum, de quo liberè bibat.

℞ *Camphoræ pulverizatæ, grana decem; Spermatis Cæti, ſcrupulum unum; Olei Amygdalarum dulcium, ſeſcunciam; ſecundùm artem miſceantur pro* LINIMENTO, *quo ſubindè Nares inungantur.*

℞ *Cornu Cervi raſurarum, uncias duas; domi coquantur cum Aquæ Fontanæ, libris quatuor, ad duas libras; dein Liquor colatus cum pauxillo Vini, & Sacchari, ſit pro potu ſubindè bibendo.*

§ 143. The twelfth Day I viſited her, and found that ſhe had ſlept quietly all the preceding Night; her Pulſe was more calm and regular, not very quick, nor ſtrong, but very equal. She was not ſo hot and thirſty as on the Day before. She continu'd

ſpitting

ſpitting very well. The Pox in her Face was full of ſuppurated Matter, and look'd rough and white, a little inclining to yellow: The ſame I obſerv'd as to many Puſtules on her Neck, Breaſt, Back, Hands, and Feet, but many of them on her Back, and thoſe on her Legs, were not ſo forward, they rather look'd empty. The Puſtules that ran together, were much flatter than thoſe which remain'd diſtinct. She had three or four ſmall Stools ſince the foregoing Morning, but not very looſe. This Day ſhe was troubled with a very great HOARSENESS.

§ 144. I order'd that ſhe ſhould waſh her Throat with ſome of her emollient Liquid, and drink freely of the Julep preſcrib'd *December* 26. and take the expectorating Julep preſcrib'd the eleventh Day, as then directed; alſo, that ſhe ſhould take two Papers of the Powders preſcrib'd the twenty-fifth of *December*, at four Hours Diſtance, and at Night to drink the compoſing Draught firſt preſcrib'd.

§ 145. The thirteenth Day I viſited her, and found ſhe had ſlept well the laſt Night, and continued well all that Day. Her *Pulſe* was equal, moderately quick, and ſtrong. She continued to *ſpit* freely. Some of the Puſtules in her Face, *ſcabb'd*, the reſt on her Face, and thoſe on her Breaſt, Arms, Legs, *&c.* were full of ſuppurated Matter, and remain'd red round their Baſes. She had two Stools this Day, not very looſe, but complain'd of GRIPING PAINS, and working *Motions* (as ſhe expreſs'd it) in her Bowels, which went off after ſhe had drank two Draughts of the *Decoction* of *Hartſhorn Shavings* warm. She drank ſome Beer in the Morning, which very much diſcompos'd her; about Noon ſhe eat a little *Rice Pudding* and *Panada*, which agreed well with her. The Places bliſter'd, continu'd to diſcharge a pretty deal of Matter. I preſcrib'd as follows:

For

For Mrs. Pickford, December 29. 1717.

℞ *Aquæ Pulegii, Syrupi Nitrosi, singulorum uncias duas; & fiat* MISTURA, *de qua capiat cochlearia duo tertiis horis.*

Repetatur JULAPIUM *die Decembris vigesimo sexto præscriptum, de quo liberè bibat.*

Repetatur HAUSTUS *paregoricus & hora octavâ vespertinâ sumatur.*

§ 146. The fourteenth Day I found her PULSE in good Order, very equal, and neither too quick, nor too slow; neither too strong, nor too weak. She continued to *spit* plentifully; the Pustules in her Face dried away moderately, turning into yellowish Scabs; those on her Arms, Hands, and Feet, remain'd full of suppurated Matter, but those on her Neck and Breast, were scabbing, though not so forward as those on her Face. The SWELLING of her Head, Face, and Hands, evidently decreas'd. The Nurse said she had been *light headed* in the Night. This Day she had very thin liquid STOOLS, and complain'd of *griping Pains* in her Bowels. I did not think Astringents proper, on the Account of the *Looseness* coming in this Period of the Distemper, for Reasons specify'd in the *Theory*, § 240, 241. and therefore only prescrib'd the following Medicines to correct the *Acrimony* of the Humours, and take off her *griping Pains.*

For Mrs. Pickford, December 30. 1717.

℞ *Cornu Cervi calcinati & pulverizati, unciam unam; Corticis Cinnamomi acuti contusæ, drachmam unam; coquantur cum Aquæ Fontanæ, sufficienti quantitate ad libram unam; dein cum Liquore colato, & Amygdalarum dulcium excorticarum, Seminum Papaveris albi, singulorum drachmis duabus; Syrupi Balsamici, duabus unciis; fiat secundum artem* EMULSIO, *de quâ subinde, tepidè capiat cochlearia septem, vase prius agitato.*

℞ *Anti-*

℞ *Antimonii diaphoretici, Cretæ albæ, ſingulorum drachmam ſemis; Aquæ Pulegii, uncias ſex; Sacchari albiſſimi, quantitatem ſufficientem; miſceantur, & fiat* JULAPIUM *pro Doſibus duabus, quarum immediatè bibat unam, poſt Phialæ agitationem.*

Repetatur HAUSTUS *paregoricus poſtremò præſcriptus, & horâ veſpertina octavâ exhibeatur.*

§ 147. The fifteenth Day I viſited her again, and was inform'd that ſhe had ſlept well. She was temperate, as to Heat and Thirſt, had a good Appetite to her Diet; her Pulſe was equal, ſtrong, and moderately quick. She continued to *ſpit* freely; her *griping Pains* went off immediately, on her taking the firſt Doſe of the laſt preſcrib'd *Julep*. She had taken moſt of the EMULSION. The *ſcabbing* went on very gradually, and the Puſtules which were not ſcabb'd, remain'd full of Matter, and her HOARSENESS was abated. I order'd that ſhe ſhould now and then take a Spoonful of the *nitrous Juleps*, and to continue taking the *Linctus*, and that ſhe ſhould ſtill abſtain from riſing out of Bed, from changing her Linnen, from eating of Fleſh, and from drinking Beer; and that the compoſing Draught ſhould be repeated, and given her at the uſual Time.

§ 148. The ſixteenth Day, I found her Pulſe very regular, her Appetite to her Diet good, her *Hoarſeneſs* more abated; ſhe had a Stool the Day before, and could then open her Eyes. I advis'd her to proceed according to my laſt Directions, and to take another compoſing Draught in the Evening, and to anoint the ſcabby Places with the following Liniment:

℞ *Spermatis Cæti, ſeſquidrachmam; Camphoræ pulverizatæ, ſcrupulum unum; Olei Amygdalarum dulcium, unciam unam; miſce, fiat* LINIMENTUM.

§ 149. The ſeventeenth Day, I viſited her, and found all Things well. The ſcabbing went on gradually, and every Circumſtance according to her Wiſhes,

Wiſhes, except ſome Remainder of *Hoarſeneſs*, againſt which, I preſcrib'd the following *Linctus:*

For Mrs. Pickford, January 2. 1717.

℞ *Conſervæ Fructuum Cynoſbati, Florum Sulphuris, ſingulorum unciam ſemis; Chryſtallorum Tartari pulverizatorum, drachmam unam; Syrupi de Althæa, ſeſquiunciam; Olei Amygdalarum dulcium, drachmas ſex; ſecundum artem miſceantur, &* LINCTUS *fiat de quo quartis horis capiat drachmas duas.*

§ 150. The eighteenth Day, in the Morning, I viſited her, and found that the Scabbing went on well, and every Thing in good Order, except that her *Hoarſeneſs* continued. I order'd her to go on as directed the Day before.

§ 151. In the Afternoon, I viſited her again. Her Pulſe was ſlow, equal, and ſtrong; her Spirits were calm, and her Mind compos'd; but ſhe complain'd of PAINS, as if ſhe ſhould *miſcarry, & cruoris ex tero Fluxus occurrebat.* A Midwife was ſent for, and I order'd a compoſing Draught.

§ 152. The nineteenth Day. The *Pains* ſhe complain'd of, and from which ſhe concluded ſhe ſhould miſcarry, had left her ſince the foregoing Night, and the Flux almoſt ſtopp'd. Her other Circumſtances were well, only ſhe was more *hoarſe*; on which Account I order'd her to gargle her Throat often with a Decoction of Marſhmallow Roots in Milk and Water; and that ſhe ſhould take the compoſing Draught again in the Evening. She had a Stool early in the Morning. She roſe this Day, ſate up two Hours, and was well after it.

§ 153. On the twentieth Day, ſhe roſe, but *flooded* both before and afterwards, and about an Hour after ſhe was up, ſhe *miſcarried* of a *Male Fœtus*, and *flooded* exceedingly after her Miſcarriage; but upon taking the following Draught three or four Times, her *Floodings* ſtopp'd.

℞ *Bal-*

℞ *Balsami restringentis, guttas triginta; Aquæ Fontanæ, uncias quatuor; Vini rubri astringentis Hispaniæ, uncias duas; Sacchari albissimi, quantitatem ad Saporem gratum sufficientem; misce, & fiat* Haustus, *toties, quoties opus fuerit, repetendus.*

I visited her in the Evening, and found her exceeding weak, and could hardly feel any *Pulse*. I prescrib'd the following Medicines:

For Mrs. Pickford, January 5. 1717-18.

℞ *Lapidis Hæmatitis præparati, Terræ Japonicæ, singulorum grana quinquaginta; Castorei Russiæ, grana triginta; Theriacæ Andromachi, drachmam unam; Conservæ Lujulæ, drachmas duas; Syrupi Pæoniæ simplicis, quantitatem sufficientem; & fiat secundùm artem* Electuarium, *de quo sextis horis, quantitatem Nucis Moschatæ sumat, superbibendo cochlearia quatuor Vini rubri Hispaniæ astringentis cocti, & edulcati.*

℞ *Conservæ Rosarum rubrarum, unciam unam; coquatur cum Aquæ Plantaginis, sufficienti quantitate ad uncias sex; dein Liquori filtrato adde Camphoræ (in Spiritus Lavendulæ compositi, drachmâ unâ solutæ) grana decem; Aquæ Cinnamomi fortis, Syrupi de Corticibus Aurantiorum acidorum, singulorum unciam unam; & fiat* Apozema cardiacum, *de quo capiat cochlearia duo in languoribus.*

℞ *Camphoræ pulverizatæ, scrupula duo; Assæ fœtidæ, drachmam unam; Salis Armoniaci volatilis, Salis Succini volatilis, singulorum grana decem; Spiritus Lavendulæ, quantitatem sufficientem; ut formetur* Mistura, *ad Massæ Pilularum consistentiam; dein cum panno linteo, vel serico nigro fiat nodulus pro re natâ olfactandus.*

Etiam Stuphas *Aquâ, & Aceto madefactas pudendis tepidè applicandas jussi.*

§ 154. The twenty-first Day, I went to see her in the Morning, and found her Pulse better, but quick, weak, and equal. The *scabbing* went on moderately, and

and all her other Circumstances went well, except that her *Hoarseness* continu'd. I order'd her to go on as last directed.

§ 155. In the Afternoon, she *flooded* again; but upon taking the restringent Draught prescrib'd the Day before, it stopp'd.

§ 156. The twenty-second Day, I visited her again, and found her better; and to prevent the Return of any threatening Symptoms, I prescrib'd as follows:

For Mrs. Pickford, January 7. 1717-18.

℞ *Lapidis Hæmatitis præparati, Terræ Japonicæ, singulorum drachmam unam; Conservæ Rosarum rubrarum, unciam unam; Syrupi Diacodii, quantitatem sufficientem; misce, & fiat* Electuarium, *de quo capiat quantitatem Nucis Moschatæ ter in die.*

℞ *Cornu Cervi rasurarum, uncias quatuor; cum Aquæ Fontanæ, libris quatuor; coquantur ad libras duas; sub Decoctionis finem addendo Flavedinis Corticum Aurantiorum acidorum, drachmas quatuor; dein Liquor colatus cum Saccharo albissimo edulcetur ad saporem gratum. Hujus* Decocti *haustum bibat ad libitum.*

§ 157. The twenty-third Day I went to see her, and found all Things favourable, except that the *Hoarseness* continued, and she was very weak, and had but little Appetite to her Diet. I prescrib'd as follows:

For Mrs. Pickford, January 8. 1717-18.

℞ *Radicis Tormentillæ contusæ, drachmas quatuor; Corticis Cinnamomi, drachmas duas; Flavedinis Corticum Aurantiorum acidorum, uncias duas; Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, uncias quadraginta; fiat* Infusio *clausa & fervida per horas sex; dein filtretur Liquor, cujus, horâ unâ ante prandium & cœnam, Cochlearia septem bibat.*

℞ *Florum Chamæmeli, pugillum unum; Seminum Cynini, Seminum Fœnugreci, singulorum drachmam*

 unam;

unam; coquantur cum Olei Olivarum, ſufficienti quantitate, ad unciam unam; dein Oleo expreſſo, adde Camphoræ pulverizatæ, ſcrupulum unum; Olei Abſinthii, Olei Aniſi, Olei Succini, ſingulorum ſcrupulum unum; Stercoris albi Canis, Spiritus Salis Armoniaci, ſingulorum drachmas duas; miſce, & fiat LINIMENTUM, *quo Gula, & Fauces veſperè, & manè benè inungantur, & utatur Gargariſmo ante præſcripto.*

In the Uſe of theſe Things, ſhe grew better and better, and in a few Days became free from her *Hoarſeneſs*, and recover'd her Appetite.

HIST. XVI.

Confluent Small Pox.

§ 158. *February* 7. 1717-18. (in the Morning) I was ſent for to Mr. WILLIAM SAUNDERS, in *Yeovil*, (a Youth fourteen Years old the *April* following) I found him very ill under the *Confluent Small Pox.* The Puſtules ran together pretty much in his Face, and were very numerous on his Body and Limbs. This was the tenth Day of the Diſtemper, ending at Noon. The Puſtules on his Face, Arms, Hands, Thighs, Legs, Feet, *&c.* were red round their Baſes, white and flat on their Tops, and empty of any ſuppurated Matter. His PULSE was *very quick*, and *weak*; his TONGUE was exceeding dry, *black* on the Middle, and of a dark *brown* towards the Sides of it: He was *very hot* and *thirſty*, and had been ſo ever ſince the preceding Night; and his SPITTING, which for ſome Days had been plentiful, had been entirely *ſtopp'd* ever ſince the Morning before.

§ 159.

§ 159. I order'd him to drink half a Pint of hot Water, as soon as it could be ready, and that he should drink freely of a Decoction of Pippins made in Milk and Water, and to eat roasted Apples and Milk for his Diet, and prescrib'd the following Medicines:

℞ *Glycyrrhizæ, Radicis Petasitidis, singulorum semiunciam; Radicis Tormentillæ, drachmas duas; Radicis Angelicæ, drachmam unam; Cornu Cervi calcinati, drachmas quatuor; Coccinellæ contusæ, Croci, singulorum scrupulum unum; coquantur cum Aquæ Fontanæ, sufficienti quantitate, ad uncias viginti & octo; dein Liquori colato succi Limonum, Syrupi de Rubo Idæo, singulorum unciæ duæ addantur, & fiat* Apozema, *ad libitum tepidè bibendum.*

℞ *Conservæ Fructuum Cynosbati, semunciam; Syrupi Baccarum Sambuci, Olei Amygdalarum dulcium, singulorum unciam unam; misceantur, & fiat secundum artem* Linctus, *de quo frequenter capiat aliquantillum ad partes* oris, Pharyngis, & Laryngis, & Œsophagi *lubricandas, & emolliendas.*

℞ *Pulveris Æthiopici, scrupula duo; Lapidis Contrayervæ, Antimonii diaphoretici, Florum Sulphuris, Coccinellæ, singulorum grana decem; misce, & fiat* Pulvis *attenuans in tres partes æquales dividendus; quarum capiat unam quartis vel sextis horis in cochleari uno Syrupi Balsamici mistam.*

℞ *Aquæ Pulegii, Syrupi Nitrosi, singulorum uncias duas; Spiritus Salis Armoniaci volatilis, scrupulum unum; misce, & fiat* Julapium expectorans *de quo capiat cochleare unum singulis horis.*

Sign. *The Julep to promote* Spitting.

§ 160. In the Evening I visited him again, and found that he had spit a little, and but very little. Some few Pustules on his Face, Neck, Hands, and Feet, suppurated; his *Thirstiness* was somewhat abated, but he remain'd hot and restless: His *Pulse* was quick, weak, and very unequal. He had a large

Stool this Morning. I order'd him to proceed as directed in the Morning, and prescrib'd as follows:

℞ *Emplastri Epispastici, sufficientem quantitatem. Super alutam extendatur, & fiant Emplastra tria, quorum inter humeros unum, & altera tibiis internis applicentur.*

℞ *Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, unciam unam; Tincturæ Croci, scrupulum unum; Spiritus Salis Armoniaci volatilis, guttas septem; Syrupi Diacodii, drachmas quatuor; misceantur, & fiat* HAUSTULUS, *horâ somni ingerendus.*

§ 161. *February* 8. (being the eleventh Day of the Disease till Noon) about Nine a-Clock in the Morning, I went to see him, and found the Pustules in no better Condition than they were in the Day before. The Pustules on his Arms, Thighs, and Legs, look'd of a deadish white Colour on their Tops, and of a pale red round their *Bases*. His PULSE was *quick, moderately strong*, but *undulating*; his SPITTING was not yet return'd. The *Plaisters* had rais'd Blisters on the Places where they were apply'd; that on his Right Leg was exceeding large: I order'd them to be dress'd with *Melilot Plaister*, and prescrib'd as follows:

℞ *Radicis Angelicæ, Radicis Contrayervæ, Radicis Petasitidis, singulorum drachmas duas. Domi cum seri Lactis sufficienti quantitate, ad libram unam coquantur. Dein Liquoris colati, & Saccharo albo parum edulcati, uncias duas, vel tres, omni bihorio tepidè bibat.*

℞ *Antimonii diaphoretici, scrupulum unum; Coccinellæ pulveris, grana decem; Salis Succini volatilis, grana septem; Aquæ Cinnamomi hordeatæ, uncias duas, & semunciam; Aquæ Theriacalis, unciam semis; Spiritus Lavendulæ, Confectionis Alkermis sine Moscho, singulorum drachmas duas; Syrupi Balsamici, semunciam; misce, & fiat* JULAPIUM CARDIACUM,

de

de quo capiat cochleare unum pro re natâ, Phialâ prius agitatâ.

§ 162. About ſix a-Clock in the Evening, I viſited him again, and found the Puſtules on his Face, Neck, and Hands, very much fill'd with *Pus*, and that thoſe on his Thighs, Legs, *&c.* were conſiderably increas'd in Bulk, though not fill'd with Matter; his PULSE was *quick*, *ſtrong*, and *equal*; his *Heat* and *Thirſt* were more moderate; he made Water often, and but little at a Time, which ſoon became thick, and dropp'd a white Sediment. His SPITTING was not yet return'd. I order'd the Uſe of his *alexipharmick Whey* to be continued, and the Powders to be repeated, of which he ſhould take one Paper that Evening, and another the next Morning, and that the compoſing Draught ſhould be given him, with the Addition of one Drachm of *Diacodium.*

§ 163. *February* 9. In the Evening (which was part of the thirteenth Day of the Diſtemper ever ſince Noon) I viſited him, and found the Puſtules on his Face, Arms, Hands, Thighs, Legs, *&c.* fill'd with a well ſuppurated Matter; his *Spitting* was return'd, and very plentiful; his *Pulſe* was equal, and moderately quick and ſtrong. He was temperate as to Heat and Thirſt; his Tongue, which for ſome Days had been black, ruſſet, and exceeding dry, was now become freſh, and very moiſt round the Sides. He made Water plentifully, but not often. The bliſter'd Places diſcharg'd pretty well, and the Scabbing was begun.

§ 164. This Day he took freely of the *expectorating Julep*, to promote *Spitting*, and juſt finiſh'd his *Linctus*, and had taken three Quarters of his *cordial Julep*, and drank often of his Whey. The Morning Doſe of his *Powders* had been forgotten. I order'd that he ſhould take a Paper this Evening, and the third the next Morning, at Six a-Clock; and as to

other Things, that he ſhould go on in the ſame Method, and preſcrib'd as follows:

℞ *Repetatur* HAUSTUS *paregoricus, & horâ ſolitâ exhibeatur. Repetatur* JULAPIUM, *ad expectorationem & expuitionem promovendam, præſcriptum, & ſumatur ut prius.* LINCTUS *etiam repetendus, & eodem modo ſumendus.*

℞ *Spermatis Cæti, ſcrupula duo; Olei Amygdalarum dulcium, ſemunciam; Olei Rhodii, guttas tres; miſce, & fiat* LINIMENTUM, *quo Puſtulæ exſiccatæ inungantur.*

§ 165. *February* 10. in the Morning (which was part of the thirteenth Day of the Diſeaſe, till Noon) I went to ſee him again, and found that he had ſlept well the laſt Night, that the SCABBING went on moderately, and was begun on his Arms, as well as on his Face; and that the Puſtules which were not ſcabb'd, kept up full of ſuppurated Matter. His Pulſe was equal, and moderately quick, and ſtrong. He continued *ſpitting* very freely. His Water one Time was of a Canary Colour, clear, with a little Cloud; and another Time dropp'd a large and white Sediment. He was temperate, as to Heat, and Thirſt; he had a STOOL the Night before, which conſiſted of hard Excrements, like Buttons. I order'd that he ſhould continue the Uſe of his *alexipharmick Whey*, of the *Decoction* of *Apples*, of the *Linctus*, and *expectorating Julep.*

§ 166. In the Evening, about Six a-Clock, (which was the fourteenth Day of the Diſtemper, ſince Noon) I viſited him, and found the Puſtules finely *ſcabbing*, and thoſe which were not *ſcabb'd*, remaining full of a good *Pus.* His Pulſe was equal, moderately quick, and ſtrong. He continued to *ſpit* plentifully, but complain'd of a great Heavineſs on his Stomach: The bliſtered Places ſtill well diſcharged a white and thick Matter, He had two *Stools* this

this Day. I order'd that he ſhould go on in the ſame Method, and preſcrib'd as follows:

For Mr. William Saunders, *Feb.* 10. 1717-18.

℞ *Pulveris Æthiopici, Florum Sulphuris, ſingulorum ſcrupulum unum; Coccinellæ, Croci, ſingulorum grana quinque; miſce, & fiat* Pulvis *ſubtilis in duas partes æquales dividendus, quarum unam cum Syrupi Balſamici cochleari uno miſtam immediatè capiat, & craſtino manè, modo eodem ſumat alteram.*

Repetatur Haustulus *paregoricus, horâque ſolitâ bibatur.*

Repetatur etiam Julapium Cardiacum, *in languoribus utendum.*

§ 167. *February* 11. in the Evening, (which was the fifteenth Day of the Diſtemper, ſince Noon) I went to ſee him, and obſerv'd, that the *Scabbing* went on leiſurely, and well, and that the Puſtules which were not ſcabb'd, were ſtill full of digeſted Matter. His *Pulſe* was in good Order, and he continued to spit plentifully, and had two Stools: The bliſter'd Places ſtill diſcharg'd well, and all his Circumſtances, through the Goodneſs of God, were very hopeful. I order'd the compoſing Draught to be repeated, and given as uſual, and that he ſhould go on as before directed.

§ 168. *February* 12. in the Evening, (which was the ſixteenth Day of the Diſtemper, ever ſince Noon) I viſited him again, and found moſt of the Puſtules ſcabb'd, except thoſe on his Hands and Legs. The Scabs on his Face, look'd yellowiſh, and thoſe on his Body were brown. He could open his Eyes. His *Pulſe* was equal, and moderately quick and ſtrong. He *ſpit* plentifully. His Water was of a pale Canary Colour, with a thin Cloud at the Bottom. His Appetite was pretty good. He eat Bread and Butter the Day before, and the ſame this Day, with two roaſted *Apples*, and ſome *Millet Pudding*, for his Dinner. He continu'd taking the Decoction

of *Apples*, made in *Milk* and *Water*, the *alexipharmick Whey*, the *expectorating Julep*, and the *Linctus*. I order'd the ſame Method to be ſtill obſerv'd, and that he ſhould take the compoſing Draught, as before.

§ 169. This Day he became very HOARSE, and a little DEAF; on which Account, I adviſ'd the frequent gargling his Throat with a Decoction of *Marſhmallow* Root, and *Mallow* Leaves made in Milk and Water, and afterwards preſcrib'd the following Liniment:

℞ *Florum Chamæmeli, pugillum unum; Seminum Cymini, Seminum Fænugreci, ſingulorum ſeſquidrachmam, in Olei Olivarum, quantitate ſufficienti; coquantur ad ſeſquiunciam; dein Oleo expreſſo, Camphoræ pulverizatæ, Olei Abſinthii, Olei Aniſi, Olei Succini, ſingulorum drachmam ſemis; Stercoris albi canis, Spiritus Salis Armoniaci volatilis, ſingulorum drachmas tres; ſecundum artem addantur, & fiat* LINIMENTUM *quo Fauces bis in die manu tepida bene inungantur, ſuper partes inunctas imponendo Panium laneum duplicatum.*

§ 170. *February* 13. in the Evening, (which was the ſeventeenth Day of the Diſtemper, ſince Noon) I viſited him, and found the *Scabbing* went on well, and very few Puſtules that were not dry. He was in good Temper, and free from Thirſt; his Pulſe was equal, quick, and ſtrong; his Urine was of a Canary Colour, with a thin Cloud towards the Bottom. He continu'd *ſpitting* freely, had a *Stool* this Day, and a pretty good Stomach to his Diet, but remain'd very HOARSE. I order'd he ſhould go on in the ſame Method, and take the compoſing Draught at the uſual Time. He roſe and ſat up an Hour and half this Day, and bore it very well.

§ 171. *February* 14. in the Evening, (which was the eighteenth Day of the Diſtemper, ſince Noon) I went to ſee him, and found his *Pulſe* equal, quick,

and

and ſtrong. He was temperate, as to Thirſt, but his Fleſh was ſomewhat hotter than uſual. He had but very little Sleep the Night before. His Appetite to his Diet was not ſo good as on the preceding Day. He roſe, but could not bear ſitting up more than an Hour and half. He had no Stool this Day. By ſome Means he took Cold, and had a violent CATARRH; *cough'd* much, and ſpit abundantly, not only a frothy *Phlegm*, but a conſiderable Quantity of clear Water. I preſcrib'd as follows:

℞ *Conſervæ Fructuum Cynoſbati, ſemiunciam; Florum Sulphuris, drachmas ſex; Chryſtallorum Tartari, ſeſquidrachmam; Coccinellæ ſubtiliſſimè pulverizatæ, grana quindecim; Syrupi Balſamici, uncias duas; Olei Amygdalarum dulcium, unciam unam; Olei Fæniculi dulcis, guttas quinque; fiat ſecundum artem* MISTURA PECTORALIS, *de quâ capiat drachmas duas tertiis horis.*

℞ *Glycyrrhizæ inciſæ, Radicis Gentianæ inciſæ, ſingulorum drachmas ſex; Corticis Saſſafras, unciam unam; Seminum Aniſi, drachmas duas; clausè coquantur in Aquæ Pulegii, ſufficienti quantitate ad libram unam. Sub finem Decoctionis addendo Flavedinis Corticum Aurantiorum acidorum, unciam unam; dein filtretur Liquor, & fiat* APOZEMA, *cujus bibat cochlearia quinque primo manè, & horâ unâ ante prandium, & cœnam.*

℞ *Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, Syrupi Diacodii, ſingulorum drachmas ſex; Aquæ Epidemicæ, ſeſquidrachmam; miſce, & fiat* HAUSTULUS *horâ nonâ bibendus.*

§ 172. *February* 16. in the Evening, (which was the twentieth Day of the Diſtemper, ever ſince Noon) I viſited him again, and found him very well, except that his *Hoarſeneſs* in ſome meaſure remain'd, and that there were ſome *Ulcerations* in his Tongue; and I thought that there were the like in his Throat and Stomach; becauſe, when ever he drank Beer, he complain'd

plain'd of a very ſmarting ſharp Pain in his Stomach; beſides a frothy Phlegm, he ſtill ſpit a great Quantity of a clear thin Water. I preſcrib'd as follows:

For Mr. Saunders, Feb. 16. 1717-18.

Repetatur LINIMENTUM *die Februarii* 13 *præſcriptum, & utatur ut prius.*

℞ *Radicis Biſtortæ, drachmas duas; Foliorum Rubi ſylveſtris, manipulum unum; Gummi Maſtiches, drachmas tres; Aluminis Petræi, drachmam unam; coquantur cum Aquæ Benedictæ ſimplicis, quantitate ſufficienti, ad uncias quatuordecim; dein Liquori colato adde Mellis Roſarum, uncias duas; & fiat* GARGARISMUS *frequentèr, & tepide utendus; etiam ſubindè colluatur os, & gula cum Decocto Radicis Althææ, & Foliorum Malvæ in Aqua, & Lacte domi præparato.*

℞ *Balſami Capivi, drachmas duas; Balſami Peruviani, ſcrupulum ſemis; Unius ovi recentis vitellum, optimè ſecundum artem miſceantur; dein gradatim adde Syrupi Balſamici, uncias tres; Vini Canarienſis, uncias quatuor; & fiat* MISTURA BALSAMICA *de quâ capiat unum cochleare largum veſperi, & manè.*

℞ *Radicis Symphyti, Radicis Tormentillæ, ſingulorum drachmas tres; Foliorum Rubi Sylveſtris, manipulum unum; Gummi Arabici, Gummi Maſtiches, ſingulorum drachmam unam; coquantur in Aquæ Benedictæ ſimplicis, quantitate ſufficienti, ad uncias quatuordecim: Dein Liquori colato adde Mellis Roſarum, uncias duas; miſce, & fiat* APOZEMA SANANS *cujus tepidè bibat uncias duas omni triborio.*

In the Uſe of theſe Things, with the Bleſſing of God, he ſenſibly grew better, and in a very few Days recover'd from all his Complaints.

HIST. XVII.

Diſtinct Small Pox.

§ 173. *February* 14. 1717-18. I was called to viſit Elizabeth Triptree, (the Wife of *Samuel Triptree*, Workman to a Glover in *Yeovil*) ſhe had been deliver'd of a Child ſome Months before, and ſuckled it. She was taken ill the eleventh Day of this Month, with the uſual Symptoms of a variolous Fever. I was inform'd, that ſome Puſtules appear'd the Day before I ſaw her, but many more were ſeen this Day. Her *Pulſe* was equal, moderately quick, and ſtrong; She *ſweated* much, and continued to ſuckle her Child. I order'd the Regimen of her Diet, and Liquids, according to the Rules ſpecify'd in the Treatiſe, and preſcrib'd the following Apozeme:

℞ *Radicis Contrayervæ, Radicis Petaſitidis, ſingulorum ſeſquidrachmam; Coccinellæ pulverizatæ, ſcrupulum unum; Cornu Cervi calcinati pulveris, drachmas ſex; clausè coquantur cum Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, ſufficienti quantitate, ad uncias tredecim; dein Liquori colato, adde Syrupi de Rubo Idæo, Syrupi Balſamici, ſingulorum ſeſquiunciam: Miſceantur, & fiat* Apozema, *cujus tepidè capiat cochlearia tria larga, veſperi, & manè.*

§ 174. *February* 16. in the Evening, (which was the ſixth Day of the Diſtemper) I went to ſee her again, and found the Puſtules much more numerous, but they were very *diſtinct*, and ſhe had none on her Eye-lids. The Nurſe told me, ſhe had ſlept very little the foregoing Night, and had been delirious. I found her *Pulſe* equal, and quick, but *weak*. I preſcrib'd the following Draught;

℞ *Aquæ*

℞ *Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, unciam unam; Tincturæ Castorei, guttas decem; Spiritus Salis Armoniaci volatilis, guttas septem; Syrupi Diacodii, semunciam; misce, & fiat* Haustulus, *somno deficiente bibendus.*

§ 175. *February* 17. in the Forenoon, (which began the seventh Day of the Distemper) I again visited her, and was inform'd that she had got out of Bed naked, and had been delirious, and outragious, all the Night, insomuch that three Persons could hardly keep her in Bed. I found her *delirious*, though not raving; but her Pulse was pretty regular, and the Pustules were in a good State, still increasing their Bulk. I prescrib'd as follows:

℞ *Pulveris Æthiopici, Lapidis Contrayervæ, singulorum grana triginta; misce, fiatque* Pulvis *in chartulas duas æqualiter distribuendus, quarum capiat unam, octavis horis, cum uno cochleari Syrupi Balsamici mistam, superbibendo unum cochleare largum Julapii sequentis cardiaci.*

℞ *Aquæ Rutæ, uncias duas, cum semisse Aquæ Theriacalis, drachmas sex; Spiritus Castorei, Spiritus Cornu Cervi Succinati, singulorum scrupulum unum; Spiritus Lavendulæ compositi, Syrupi Pæoniæ simplicis, Syrupi Diacodii, singulorum drachmas duas; misce, & fiat* Julapium Cardiacum, *de quo capiat cochleare unum pro re natâ, i. e. si Pustulæ introrsùm reciderint.*

℞ *Radicis Angelicæ, Radicis Contrayervæ, Radicis Petasitidis, singulorum drachmas tres; Herbæ Rutæ, manipulum semis; domi coquantur in seri Lactis sufficienti quantitate ad libram unam; dein Liquoris colati, & parum edulcati, tepidè bibat uncias duas, vel tres, quartis horis.*

℞ *Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, unciam unam; Spiritus Castorei, Spiritus Cornu Cervi Succinati, singulorum guttas decem; Syrupi Diacodii, drachmas sex; misce,*

&

& fiat HAUSTULUS, *horâ octavâ veſpertinâ exhibendus.*

Soon after ſhe had taken the firſt Paper of Powder, and Doſe of the Julep, her *Delirium* went off, ſhe became ſenſible, and her Spirits very calm.

§ 176. *February* 18. about Noon, (which was the eighth Day of the Diſtemper) I went to ſee her again, and found that ſhe had ſlept well the foregoing Night. She had a very good Stomach to her Diet, and ſtill did *ſweat* very much. Her *Pulſe* was equal and moderately quick, and ſtrong; the Puſtules continued growing, and the MATURATION proceeded well. She had no *Stool* ſince the thirteenth of this Month. The Child ſuck'd heartily. I order'd her to go on in the ſame Method, and preſcrib'd the following compoſing Draught:

℞ *Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, Syrupi Diacodii, ſingulorum unciam unam; Spiritus Cornu Cervi ſuccinati, Spiritus Caſtorei, ſingulorum guttas decem; miſce, fiatque* HAUSTULUS, *horâ nonâ veſpertinâ ſumendus.*

§ 177. *February* 19. about Noon, (which was part of the ninth Day of the Diſtemper) I viſited her again, and found that ſhe had ſlept very well the foregoing Night. The *Maturation* went on kindly, and many of the Puſtules had a good digeſted *Pus.* Her Pulſe was in the ſame Order as on the foregoing Day; her Tongue was white in the Middle, but moiſt. She had a good Stomach to her Victuals, but was thirſty. I order'd the ſame Regimen to be ſtill obſerv'd, and that ſhe ſhould take the ſame *compoſing Draught* in the Evening, which I preſcrib'd for her the Day before. This Day ſhe had a Stool.

§ 178. *February* 22. in the Forenoon, (which was the Beginning of the twelfth Day of the Diſtemper) I went to ſee her again, and found the Puſtules very large, high, and full of ſuppurated Matter. She had taken the compoſing Draught, and ſlept well

the

the foregoing Night. Her *Pulse* was in good Order, and she had a good Appetite to her Diet.

§ 179. The *Scabbing* came on, and run its Course without any ill Symptom. Thus she went through the Distemper with the Assistance of a very few Medicines; she gave suck all the while, and recover'd very well, and, as I remember, the Child had the *Small Pox* favourably, and recover'd too.

HIST. XVIII.

Distinct Small Pox.

§ 180. FEbruary 16. 1717-18. in the Morning, I was called to Mrs. MARY ATKINS in *Yeovil*, (a married Woman, aged about thirty-four Years, as I remember) sick under the DISTINCT SMALL POX.

§ 181. *February* 11. she purged her self with a Mixture of *Daffy*'s *Elixir*, and Syrup of *Buckthorn*. In the Evening of that Day, she was taken ill with the usual Symptoms of the *Small Pox*.

§ 182. When I came to her, (which was the fifth Day of the Distemper) I found the *Pustules* very distinct, and looking well; the ERUPTION proceeded kindly, her *Pulse* was equal, moderately quick and strong, and she SWEATED pretty much. The *Nurse* said she had been very restless, and slept but little, or nothing the Night before; and that her *Menses* broke on *Friday* (the fourteenth of this Month) and flow'd moderately for some Days. After directing her Diet, *&c.* I prescrib'd the following Apozem:

℞. *Cornu Cervi calcinati, drachmas sex; Radicis Contrayervæ, Radicis Petasitidis, singulorum drachmas duas; Corticis Cinnamomi acuti, drachmam unam; Coccinellæ, Croci, singulorum scrupulum unum;*

clausè coquantur cum Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, ſufficienti quantitate, ad uncias tredecim; dein Liquor colatus, cum Syrupi de Rubo Idæo, Syrupi de Corticibus Aurantiorum acidorum, ſingulorum ſeſquiunciâ; edulcetur, & fiat Apozema, *cujus tepidè capiat cochlearia, quinque bis, tervè in die, ſi opus fuerit.*

§ 183. *February* 17. in the Evening, (which was the ſixth Day of the Diſtemper) I viſited her again, and found her *delirious*, and was inform'd that ſhe had been ſo moſt part of the Day, and that the Afternoon before, ſhe ſlept a While, and wak'd out of a mighty Trance, and ſaid ſhe had ſeen a *Viſion*, and Angels appearing to her, *&c.* Her *Pulſe* was equal, and moderately ſtrong. The *Puſtules* look'd well, and increas'd in Bulk. I preſcrib'd as follows:

℞ *Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, unciam unam; Spiritus Cornu Cervi Succinati, Tincturæ Caſtorei, ſingulorum guttas decem; Syrupi Diacodii, drachmas ſex; miſce, & fiat* Haustulus *hora veſpertina octava bibendus.*

℞ *Radicis Petaſitidis, Radicis Contrayervæ, Radicis Angelicæ, ſingulorum drachmas duas; Croci, ſcrupulum unum; Coccinellæ, grana decem; domi coquantur cum Seri Lactis, quantitate ſufficienti; dein Liquoris colati, unciis octo, adde Sacchari albi, ſemunciam. Doſis ſit cochlearia quatuor tepefacta & langueſcentibus puſtulis exhibenda.*

§ 184. *February* 18. about Noon, (which was the ſeventh Day of the Diſtemper) I went to ſee her, and was inform'd that ſhe had been ſo *delirious* and outragious all Night, that three Perſons could hardly keep her in Bed; but I found her ſenſible, and her Spirits calm: The *Puſtules* were in a good State, and her Pulſe equal and ſtrong. I preſcrib'd as follows:

℞ *Pulveris Æthiopici, ſcrupula duo; Lapidis Contrayervæ, grana decem; Salis Succini volatilis, Caſtorei Ruſſiæ*

Russiæ, singulorum grana quinque; misce, & fiat PULVIS ATTENUANS *in duas partes æquales dividendus, quarum capiat unam sextis horis cum uno cochleari Syrupi Balsamici mistam.*

℞ *Aquæ Rutæ, uncias duas, & semis; Aquæ Theriacalis, semiunciam; Spiritus Cornu Cervi succinati, Spiritus Castorei, Tincturæ Croci, singulorum guttas viginti; Spiritus Lavendulæ compositi, drachmas tres; Syrupi Pæoniæ simplicis, Syrupi Diacodii, singulorum drachmas duas; misce, & fiat* JULAPIUM CARDIACUM, *de quo cochleare unum exhibeatur.*

Si Pustularum Bases inopinantèr pallescant.

℞ *Camphoræ pulverizatæ, Assæ Fœtidæ, singulorum scrupula duo; Olei Succini, quantitatem sufficientem; ut fiat* PASTA MEDICA; *dein cum panno linteo formetur* NODULUS, *pro re nata olfactandus.*

§ 185. *February* 19. (which was the eighth Day of the Distemper) the Nurse came and told me that she had been *delirious*, and raving ever since the Middle of the foregoing Day, and so continu'd: She also inform'd me, that she would take no Medicine, and but very little of any Kind of Food or Liquids, but that the Pustules kept up well. I order'd that *Cephalic* Plaisters should be applied to the Bottoms of her Feet, and a *Nuchale* Plaister to the Nape of her Neck.

§ 186. *February* 22. (which was the eleventh Day of the Distemper) I went to see her again, and found the *Pustules* in her Face turn'd yellowish, and SCABBING, and the other *Pustules* full of well suppurated Matter; her *Pulse* was equal, moderately quick, and strong; but she remain'd *delirious*: She lay silent, and seem'd stupid, and did eat and drink very little. Notwithstanding all which, the Pustules kept up still, and the *Scabbing* went on leisurely; after which, she was purged some Times, and recover'd her Senses and her Health.

§ 187.

§ 187. In this Case, there are two Things remarkble; 1. That a *Delirium* came on with the Eruption, nd run through the remaining Periods of the Disse, (with very few and short Intervals of Sense) hich seem'd to arise from Pustules form'd on the *Meninges* of the Brain. 2. That the *Maturation* ent on so happily, notwithstanding that *Delirium*, nd the taking very little either of Medicine, or ood.

HIST. XIX.

Confluent Small Pox.

188. FEbruary 26. 1717-18. in the Evening, I was sent for to visit Mr. GEORGE CAYME, Youth that was fourteen Years old the foregoing *ctober*) the eldest Son of Mr. *Richard Cayme*, a Glover in *Yeovil*. He was taken ill the twenty-third of his Month, late in the Evening, with extreme *ickness* at his *Stomach*, violent *Vomitings*, Pains in is Head, and Back, *&c.*

§ 189. When I came to him, (which was near the nd of the third Day of the Distemper) I found im BLEEDING at his NOSE; and they had taken nd saved about seven or eight Ounces of Blood in hree Coffee Dishes. The *Pain* in his Head and Back, and his Heat and Thirst, were gone. Many *Pustules* appear'd on his Face, Breast, and Hands, ut lay very flat in the Skin; his PULSE was moderately *quick*, but very *weak* and *unequal*. His TONGUE was very *dry*; his Strength was strangely unk, and his Spirits dejected, (though he was a Boy f a very strong and sprightly Constitution) and ept *shrinking* down in his Bed. I order'd the Nurse o give him two or three Spoonfuls of Red Port

Wine (mull'd with an equal Quantity of fair Water) when he was faint, and directed his Food and Liquids, and preſcrib'd as follows:

℞ *Radicis Tormentillæ inciſæ, ſemiunciam; Corticis Cinnamomi contuſi, drachmam unam; Cornu Cervi calcinati & pulverizati, drachmas ſex; coquantur cum Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, quantitate ſufficienti, ad uncias tredecim; dein Liquori colato, adde Succi Limonum, Syrupi de Rubo Idæo, Syrupi è Succo Limonum, ſingulorum unciam unam; miſce, & fiat* APOZEMA; *cujus capiat cochlearia quinque quartis horis.*

℞ *Balſami reſtringentis, drachmas duas; cujus guttæ quinquaginta cum Aquæ Fontanæ duabus unciis miſceantur. Hujus* MISTURA *aliquantulum ſubindè Naribus inſuffletur, eâdemque miſturâ partes Naſi externæ foveantur.*

§ 190. About eleven a-Clock at Night, a Meſſenger came and told me, that the *Bleeding* ſoon ſtopp'd, upon uſing the *reſtringent Balſam*, but that it was return'd again, and he had *vomited* a great deal of clotted Blood, to the Quantity of what he had loſt from his Noſe before. I order'd that the Mixture of the *reſtringent Balſam* and *Water*, ſhould be us'd as directed, and that he ſhould drink twenty Drops of the ſame *Balſam*, in a Draught of Red Wine and Water, ſweeten'd with Loaf Sugar; the Proportion to be two Parts Water, and one of Wine.

§ 191. *February* 27. in the Morning, (which was the fourth Day of the Diſtemper) Mr. *Cayme*'s Servant came, and told me, that the Bleeding of the Boy's Noſe ſtopp'd in a little Time the laſt Night, upon repeating the Uſe of the *reſtringent Balſam*, and that he was much better after the Hæmorrhage ceas'd; but that it was return'd again. I order'd the Uſe of that *Balſam* to be again repeated, and

continued for a longer Space, which cur'd the Bleeding. So that it return'd no more.

§ 192. About ten a-Clock in the Forenoon, I went to ſee him, and found the Puſtules more numerous, and viſible; his *Pulſe* was quick, weak, and unequal; but he breath'd indifferently well. I preſcrib'd as follows:

℞ *Radicis Angelicæ, Radicis Tormentillæ, ſingulorum ſemiunciam; Herbæ Scordii, manipulum unum; Vini albi montani, Aceti acerrimi, ſingulorum uncias ſex; miſce, ſtentque (in ollâ figulina) in digeſtione fervidâ & clausâ, per horas duas; dein Liquor filtretur. Hujus cochlearia duo larga, quartis horis capiat.*

℞ *Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, libras duas; Olei Vitrioli dulcis, drachmam ſemis; Syrupi de Rubo Idæo, uncias tres; miſce, pro potu medico liberè bibendo.*

§ 193. In the Evening, I viſited him again, and found more Puſtules form'd in the Skin, and the former ones a little increas'd in Bulk; his *Pulſe* was equal, weak, and very moderately quick. He had no Appetite to any Diet, and ſtill kept *ſhrinking* down in the Bed; ſo that the Perſons which attended him, were oblig'd very often in a Day to lift his Body up to its proper Place. He had taken two Doſes of the Infuſion; I order'd that the laſt Directions ſhould be ſtill obſerv'd.

§ 194. *February* 28. in the Morning, (which was the fifth Day of the Diſtemper) a Servant of Mr. *Cayme*'s was ſent to tell me that his Son ſlept not at all the foregoing Night, but was *delirious*, and *raving*. I order'd that a Decoction of *Pippins*, and the medicated Drink, ſhould plentifully be given him, and that he ſhould often waſh his Mouth with a Decoction of *Mallow Leaves*; and preſcrib'd the following *alexipharmic Whey*:

℞ *Radicis Petaſitidis, ſemunciam; Corticis Cinnamomi, drachmam unam; Nucis Moſchatæ, ſcrupulum unum; Coccinellæ, Croci, ſingulorum grana decem;*

Domi coquantur cum Seri Lactis, (cum Vino Canarienſi præparati) quantitate ſufficienti ad libram unam. Dein Liquoris colati, & parum Saccharo albiſſimo edulcati tepidè bibat cochlearia quinque tèr in die.

§ 195. In the Evening, I went to ſee him again, and was told he had been delirious all the Day. His PULSE was equal, ſtrong, and moderately quick; his *Tongue* was become moiſt, and almoſt of its natural Colour; and his Thirſt was pretty moderate. I order'd the ſame Regimen to be ſtill obſerv'd, and preſcrib'd as follows:

℞ *Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, Syrupi Diacodii, ſingulorum ſemunciam; Tincturæ Caſtorei, guttas ſeptem; Tincturæ Croci, guttas decem; miſce, & fiat* HAUSTULUS, *deficiente ſomno ſumendus.*

℞ *Camphoræ pulverizatæ, drachmam ſemis; Spiritus Lavendulæ compoſiti, Aquæ Hungaricæ, ſingulorum drachmas duas; Tincturæ Succini, drachmam ſemis; fiat* MISTURA *ſæpè olfactanda, & quâ nares ſubindè foveantur.*

§ 196. *March* 1. in the Morning, (which was the ſixth Day of the Diſtemper) I viſited him, and was told, that he had been *raving* all the Night. When I ſaw him, he lay quiet, but had no Uſe of his Reaſon. The Puſtules were grown a little, and but very little: They were exceeding numerous, (except on his Body) and very ſmall. His PULSE was very much like one in perfect Health; his *Urine* was clear, of a canary Colour, inclining to a *Citrine*, with a ſmall Cloud near the Top. He drank very little of any Thing. I preſcrib'd the following Bolus:

℞ *Antimonii diaphoretici; Lapidis de Goâ, Florum Sulphuris, ſingulorum grana ſeptem; Caſtorei Ruſſiæ, grana duo; Camphoræ pulverizatæ, granum unum; Confectionis Alkermes, drachmam ſemis; Syrupi è Corticibus Aurantiorum acidorum, ſufficientem quantitatem; miſce, & fiat* BOLUS *inaurandus, & immediatè ſumendus.*

§ 197.

§ 197. In the Evening, I viſited him again, and found his *Deliriouſneſs* much abated; his Tongue was moiſt, and well colour'd; his *Pulſe* was equal, moderately quick, and ſtrong. I order'd young *Pullets* to be apply'd *Anus ad Anum*, and his Feet to be fomented with the following Decoction, and the compoſing Draught to be repeated.

℞ *Foliorum Malvæ manipulos quatuor largos; Seminum Fæniculi dulcis, uncias duas; Domi coquantur cum Aquæ Fontanæ libris tribus ad duas libras pro Fotu.*

§ 198. *March* 2. in the Morning, (which was the ſeventh Day of the Diſtemper) I was inform'd, that he had ſlept well the foregoing Night, and was very ſenſible; and that his Face began to ſwell.

§ 199. In the Evening I went to ſee him, and found his Face very much ſwoln, and that he could open neither of his Eye-lids. The Puſtules on his Face, where they run together, lay flat, but thoſe on his Hands were much increas'd in Bulk; his *Pulſe* was the ſame as in Health; his *Urine* was of a canary Colour, with a light and white Sediment; and he remain'd very ſenſible. I order'd the Uſe of the *alexipharmic Whey*, of the Decoction of Pippins, of roaſted Apples in Milk, and of the ſingle Pottage, to be continued; and I gave him leave to drink ſome *ſmall Ale* now and then, if it agreed with him. I alſo order'd, that ſome *Wine* and *Water* mull'd, as in the Beginning, ſhould be given him hot, as a Cordial, when he wanted one; and alſo, that the compoſing Draught ſhould be repeated, and given him, if he could not ſleep without it.

§ 200. *March* 3. in the Morning, (which was the eighth Day of the Diſtemper) I went to ſee him, and was told, that he had *ſlept* pretty well without taking the compoſing Draught. His *Pulſe* was equal, weak, and moderately quick; his Thirſt was not violent; his Head and Face were more ſwell'd, but

his Arms and Hands were not ſwell'd at all; the *Puſtules* were increas'd in Bulk, and ſome of them on his Hands, Thighs, Legs, and Feet, were large and ſeem'd full of a thin clear *Ichor*; about his Knees (on and above his gartering Places) were large bliſter-like *Bladders*, about three Quarters of an Inch wide, and an Inch and half long; on his Neck, between his Jaws, and Breaſt, appear'd ſeveral large SPOTS, ſome of them very black, and ſome of them of a bright purple Colour, like the deep *Petechiæ*; I only ſay like to the deep *Petechiæ*, becauſe I did not examine them by Puncture, and becauſe this Patient recover'd. On his Thighs and Legs, alſo appear'd ſeveral *Spots*, like thoſe before-mention'd, but hardly ſo large as the Wounds made by the prick of a Needle. I order'd the *Spots* to be fomented with the *camphorated Mixture* preſcrib'd *February* 28. and that he ſhould take two Doſes (at four Hours Diſtance) of the *medicated Infuſion*, preſcrib'd *February* 27. and as to other Particulars, I order'd that they ſhould continue obſerving the laſt Directions, and then preſcrib'd the uſual *Linctus* of *Conſerv. Fruct. Cynoſbati Syr. Bacc. Sambuc. Ol. Amygdal. dulcis*, a Tea Spoonful of which, was to be given him now and then.

§ 201. In the Evening I viſited him again, and found the SWELLING of his Face increas'd; the Puſtules there, were more full, and the Interſpaces began to look of a florid Colour; the *Puſtules* on his Breaſt, Shoulders, Arms, Thighs, *&c.* were meer empty Skins, and appear'd but very little red round their *Baſes*; his *Pulſe* was much the ſame as in the Morning, but rather more weak; his *Urine* of a canary Colour, a little inclining to the Citrine, without any Cloud. I order'd the Bladders about his Knees to be open'd, and the *Ichor* let out, and the Places to be fomented with the *camphorated Mixture* before-mention'd, and that he ſhould drink the *alexipharmic*

ipharmic Whey at the Times appointed; likewiſe I directed a *Repetition* of the *Bolus* (preſcrib'd *March* 1.) to be taken, as ſoon as it ſhould be brought, and the ſame compoſing Draught to be given him, if he could not ſleep without it. He had two *Stools* this Day.

§ 202. *March* 4. This Morning (which was the ninth Day of the Diſtemper) I went to ſee him, and obſerv'd that the few Puſtules in his Face, which were diſtinct, were more fill'd, and that the Skin in ſome Places crack'd, and the Matter, which ouzed through the ruptur'd Places, dried into a yellow, hard, and clear Subſtance, ſomewhat like Gum from Trees. His PULSE was quicker than it was the Day before; his TONGUE was dry and ruſſet, yet he breath'd eaſily, and ſwallow'd well, but would eat and drink very little. He complain'd he was weary of taking Medicines, and lik'd to take nothing but Ale. He had one *Stool* this Day.

§ 203. I preſcrib'd for him the following Things:

For Mr. George Cayme, March 4. 1717-18.

Repetatur BOLUS *die* Martis *primo præſcriptus, & immediatè ſumatur.*

℞ *Florum Sulphuris, drachmas duas; Antimonii diaphoretici, drachmam ſemis; Coccinellæ, Croci, ſingulorum ſcrupulum unum; Myrrhæ, grana quindecim; Conſervæ Fructuum Cynoſbati, unciam unam; Syrupi è Corticibus Aurantiorum acidorum, quantitatem ſufficientem; miſce, & fiat ſecundum artem* ELECTUARIUM *attenuans, & ventriculum corroborans. De quo quartis horis capiat Nucis moſcatæ quantitatem.*

℞ *Salis Prunellæ pulverizatæ, drachmas duas; Salis Abſinthii, ſcrupulum unum; Aquæ Pulegii, Syrupi de Althæâ, ſingulorum uncias duas; Spiritus Salis Armoniaci volatilis, ſcrupula duo; miſce, & fiat* JULAPIUM *expectorans, de quo ſubindè capiat unum cochleare.*

℞ *Spiritus Nitri dulcis, drachmam unam; cujus capiat guttas decem, in omni cereviſiæ* HAUSTU.

§ 204. *March* 5. (which was the tenth Day of the Diſtemper) I viſited him, and was inform'd, that he *had* ſince Noon two *cold* and *ſhivering* FITS, in which he ſhook very much, and that he did eat and drink very little, and would not take his Medicines regularly. He *ſpit* but little. I found the Swelling of his Face much abated, the Puſtules every where *flat*, and their Baſes of a dull red Colour. His *Pulſe* was quick, *weak*, and unequal, but he remain'd very ſenſible. I preſcrib'd as follows:

℞ *Radicis Serpentariæ Virginianæ, Croci, ſingulorum grana tria; Lapidis Contrayervæ, grana decem; Bezoartici Mineralis, grana octo; Electuarii Diaſcordii ſine melle, ſcrupulum unum; Syrupi è Corticibus Aurantiorum acidorum, ſufficientem quantitatem; miſce, fiatque* BOLUS *inaurandus, & quamprimum exhibendus.*

℞ *Antimonii diaphoretici, ſcrupulum unum; Coccinellæ pulverizatæ, grana decem; Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, uncias duas, & ſemis; Aquæ Theriacalis, ſemunciam; Spiritus Lavendulæ compoſiti, Confectionis Alkermes, ſingulorum drachmas duas; Syrupi Balſamici, drachmas quatuor; miſce, & fiat* JULAPIUM CARDIACUM, *de quo capiat unum cochleare largum pro re natâ, poſt Phialæ agitationem.*

§ 205. *March* 6. in the Morning, (which was the eleventh Day of the Diſtemper) I went to ſee him, and found ſeveral of the Puſtules on his Neck and Breaſt, filled with *Pus*, and thoſe on his Hands and Legs were ſomewhat increas'd in Bulk; his TONGUE was dry, and of a dark brown Colour; his PULSE was ſtrong, quick, and equal; his URINE was of a canary Colour, with a light and white Sediment. I order'd that ſome Sack Whey ſhould now and then be given him, and preſcrib'd as follows:

Repetatur BOLUS *Bezoarticus heſterno die præſcriptus, & immediate ſumatur.*

§ 206.

§ 206. In the Evening, I viſited him again, and found the Puſtules on his Neck, Breaſt, Arms, and Hands, more filled, thoſe on his Body, Thighs, *&c.* were flat, and their Baſes of a *livid red*; his *Pulſe* was much the ſame as in the Morning, except that it was not quite ſo ſtrong; his Tongue was in the ſame State as in the Morning. He had two *Stools*, and ſome *cold Fits*, that Day. I order'd the ſame Regimen to be ſtill obſerv'd, and that he ſhould, now and then, take of his *expectorating Julep*, and *Linctus*, and preſcrib'd as follows:

Boli *Bezoartici numero duo præparentur, quorum unus horâ veſpertinâ nonâ ingeratur, & alter craſtinò manè aſſumatur.*

§ 207. *March* 7. in the Morning, (which was the twelfth Day of the Diſtemper) I went to ſee him, and was inform'd that he had taken both the *Bolus's*. I found the *Puſtules* on his Arms, Hands, Body, Thighs, and Legs, exceedingly increas'd in Bulk, and full of Matter; they look'd of a dead white Colour, but upon opening one of them, the Matter ſeem'd indifferently well digeſted. His *Pulſe* was equal, ſtrong, and moderately quick; he complain'd of a very ſharp Pain, which ſtruck into his Stomach (as he repreſented it) like a Dart; but on his taking a Spoonful of the cordial Julep, it ſoon went off. He complain'd of a Coldneſs in his Feet, though to the Nurſe they felt as in a warm Sweat. He had a Shivering Fit, and complain'd of a *Coldneſs* all over his Body; but on taking a Doſe of his Cordial, thoſe Symptoms left him. His Urine was ſomewhat paler than on the Day before, with only a light Cloud towards the Bottom, the Surface of which Cloud, was of a duſky white Colour. He had a Shivering Reſpiration; he drank very freely, and had a Pint of ſingle Pottage for his Breakfaſt. He had *two Stools* ſince Midnight, the laſt of which was very large, and very looſe. But I did

not

not think it proper to direct any Thing for him againſt this Looſeneſs, becauſe his Stools were not attended with any *Faintneſs*, or ſinking of the *Puſtules*. I order'd the ſame Method to be continued, the Drops to be repeated, and alſo the *Bezoartic Bolus* to be made, and given him at four a-Clock in the Afternoon.

§ 208. In the Evening, I viſited him again, and found the *Puſtules* at the utmoſt Stretch, rather fuller than in the Morning; but they look'd of a very dead white Colour, and their Baſes were of an exceeding dark or livid red. All over his *Belly*, to his Hips, on the Spaces between the *Puſtules*, which in theſe Parts were pretty large, I found abundance of ſmall Drops of Matter, excreted through the Pores of the *Epidermis*, condenſed, coagulated, and dried into ſmall pellucid Grains, leſſer than Millet Seed, and which felt, and ſeem'd like GUMMY CONCRETIONS; the Skin of the Belly that was free from them, and from Puſtules, felt greaſy, and look'd like the Skin of a dead Body. He was thirſty; his *Pulſe* equal, ſtrong, and moderately quick; his *Tongue* was moiſt, and of a more natural Colour; the *Shivering Reſpiration* was gone, and he breath'd eaſily. He had no *Cold Fits* ſince the Morning, and but one Stool. Since Morning he eat a little Millet Pudding, and drank near a Quart of ſingle Pottage, beſides the *Decoction* of *Pippins* and Ale. The Places about his Knees that had bliſter-like Bladders, were very raw, and ſore, on which Account I order'd them to be dreſs'd daily with *Emplaſtic Melilot*. Likewiſe I adviſ'd the continued Obſervation of the laſt Directions, and preſcrib'd as follows:

Repetatur BOLUS *Bezoarticus, & craſtino mane horâ tertiâ, ſomno abſente, ſumatur.*

§ 209. *March* 8. in the Morning, (which was the thirteenth Day of the Diſtemper) I went to ſee him, and was told that he had been *reſtleſs* and *delirious* all

the

the foregoing Night, but had taken the Bolus at the Time appointed. He drank very little of any Thing and made no Water in the Night, but a great Quantity about eight a-Clock in the Morning, which was of a canary Colour, with a thin Cloud toward the Bottom. The *Puſtules* were ſtill full in moſt Places, and of the ſame Colour as on the Day before, but ſeveral of them on his Arms and Breaſt, were broken, and ſome few were dried, and ſcabb'd. He had two *cold* and *ſhivering Fits* in the Night; his *Pulſe* was equal, quick, and weak; his *Tongue* was dry, and black in the Middle, but moiſt round the Sides. I found him very ſenſible, and his Reſpiration eaſy, without *Shivering*. He drank a Porringer of Herb Pottage for his Breakfaſt. I forbad his drinking Ale, till I ſhould give him Leave, and order'd the *Bezoartic Bolus* to be repeated, and given him as ſoon as it could be made ready.

§ 210. In the Evening, I viſited him again, and found him ſomewhat *delirious*; his *Pulſe*, *&c.* were much the ſame as in the Morning. I order'd that he ſhould take another *Bezoartic Bolus* at ten a-Clock, and that his Feet ſhould be fomented with the Fomentation preſcrib'd the firſt of *March*.

§ 211. *March* 9. in the Morning, (which was the fourteenth Day of the Diſtemper) I went to ſee him, and was told that he had been reſtleſs and *delirious* all the laſt Night, and that a Looſeneſs then ſeiz'd him, and that he had had nine Stools ſince the laſt Evening. His Pulse was equal, moderately quick, and ſtrong; his *Tongue* was dry, and black in the Middle towards its Root, but moiſt round its Sides. He was pretty thirſty, and drank very plentifully of ſingle Pottage, and the Decoction of Pippins. I order'd the Nurſe to proceed as before directed, and preſcrib'd as follows:

Repetatur Bolus *Bezoarticus; & immediatè ſumatur.*

℞ *Anti-*

℞ *Antimonii diaphoretici, Cretæ albæ pulverizatæ, ſingulorum grana triginta; Aquæ Pulegii, uncias quatuor, & ſemis; Syrupi Balſamici, ſeſquiunciam; miſce, & fiat* JULAPIUM *abſorbens, pro Doſibus duabus, quarum capiat unam horâ quartâ pomeridianâ.*

℞ *Cornu Cervi calcinati, & pulverizati, unciam unam; Corticis Cinnamomi acuti contuſi, ſcrupula quatuor. Coquantur cum Aquæ Fontanæ, quantitate ſufficienti, ad uncias quatuordecim; dein cum Liquore colato, & Amygdalarum dulcium excorticarum, Seminum Papaveris albi, ſingulorum drachmis duabus, Syrupi Balſamici, unciis duabus, fiat ſecundum artem* EMULSIO, *de qua tepefactâ ſubindè capiat cochlearia quinque.*

I forbad his drinking Ale, except after his *Bolus*, which I allow'd, to make him willing to take it.

§ 212. In the Evening, I viſited him again, and found his *Pulſe* regular, like as in perfect Health. He had three STOOLS ſince the Morning. His Tongue was in the ſame State; the *Puſtules* were dry, and the Scabs fell off rather too faſt; thoſe on his Hands, Legs, and Feet, kept up full of Matter, not purely white, but, as it were, ſtain'd with Blood. I order'd the *Bezoartic Bolus* to be repeated, and taken about eight a-Clock.

§ 213. *March* 10. in the Morning, (which was the fifteenth Day of the Diſtemper) I went to ſee him, and was told he had been reſtleſs moſt part of the Night; he had had three ſmall STOOLS, but very red, like Blood. I found his *Pulſe* equal, weak, and moderately quick; his *Tongue* was juſt as it was the Day before; he was ſenſible, and ſeveral of the *Puſtules* remain'd full of Matter on his Hands, Legs, and Feet. He eat a large Meſs of ſingle Pottage for his Breakfaſt. I order'd the *Bezoartic Bolus* to be repeated, and taken as ſoon as it could be prepar'd; and that he ſhould take three Times of his

Cordial

Cordial Julep that Day, a large Spoonful at a Time, and the ſame Regimen, as to his Diet, to be obſerv'd.

§ 214. In the Evening, I viſited him again, and found ſome *Puſtules* on his Hands, Legs, and Feet, remaining full of Matter. His *Pulſe* was equal, weak, and moderately quick. He had refreſhing Naps this Day, and was very ſenſible; the *Scabbing* went on more moderately. He eat his ſingle Pottage, and drank his Apple Liquor very heartily. He had five ſmall *Stools* ſince the Morning, but red, like *Blood*; his *Urine* was of a canary Colour, with a thin Cloud extending from the Top almoſt to the Bottom. I order'd the *Bezoartic Bolus* to be repeated, and given the next Morning about three a-Clock, if he was awake, or as ſoon as he awak'd after that Time; and alſo, that the *Cordial Julep* ſhould be repeated, and that he ſhould take twice of it in the Night.

§ 215. *March* 11. in the Morning, (which was the ſixteenth Day of the Diſtemper) I went to ſee him, and was told he had *ſlept* very well the laſt Night. His *Pulſe* was equal, moderately quick, and not ſo weak as on the Day before. His *Tongue* remain'd dry, and blackiſh towards the Root, but toward the Tip moiſt, and well colour'd. His *Looſeneſs* continued. His STOOLS were not ſo red as they were, but look'd ragged from little Pieces of whitiſh Skins, which I call the Membranes of internal *Puſtules*. His *Urine* was of a canary Colour, with a thin Cloud. He eat Milk Porridge with Bread, and drank his Apple Liquor heartily. I order'd the *Bezoartic Bolus* to be repeated, and given at Noon.

§ 216. In the Evening, I viſited him again, and was inform'd that he had had fine Naps in the Day, but that his *Looſeneſs* continued much upon him, and ſeem'd to weaken him. His *Pulſe* was the ſame as in the Morning. I order'd the remaining half of the

the *white Julep* preſcrib'd *March* 9. to be given him immediately, and that he ſhould take now and then a Doſe of the *Emulſion*, and likewiſe that the *Bezoartic Bolus* ſhould be repeated, and given at eleven a-Clock, and that he ſhould take twice of the *Cordial* before the Morning.

§ 217. *March* 12. in the Morning, (which was the ſeventeenth Day of the Diſtemper) I went to ſee him, and was told that he had ſlept finely the laſt Night, and that his *Purging* was abated. His *Pulſe* was equal, ſtrong, and pretty quick; his *Urine* look'd of a canary Colour, and clear, with a ſmall thin Cloud. I order'd the *Bezoartic Bolus* to be repeated, and given an Hour before Noon.

§ 218. In the Evening, I viſited him again, and found all his Circumſtances very hopeful. I order'd the *Bezoartic Bolus* to be repeated, and given at eleven a-Clock; likewiſe, the *Spiritus Nitri dulcis* to be repeated, and taken in his Beer, as before directed, and then preſcrib'd the following Liniment:

℞ *Spermatis Cæti, ſeſquidrachmam: Olei Amygdalarum dulcium, unciam unam; Olei Rhodii, guttas quinque; miſce, fiatque* LINIMENTUM *quo Puſtulæ ſiccatæ inungantur.*

§ 219. *March* 13. in the Morning, (which was the eighteenth Day of the Diſtemper) I went to ſee him, and was told that he had *ſlept* very well. His *Pulſe* was equal, ſtrong, and moderately quick; his *Tongue* was clean, moiſt, and freſh; his *Urine* was of a canary Colour; his *Looſeneſs* was over, and he had a natural figur'd *Stool* this Morning. The *Scabbing* went on moderately and well; he could open his Eyes, and had a good Stomach to his Diet. He eat Toaſt and Butter the Night before, and drank Ale for his Supper. I order'd the *Bezoartic Bolus* to be repeated, and given at eleven a-Clock.

§ 220. In the Evening, I viſited him again, and found all Things well. He eat a poach'd Egg,

and

and Bread and Butter, and drank ſome Ale for his Supper. I order'd the *Bezoartic Bolus* to be repeated, and given at ten a-Clock.

§ 221. *March* 14. in the Morning, (which was the nineteenth Day of the Diſtemper) I went to ſee him, and found him ſtill recovering. I order'd that he ſhould riſe (this Day) and ſit up as long as his Strength ſhould eaſily bear it, and preſcrib'd as follows:

Repetatur BOLUS *Bezoarticus, & immediatè ſumatur.*
℞ *Radicis Gentianæ inciſæ, drachmas quatuor; Corticis Aurantiorum acidorum, drachmas ſex; Florum Chamæmeli, pugillum unum; Seminum Cardui Benedicti, drachmam unam; Caryophyllorum aromaticorum, grana decem; Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, uncias duodecim; ſtent in digeſtione fervida, & clauſa per horas ſex; dein unciæ octo colentur, & fiat* TINCTURA, *cujus capiat uncias duas hora una ante Prandium & Cænam.*

§ 222. In the Evening, I viſited him again, and found him in the ſame good State as in the Morning. He roſe, ſat up an Hour, and bore it pretty well.

§ 223. *March* 15. in the Afternoon, (which was the twentieth Day of the Diſtemper) I viſited him, found him up, and ſaw him walk. His *Pulſe* was equal, moderately quick, and ſtrong, and all his Circumſtances to one's Wiſhes. I order'd that he ſhould have clean Sheets that had been lain in by a Relation, and a clean Shirt that had been worn by the Apprentice. After I had purged him ſome Times, I took my Leave of him. Thus this Youth by the Bleſſing of God, went through the *Confluent Small Pox*, attended with ſome of the more terrible, and moſt threatening *Symptoms*, that happen to any in this Diſtemper, and recover'd his Health.

HIST.

HIST. XX.

Distinct Small Pox.

§ 224. *April* 3. 1718. I was sent for to visit Anne Hudson, (in *Yeovil*) a Child aged five Years. She had the *Distinct Small Pox* pretty thick.

§ 225. This was the fourteenth Day of the Distemper, the *Pustules* were scabb'd, and most of he Scabs were fallen off.

§ 226. I found her *hot*, and *thirsty*; her *Pulse* quick and equal. She complain'd of a very sore Throat, and of being sick at Stomach; she was also afflicted with a *Cough*, and *Wheezing*, and had a *Looseness* the two Days (then) last past.

I prescrib'd as follows:

℞ *Salis Prunellæ, drachmam unam; Salis Absinthii, scrupulum unum; Salis Tartari, grana septem; Aquæ Pulegii, uncias sex; Sacchari albissimi, uncias duas, & semis; Spiritus Salis Armoniaci volatilis, guttas quindecim; misce, fiatque* Julapium, *de quo capiat cochlearia duo quartis horis, vel ter in die, prout opus fuerit.*

§ 227. This Medicine, without the Assistance of any other, proved effectual to take off her Fever, and those Symptoms which attended it.

HIST. XXI.

Diſtinct Small Pox; Puſtules very numerous.

§ 228. MArch 21. 1717-18. about three a-Clock in the Afternoon, MARY KINGMAN (the Wife of *Ralph Kingman* in *Yeovil*, aged thirty-one Years, and twenty Weeks gone with Child) was taken ill with a violent Pain in her Head, and Back, and with other uſual Symptoms of the *Small Pox* approaching.

§ 229. *March* 24. in the Evening, (which was the Beginning of the fourth Day of the Diſtemper, ſince three a-Clock in the Afternoon) I was called to her, and found the *Eruption* coming on briſkly. There were many Puſtules on her Face, and Hands, which look'd freſh and lively: Her Pulſe was quick, equal, and ſtrong. I only order'd a Decoction of the Shavings of Hartſhorn to be made for one Sort of Drink, and directed her Diet.

§ 230. The *Nurſe* told me, that ſhe LONG'D for *Cyder*, and aſk'd whether ſhe might be allow'd to drink any. By way of Anſwer, I bid the Nurſe give her as much *Cyder* as ſhe had a Mind to.

§ 231. *March* 27. about ſeven a-Clock in the Evening, (which was the ſeventh Day of the Diſtemper, ſince three a-Clock in the Afternoon) I viſited her, and found the *Puſtules* on her Face, Arms, and Hands, very numerous. They look'd freſh and growing. Her *Pulſe* was equal, moderately quick, and ſtrong; her *Tongue* was moiſt, and ſhe ſpit pretty well, but complain'd much of *Soreneſs* in her *Throat*. She ſlept very little the Night before. I order'd a Decoction of *Apples* for one Sort of Drink, and roaſted Apples in Milk and *Panada*, with a

Spoonful of Canary, for her Diet, and bid her gargle her Throat with a Decoction of Marshmallow Root in Milk, and prescrib'd as follows:

℞ *Conservæ Fructuum Cynosbati, semunciam; Syrupi Baccarum Sambuci, Olei Amygdalarum dulcium, singulorum unciam unam; misce, & fiat* Linctus; *de quo frequentèr capiat aliquantillum.*

℞ *Aquæ Cinnamomi hordeatæ, Syrupi Diacodii, singulorum drachmas sex; Aquæ Cinnamomi fortis, drachmam unam; Tincturæ Croci, guttas quindecim; Coccinellæ pulverizatæ, grana tria; misce, fiatque* Haustulus *paregoricus horâ vespertinâ nonâ sumendus.*

§ 232. *March* 28. about six a-Clock in the Evening, (which was the eighth Day of the Distemper, from three a-Clock) I went to see her again, and found the *Pustules* on her Face, Arms, and Hands, much increas'd in Bulk, and those on her Face, on their upper Parts, began to look whitish (a Sign of their maturating); her Eye lids were swell'd, so that she could not open them; her *Pulse* was in good Order, like as in a State of perfect Health; her *Tongue* was moist, and her *Throat* more easy, and she *spit* plentifully; but she was afraid that she should *miscarry*, because she was sometimes *faint*, though she had no Pains, nor any other *Signs*, to make one apprehensive of an *Abortion.*

§ 233. I order'd the Directions before given, § 229, 230. about her Drinks, and Diet to be still observ'd, and prescrib'd as follows:

Haustulus *paregoricus hesterno die præscriptus cum additione Syrupi Diacodii, drachmarum duarum repetatur, & horâ somni bibatur.*

℞ *Cornu Cervi calcinati, & pulverizati, unciam unam; Radicis Petasitidis, Corticis Cinnamomi, singulorum drachmas duas; Coccinellæ pulverizatæ, grana triginta; Croci, scrupulum unum; Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, quantitatem sufficientem; ut artis est, fiat* Decoctum; *dein Liquoris colati, unciis tredecim adde*

Syrupi

Syrupi de Corticibus Aurantiorum acidorum, Syrupi Balſamici, ſingulorum ſeſquiunciam; Confectionis Alkermes ſine Moſcho, drachmas duas; miſce, & fiat APOZEMA, *cujus horis octavis tepidè bibat cochlearia quinque.*

℞ *Aquæ Cinnamomi hordeatæ, tres uncias; Aquæ Cinnamomi fortis, unciam ſemis; Spiritus Lavendulæ compoſiti, Tincturæ Croci, ſingulorum drachmam unam; Confectionis Alkermes, drachmas duas; miſce, fiatque* JULAPIUM CARDIACUM, *de quo capiat, unum cochleare largum, ſolummodò in languoribus.*

§ 234. *March* 29. about ſix a-Clock in the Evening, (which was the ninth Day of the Diſtemper) I viſited her, and found the *Maturation* proceeding well. The Puſtules on her Face, were full of ſuppurated Matter, and the Interſpaces of a very florid Colour; her *Pulſe*, and *Tongue*, and all other Circumſtances, were in good Order, only ſhe was under a Fear that ſhe ſhould *certainly die.* I order'd the Method before directed, to be continued, and the *paregoric Draught* to be repeated.

§ 235. *March* 30. in the Evening, (which was the tenth Day of the Diſtemper) her Huſband came, and told me, that ſhe was fine and well, for one under that Diſeaſe. I order'd that the Rules I had given, ſhould be ſtill obſerv'd, and that the compoſing Draught ſhould be again repeated, and given her.

§ 236. *March* 31. in the Evening, (which was the eleventh Day of the Diſtemper) I viſited her, and found many of the Puſtules on her Face, ſcabb'd; the Puſtules which were not ſcabb'd, remain'd full of ſuppurated Matter; the Interſpaces were of a very florid Colour; the *Swelling* of her Arms, and Hands, was much increas'd, and the Puſtules on them grown larger, and fuller of *Pus*, and their Baſes, and the Spaces between them, were of a very florid or inflam'd Colour: Her *Pulſe* was regular, and her *Tongue* moiſt, and ſhe continued to ſpit

plentifully. She had a Stool this Day. I order'd the same Regimen to be continued, and the composing Draught to be given her again.

§ 237. *April* 1. (which was the twelfth Day of the Distemper) I visited her, and found most of the Pustules on her Face scabb'd, and the Scabs of a dark brown Colour. The florid Colour round their Bases, and of the Spaces between them, was much abated; the *Scabbing* seem'd to go on exceedingly too fast; the *Pustules* on her Arms and Hands, remain'd pretty full of Matter, but the incloſing Skin sat looſe, and was shrivell'd. She slept not at all the Night before, but was very restless, and became hot and thirsty, and her *Tongue* was less moist; yet she continu'd to *spit* freely. She complain'd the Child had been very restless, and tumbling about (as she expres's'd it) but she had no Pains, nor other Signs of an approaching *Miscarriage*. Her *Pulse* was equal, quick, weak, and undulating. She had FAINTING FITS, but the *cordial Julep* reliev'd her.

§ 238. I prescrib'd as follows:

℞ *Lapidis Contrayervæ, drachmam unam; Pulveris Æthiopici, sesquidrachmam; misce, & fiat* PULVIS, *in chartulas quatuor æqualiter dividendus, quarum capiat unam horâ secundâ pomeridianâ cum uno cochleari Syrupi Balsamici mistam.*

Repetatur HAUSTULUS *paregoricus die Martii 27 præscriptus, & horâ pomeridiana quarta bibatur.*

℞ *Aquæ Cinnamomi hordeatæ, sesquilibram; Vini Hispaniæ rubri, libram semis; Succi Limonum, unciam unam; Syrupi de Rubo Idæo, duas uncias; Syrupi è Succo Limonum, uncias quatuor; misce, fiatque* JULAPIUM, *de quo bibat ad libitum.*

§ 239. In the Evening, I visited her again, and was told that she had been *delirious*. I found the *Scabbing* went on pretty fast in her Face, but that the Pustules elsewhere kept up indifferently well. Her Heat and Thirst were abated, her *Pulse* was equal,

qual, quick, and ſomewhat ſtronger. I order'd another Paper of the Powder to be given her at Midnight, if ſhe was awake, or as ſoon after as ſhe ſhould awake; and the third Paper about the next Noon; and allow'd her a Spoonful of Canary in every Meſs of *Panada* or Gruel, *&c.* and as to other Particulars, the Directions before given were to be obſerv'd.

§ 240. *April* 2. about ſeven a-Clock in the Evening, (which was the thirteenth Day of the Diſtemper) I went to ſee her, and found the *Scabbing* on her Face, went on more leiſurely, and moderately, and that the Puſtules on her Arms and Hands, *&c.* were not ſcabb'd, but remain'd full of ſuppurated Matter; the Swelling of her Face was abated, but the Swelling of her Arms and Hands ſtill kept up as large as ever. Her extraordinary Heat and Thirſtineſs, were gone; her *Pulſe* was equal, moderately quick, and ſtrong; her *Tongue* was moiſt. She had ſome ſhort, but refreſhing Naps, the Night before, but remain'd under a Perſuaſion that ſhe ſhould die of the *Small Pox*, which Apprehenſions ſometimes occaſion'd a Dejection of her Spirits; but taking a Spoonful of her *cordial Julep*, on ſuch Occaſions, reliev'd her.

§ 241. I order'd the remaining fourth Paper of the Powder to be taken about Midnight, if ſhe ſhould then be awake, and preſcrib'd as follows:

℞ *Aquæ Cinnamomi hordeatæ, drachmas ſex; Aquæ Cinnamomi fortis, drachmam unam; Coccinellæ ſubtiliſſimè pulverizatæ, grana tria; Tincturæ Croci, guttas quindecim; Syrupi Diacodii, drachmas decem; miſce, fiatque* Haustulus *paregoricus horâ veſpertinâ nonâ bibendus.*

Repetatur Julapium Cardiacum, *die Martii vigeſimo octavo præſcriptum, cum Antimonii diaphoretici ſcrupuli uniius additione, cujus unum cochleare in languoribus, poſt Phialæ agitationem, exhibeatur.*

§ 242. *April* 3. about four a-Clock in the Afternoon, (which was the Beginning of the fourteenth Day of the Distemper) I went to see her, and was told that she had slept the last Night better than in the preceding one. I found her very temperate as to Heat and Thirst; her *Tongue* was moist, her *Pulse* was equal, moderately quick, and sufficiently strong. The *Scabbing* went on, but the *Pustules* on her Arms below her Elbows, remain'd full of Matter. She had very little Appetite to any Diet, and was so exceedingly weak, that she could not turn her self in Bed, and trembled on every little Occasion.

§ 243. I prescrib'd as follows:

Repetatur HAUSTULUS *paregoricus, postremò præscriptus, horâque solitâ bibatur.*

℞ *Radicis Bistortæ, Radicis Tormentillæ, singulorum semunciam; Santali rubri, drachmas duas; Corticis Aurantiorum acidorum, unciam unam; Caryophyllorum aromaticorum, scrupulum unum; Aquæ Cinnamomi hordeatæ, Vini Canariensis, singulorum uncias decem; digerantur clausè & calidè per horas tres; dein coletur Liquor, & fiat* APOZEMA, *cujus capiat cochlearia quatuor, horâ unâ ante Prandium & Cœnam ad ventriculum corroborandum, & Abortum præcavendum.*

§ 244. *April* 4. about seven a-Clock in the Evening, (which was the fifteenth Day of the Distemper) I visited her, and was inform'd that she slept well the Night before, and had some refreshing Naps since the Morning. The *Scabbing* went on moderately; the Pustules on her Arms, below her Elbows, still had Matter in them; her *Tongue* was moist, her *Pulse* was equal, and strong, and neither too slow, nor too quick. She had but little Appetite to any Diet. She complain'd of her *Throat*, and was somewhat *hoarse*. Her *Urine* was not clear, but had a large and reddish white Sediment. She trembled at every little moving of her Body, or the Bed-clothes.

I or-

I order'd the ſame Regimen to be ſtill obſerv'd, and preſcrib'd the following Draught:

℞ *Aquæ Cinnamomi hordeatæ, Syrupi Diacodii, ſingulorum drachmas ſex; Aquæ Cinnamomi fortis, drachmam unam; Spiritus Lavendulæ compoſiti, Tincturæ Croci, ſingulorum guttas decem; miſce, fiat* HAUSTULUS, *tempore ſolito ſumendus.*

§ 245. *April* 5. (which was the ſixteenth Day of the Diſtemper) ſhe ſlept well the laſt Night; her *Pulſe* was regular, her *Tongue* in good Order, her *Throat* was better, and her *Hoarſeneſs* abated. She was not ſo apt to tremble as ſhe had been, and her Appetite was better. She had a *Stool* this Day, by the Help of a *Suppoſiter*. I order'd the laſt preſcribed compoſing Draught to be repeated, and given.

§ 246. *April* 6. (which was the ſeventeenth Day of the Diſtemper) her Circumſtances continued mending, and ſhe was better in all Reſpects. She had one *Stool* this Day. I order'd the ſame Regimen to be obſerv'd, and the laſt compoſing Draught to be repeated, and given.

§ 247. *April* 7. (which was the eighteenth Day of the Diſtemper) I viſited her again, and found all Things well. I gave her Leave to eat Toaſt and Ale, or Toaſt and *Cyder*, and order'd the laſt compoſing Draught to be repeated, and given, only in caſe ſhe could not ſleep without it.

§ 248. *April* 8. (which was the nineteenth Day of the Diſtemper) I went to ſee her, and found that ſhe had ſlept well without taking the compoſing Draught. She roſe and ſat up near half an Hour, and her Appetite was better to her Diet. She was in all Reſpects as well as could be expected.

§ 249. *April* 9. (which was the twentieth Day of the Diſtemper) I found moſt of the Scabs were fallen off, and ſhe was recovering Strength, and all her Circumſtances were very comfortable. Thus, thro' the Goodneſs of God, ſhe ſafely went through the ſe-

veral Periods of the *Small Pox*, recover'd her Health, and went on with Child, as I remember.

HIST. XXII.

Confluent Small Pox.

§ 250. MRS. REBECCA HOOPER, the Wife of Mr. *James Hooper*, an Attorney at *Yeovil*, was taken ill (the thirty-firſt of *December* 1718. between ſeven and eight a-Clock in the Evening) with a *Coldneſs*, and *Shivering*, and *Pains* in her Head, Back, and Limbs, and other uſual febrile Symptoms, and was ſomewhat hoarſe.

§ 251. *January* 1. This Day her Pains, Heat, and Thirſt, were ſomewhat leſs violent. Her Pulſe was quick and ſtrong.

§ 252. *January* 2. (which was the ſecond Day of the Diſtemper, till the Evening) I went to ſee her, and found ſeveral Puſtules of the *Small Pox* on her Face and Hands, from which I prognoſticated that ſhe would have the *Confluent Sort*. Her *Pulſe* was quick, equal, and ſtrong. I advis'd her to drink *Water Gruel*, *Single Pottage*, *Sage Tea*, and a *Decoction* of the *Shavings* of *Hartſhorn*, and Raiſins of the Sun.

§ 253. In the Evening, I viſited her again, and was told that ſhe had refreſhing Naps in the Day, and that her Pains had not been ſo violent. She had complain'd at Times of a Sickneſs, and Load at her Stomach, but found preſent Relief by drinking *hot Water*, which I had before recommended in the Family, as often ſerviceable in ſudden Diſorders of the Stomach.

§ 254. *January* 3. in the Forenoon, (which was the third Day of the Diſtemper) I viſited her, and found

found the Number of the Puſtules greatly increas'd, but the Puſtules which firſt appear'd, were not much augmented in Bulk. Her *Pulſe* was equal, and not much quicker than in Health; her Fleſh was but moderately warm; her Head and Back were eaſy; her Spirits were pretty chearful, and ſhe began to SPIT, but her Spittle was viſcous. She complain'd of an Uneaſineſs in the Stomach. I order'd her to drink ſome Poſſet in which *Pennyroyal* and *Balm* had been boil'd, which ſhe did accordingly, and her Stomach grew eaſy upon it, and ſhe had a pleaſant Sleep after it. She was very deſirous of mild Ale, and I gave her Leave to drink ſome at Times, if ſhe found that it agreed with her.

§ 255. *January* 4. (which was the fourth Day of the Diſtemper) I went to ſee her, and found the Puſtules much increas'd in Number, and augmented in Bulk. Her PULSE was quick, and ſtrong; her TONGUE was moiſt, but clammy; her *Urine* was thick and muddy; her *Menſes* broke on her in the Morning, and flow'd moderately; her Spirits were calm; but ſhe remain'd thirſty.

§ 256. *January* 5. (which was the fifth Day of the Diſtemper) I viſited her again, and found the Puſtules exceeding numerous, and thick on her Face, Neck, Breaſt, Arms, Hands, *&c.* and that they were grown. Her *Face* and *Eyelids* manifeſtly began to *ſwell*; her Eyes were ſomewhat inflam'd, and all the Puſtules look'd exceedingly red. Her *Pulſe* was quick and ſtrong; her *Urine* was white and thick, without any Separation; her *Menſes* continu'd to flow moderately, and ſhe *ſpit* indifferently well. She had taken *Balm Poſſet*, *Pennyroyal Pottage*, and *Water Gruel*, and the Night before, a Toaſt, and half a Pint of Ale, was given her, and the ſame likewiſe this Day, before Noon.

§ 257. *January* 6. (which was the ſixth Day of the Diſtemper) I found the Puſtules exceeding thick

on her Face, Neck, Breaſt, Arms, Hands, *&c.* The SWELLING of her Face was increas'd, and ſhe became *blind* the Night before. The Puſtules were conſiderably grown, and look'd exceedingly inflamed, and of a deep red Colour; her *Pulſe* was quick and ſtrong; her *Urine* was thick and muddy, without any Separation, and not ſo white as on the Day before. Her *Menſes* flow'd very little; her Thirſt was abated; ſhe complain'd much of her *Throat*, and was HOARSE. She continued *ſpitting*, but her Spittle was exceeding viſcous. She had taken Toaſt and Beer once in the foregoing Night, and twice this Day.

§ 258. I preſcrib'd as follows:

℞ *Radicis Glycyrrhizæ, Althææ, ſingulorum ſemunciam; Seminum Fænugræci, drachmas tres; Ficuum pinguium numero octo; coquantur ut artis eſt cum Aquæ Hordei quantitate ſufficienti, ad libram unam; dein Liquori colato adde Spiritus Salis Armoniaci volatilis, ſeſquidrachmam; miſce, fiatque* GARGARISMUS *frequentèr & tepidè utendus.*

℞ *Spiritus Nitri dulcis, drachmam unam; cujus capiat guttas viginti, in omni cereviſiæ* HAUSTU.

§ 259. *January* 7. (which was the ſeventh Day of the Diſtemper) in the Morning, about nine a-Clock, I viſited her, and found the SWELLING of her Face increas'd, and ſome of the Puſtules there, began to grow whitiſh on the Top, and ſo did ſome on her Arms, below her Elbows, and the other Puſtules kept growing. She complain'd exceedingly of *Pain*, and SORENESS in her *Throat*, and that ſhe could hardly ſwallow. Her *Pulſe* was equal, quick, and moderately ſtrong; her *Urine*, when firſt made, was clear, and pretty high colour'd; it ſoon turn'd thick, but did not ſeparate. She was troubled with a viſcid Phlegm, but *ſpit* very little, and complain'd of an Uneaſineſs in her *Stomach*.

§ 260. I preſcrib'd as follows:

℞ *Bezo-*

℞ *Bezoartici Mineralis, grana quatuordecim; Lapidis Contrayervæ, grana decem; Radicis Serpentariæ Virginianæ, grana duo; Camphoræ pulverizatæ, grana tria; Confectionis Alkermes ſine Moſcho, drachmam ſemis; Syrupi è Corticibus Aurantiorum, quantitatem ſufficientem; miſceantur omnia ſecundum artem, & fiat* Bolus *immediatè ſumendus.*

℞ *Syrupi Nitroſi, unciam unam; Olei Amygdalarum dulcium, ſemunciam; optimè miſceantur, dein adde Aquæ Pulegii, drachmas quatuor; Spiritus Salis Armoniaci volatilis, guttas triginta; & fiat, ut artis eſt,* Mistura *expectorans, de qua ſubindè capiat, drachmam unam guttatim, ad gulam emolliendam, & expuitionem promovendam; Phiala prius agitata.*

I order'd her to drink liberally of her diluting Liquids, and allow'd her to drink *Sack Whey* ſometimes.

§ 261. About ſix a-Clock in the Evening, I viſited her again, and found the Swelling of her Face increas'd; the *Puſtules* on her Face, Neck, Breaſt, Arms, *&c.* were conſiderably grown, and look'd whiter on their Tops; but thoſe that ran together, lay very flat: They were red, and inflam'd round their *Baſes*, but ſome of them were dented in. Her Arms began to ſwell, her Stomach became exceeding eaſy, upon taking the *Bolus*, and her Throat likewiſe became very eaſy, and ſhe could ſwallow much better after ſhe had taken two or three Times of the expectorating Mixture preſcrib'd in the Morning. She *ſpit* more than ſhe had done for ſome Days. Her *Tongue* was moiſter; her *Pulſe* was equal, quick, and ſtrong; ſhe breath'd eaſily; her *Urine* was the ſame as the laſt; ſhe had refreſhing *Naps*. I order'd the *Bolus* to be repeated, and taken as ſoon as it ſhould be brought; and alſo a compoſing Draught to be made, and given her, if ſhe did not well without it.

§ 262.

§ 262. *January* 8. (which was the eighth Day of the Diſtemper) about nine a-Clock in the Morning, I went to ſee her, and found her Circumſtances much alter'd for the worſe. The *Swelling* of her Face was decreas'd; the *Puſtules* were ſomewhat ſunk; her *Spitting* was ſtopp'd; her *Pulſe* was a little unequal, quick, and weak. She complain'd of an inward Weakneſs, and was very reſtleſs. The Perſons that ſat up, ſcarce gave her any Thing to drink all the Night before, which might be one Reaſon of the Change in her Condition.

§ 263. I preſcrib'd as follows:

℞ *Bezoartici Mineralis, grana quatuordecim; Lapidis Contrayervæ, grana decem; Radicis Serpentariæ Virginianæ, grana quinque; Camphoræ pulverizatæ, grana tria; Electuarii Diaſcordii ſine Melle, drachmam ſemis; Confectionis Alkermes, ſufficientem quantitatem; ut fiat* Bolus, *undecimâ horâ ſumendus.*

℞ *Pulveris Æthiopici, Antimonii diaphoretici, ſingulorum drachmam ſemis; Croci, Coccinellæ, ſingulorum grana quinque; miſce, & fiat* Pulvis *in duas chartulas æqualiter diſtribuendus, quarum capiat unam horâ tertiâ pomeridianâ, cum uno cochleari Syrupi Balſamici miſtam.*

℞ *Antimonii diaphoretici, ſcrupulum unum; Coccinellæ pulverizatæ, grana decem; Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, duas uncias; Aquæ Theriacalis, unciam unam; Spiritus Lavendulæ compoſiti, Confectionis Alkermes ſine Moſcho, ſingulorum drachmas duas; Syrupi è Corticibus Aurantiorum acidorum, ſemunciam; miſceantur omnia, & fiat* Julapium Cardiacum, *de quo capiat unum cochleare pro re natâ, poſt agitationem Phialæ.*

§ 264. About five a-Clock in the Evening, I went to ſee her again. She had taken her Medicines at the Times directed. The Swelling of her Face and Arms, was conſiderably increas'd; the *Puſtules* were very much grown, and ſome of them began to have

have ſuppurated Matter; their Baſes were red, and the few Spaces between the Pox on her Face, were florid. Her *Tongue* was exceeding dry, and of a dark brown Colour; her *Pulſe* was equal, quick, and ſtrong, and ſhe had *ſpit* pretty much ſince Noon, and drank often of her Liquids, *viz. Small Beer* and *Ale*, a Decoction of Apples, roaſted Apples in Milk, and *Pennyroyal Gruel*. I order'd the laſt preſcrib'd *Bolus* to be repeated, and given her, about ten a-Clock, and that ſhe ſhould take the other Paper of Powder about eight a-Clock the next Morning. I likewiſe order'd a compoſing Draught to be taken, if ſhe could not ſleep well without it; and alſo that a Drachm of *Sal. Prunel.* ſhould be diſſolv'd in half a Pint of the Gargariſm preſcrib'd *January* 6. and that ſhe ſhould often hold a Spoonful of it in her Mouth, and ſpit it out.

§ 265. *January* 9. (which was the ninth Day of the Diſtemper) about nine a-Clock in the Morning, I went to ſee her. She had taken the *Bolus*, and the Paper of Powder, but had taken no more than one Spoonful of the Gargariſm into her Mouth. The *Puſtules* on her Face, were more fill'd with Matter, and thoſe on her Neck and Breaſts, ſeem'd filling with good Matter; thoſe on her Arms, look'd white on the Tops, and red round their Baſes; and thoſe on her Arms, below her Elbows, were increas'd in Bulk, look'd red, and were pitted in on the Tops, being hard, and empty. The *Swelling* of her Face, was rather leſs; her *Pulſe* was equal, quick, and ſtrong; her RESPIRATION was a little SHIVERING; ſhe had made Water four Times in moderate Quantities, ſince the foregoing Night; her *Urine* was the ſame as before; ſhe had *ſpit* a pretty deal the Night before, but with Difficulty, and only when ſhe drank ſomething or other. The laſt Night, and this Morning, ſhe complain'd of an extreme ITCHING all over her Body. I order'd her to take half a Spoon-

Spoonful of the *cordial Julep*, and to drink freely of her Liquids. I likewiſe ordered the laſt preſcribed *Bolus* to be repeated, and taken at Noon, and the laſt Powders to be repeated likewiſe, and one of them to be taken at four a-Clock in the Afternoon, and to uſe the *Linctus*, and *expectorating Mixture*, and *Gargariſm*.

§ 266. In the Evening, about ſix a-Clock, I viſited her again, and found that the Maturation went on. The *Puſtules* on her Face, Neck, and Arms, below her Elbows, were more fill'd with Matter, and the Interſpaces look'd of a florid Colour; but the *Puſtules* on her Arms, above her Elbows, and thoſe on her Hands, and Legs, look'd many of them flat and white on the Top, though red round their *Baſes*; but moſt of them did not look white, but of a dull red, were empty, and pitted on the Top. Her *Pulſe* was quick, and moderately ſtrong, but ſomewhat intermitting; her URINE was much like the former; ſhe continued to *ſpit* a thick viſcous Matter, (when ſhe drank) though with Difficulty.

§ 267. I preſcrib'd as follows:

For Mrs. Hooper, January 9.

℞ *Emplaſtri Epiſpaſtici, quantitatem ſufficientem; ſuper alutam extendatur, & fiant Emplaſtra duo Tibiis internis applicanda.*

℞ *Aquæ Fontanæ, novem uncias; Vini Hiſpaniæ rubri, quatuor uncias; Succi Limonum, Syrupi ejuſdem, Syrupi de Rubo Idæo, ſingulorum unciam unam; miſce, fiatque* JULAPIUM, *de quo* HAUSTULUM *bibat ad libitum.*

Repetatur BOLUS *poſtremò præſcriptus.*

Mitte BOLOS N° *duos; quorum unus horâ veſpertinâ nonâ deglutietur.*

§ 268. About nine a-Clock, the ſame Evening, I went again to ſee her. She had taken ſince ſix a-Clock, a Meſs of *Panada*, ſome Water Gruel, and Decoction of Apples; had drank ſome of the laſt pre-

preſcribed *Julep*, and uſed her expectorating Medicines. She *ſpit* more freely, and ſeem'd better. Her *Pulſe* was equal, quick, and ſtrong. I order'd her to take one of the *Bolus's* immediately, and a Paper of *Powder* at two a-Clock, and the other *Bolus* the next Morning at ſix a-Clock, and to drink freely of her diluting Liquids.

§ 269. *January* 10. (which was the tenth Day of the Diſtemper) about ten a-Clock in the Forenoon, I viſited her, and found the *Swelling* of her Face, Arms, and Hands, very much decreas'd; the florid Colour of the Interſpaces was exceedingly abated, the *Puſtules* on her Arms, and Legs, remain'd empty and hard, and the Redneſs of their *Baſes* was very much faded. Her *Urine* was much the ſame as before, though not quite ſo thick; her *Pulſe* was much quicker, yet equal, and moderately ſtrong. She continued to *ſpit* a thick viſcous Matter, when ſhe took any Liquids; ſhe *breath'd* with *Difficulty*, after a thick and ſhort Manner, unleſs for ſome Spaces; ſhe made Water frequently; her *Tongue* was exceeding dry, and black. I order'd her to take a Paper of the *Powder* about eleven a-Clock, and a *Bolus* again at three a-Clock in the Afternoon; and that ſhe ſhould take now and then a Draught of *Poſſet* in which the Roots of *Petaſitis*, *Angelica*, and Liquoriſh, have been boil'd; and as to other Things, to proceed according to the laſt Directions. The Plaiſters had rais'd large Bliſters, and were dreſs'd with *Melilot*.

§ 270. In the Evening, about ſix a-Clock, I went to ſee her again, and found the beforemention'd ill Symptoms (§ 269.) to be much worſe, only the Pox on her Face and Breaſt, kept full of a digeſted Matter. I order'd three *Bliſtering Plaiſters* to be made, and two of them to be apply'd to her Arms, and one to her Back, between her Shoulders; and that ſhe ſhould go on in the Uſe of the laſt preſcrib'd *Bo-*

lus

lus and *Powders*, taking a *Bolus* once every eight Hours, and a Paper of *Powder* four Hours after each *Bolus*; and, in other Reſpects, to proceed as before directed.

§ 271. *January* 11. (which was the eleventh Day of the Diſtemper) in the Morning, I found the *Puſtules* decreas'd in Bulk, and the Colour of them turned into a dead white. At Noon they were more ſunk, and the Colour more dead. Her *Pulſe* was much quicker and weaker, and about five a-Clock in the Evening, ſhe reſign'd her Soul into the Hands of her merciful *Redeemer*.

§ 272. There was one Thing remarkable in her Caſe: A very few Months before her Sickneſs, ſhe had a Daughter about five Years old, ſick of a Fever, of which ſhe died; while the Child lay ſick, the Mother told me, ſhe ſaw upon the Child's Pillow the Appearance of a Star, very bright, and that ſhe was not much ſurpriz'd at it, but endeavour'd to move it away with her Hand, upon which it divided into two ſeeming Stars, and then diſappear'd. Hence ſhe concluded that her Child, and ſome other Perſon in the Family, would die. I us'd my utmoſt Endeavours to convince her, that there was no Reaſon for ſuch a Concluſion; but ſhe retain'd her Notion: And when ſhe fell ſick, ſhe had a fix'd Perſuaſion that ſhe ſhould not recover. She was a very pious Perſon, and fit to die. But what Influence this Perſuaſion might have on her Diſtemper, I do not determine.

HIST. XXIII.

Coherent Small Pox.

§ 273. *September* 4. 1723. in the Afternoon, I was called to Mrs. PARKER, the Wife of Mr. *Samuel Parker*, Gardener to the Right Honourable the Lord *Paisley*, at *Witham* in *Essex*. She was taken ill of the SMALL POX on *Tuesday* the twenty-seventh of *August*, in the Morning. On *Friday* the thirtieth of *August*, (being the third Day of her Sickness) the *Eruption* appear'd. Her *Throat* soon grew so sore, that she swallow'd with Uneasiness.

§ 274. When I came to her, which was on the ninth Day of the Distemper) I found she had the *Coherent Small Pox*: The *Pustules*, which were exceeding numerous, and thick on her Face, Neck, Breast, Arms, *&c.* pitted in on the Top. She could not swallow any Thing; she was very hoarse, and could not speak to be heard. Her *Pulse* was equal, quick, and strong; her *Respiration* was pretty easy; she did *spit* very little, and that little was exceeding glutinous, and with Difficulty discharg'd. I order'd a Decoction of *Mallow Leaves* to be made in equal Parts of Milk and Water; and that to every Pint of the strained Liquor, one Ounce of the *Syrup* of *Marshmallows*, and forty Drops of the volatile Spirits of *Salt Armoniac*, should be added, to make a GARGARISM, wherewith her Mouth and Throat should be often wash'd. I likewise order'd that she should by little and little swallow a Spoonful of hot *Sack* once in four Hours, and that she should sometimes wash her Mouth and Throat with *Small Beer*, and be allow'd to drink a Draught of it now and then, if it agreed with her. I likewise order'd that

a Piece of toaſted Bread ſhould be wetted with ſome of the following Mixture, and often chew'd and ſpit out.

℞ *Aquæ Fæniculi dulcis, uncias duas; Spiritus Vini rectificati, ſeſquiunciam; Syrupi de Althæa, ſemunciam; & fiat* MISTURA.

Sign. *The Mixture for the Toaſt.*

§ 275. *September* 5. in the Morning, (which began the tenth Day of the Diſtemper) I viſited her again, and found her Throat ſomewhat better, and that ſhe could ſwallow a little; but it was very little ſhe could take. Her *Pulſe* was much the ſame as on the Day before, and the *Puſtules* in the ſame State that I firſt ſaw them. I order'd her to proceed in the ſame Method as preſcrib'd in § 274.

§ 276. In the Evening, I went to ſee her, and found her complaining that her Throat was more uneaſy, and ſhe could hardly ſwallow the thinneſt Liquors. The *Puſtules* on her Forehead had ſuppurated Matter in them, thoſe on the other Parts of her Face were increas'd in Bulk, but remain'd flat, and dented in on their Tops. The *Puſtules* on her Neck, Breaſt, and Arms, were ſomewhat grown, but had no *Pus* in them, and her Hands were ſwell'd very little.

§ 277. I preſcrib'd as follows:

℞ *Conſervæ Fructuum Cynoſbati, ſemunciam; Syrupi Baccarum Sambuci, ſeſquiunciam; Olei Amygdalarum dulcium, unciam unam; miſce, fiatque* LINCTUS, *de quo ſubindè capiat, drachmas duas.*

℞ *Salis Prunellæ, ſcrupulum unum; Salis Abſinthii, Salis Tartari, ſingulorum grana decem; Aquæ Pulegii, uncias tres; Syrupi de Althæa, Olei Amygdalarum dulcium, ſingulorum unciam ſemis; Spiritus Salis Armoniaci volatilis, guttas triginta; miſceantur, & fiat* JULAPIUM *expectorans, de quo guttatim capiat cochleare ſemis, tertiis vel quartis horis, Phiala prius agitata.*

Emplaſtra

Emplaſtra Epiſpaſtica Brachiis internis immediatè applicentur.

§ 278. *September* 6. in the Morning, (which was the Beginning of the eleventh Day of the Diſtemper) I viſited her, and found the *Puſtules* on her Forehead well ſuppurated, but no ſuch digeſted Matter in any other *Puſtules* of her Face. Thoſe on her Neck (many of them) had ſome *Pus*; but thoſe on her Arms, Hands, Legs, and Feet, had no ſuppurated Matter. Her *Throat* was much better, and ſhe could ſwallow more eaſily, and ſhe *ſpit* freely. Her Head was more SWELL'D, and ſhe became *blind* in one Eye. Her BODY, alſo, was much *ſwell'd.*

§ 279. I order'd the uſual Regimen, as to her Diet, and Liquids, and the Uſe of the Medicines directed § 274, 277. to be continued, and preſcrib'd as follows:

℞ *Radicis Serpentariæ Virginianæ, Lapidis Contrayervæ, ſingulorum grana decem; Salis Succini volatilis, grana quinque; Antimonii diaphoretici, ſcrupulum unum; Florum Sulphuris, ſcrupula duo; Croci, Coccinellæ, ſingulorum grana ſeptem; miſce, & fiat* PULVIS ATTENUANS, *in quatuor partes æquales dividendus, quarum capiat unam ſextis horis cum uno cochleari Syrupi Balſamici miſtam.*

Emplaſtra Epiſpaſtica duo Tibiis internis applicentur.

§ 280. In the Evening, about ten a-Clock, I viſited her again, and found her Head more *ſwell'd*, and that the *Maturation* went on; many *Puſtules* on her Face, Neck, Breaſt, Arms, and Feet, being fill'd with *Pus.* She complain'd of great Pain and Tenderneſs all over her Body; her *Pulſe* was regular; ſhe had uſed her *Linctus*, and taken two Papers of the *Powder*, but not much of the *expectorating Julep.* I advis'd her to take the remaining Papers according to Direction, and to go on with the ſame *Linctus* which I order'd to be repeated; and as to other Things, to obſerve the Directions before given.

§ 281. *September* 7. in the Morning, (which was the twelfth Day of the Diſtemper, then beginning) I went to ſee her, and obſerv'd the *Puſtules* on her Face turning into a yellowiſh Sort of *Scab.* More of the *Puſtules* on her Breaſt, Arms, and Feet, were well ſuppurated, but many of them, eſpecially on her Legs, look'd white, empty, and dry; her *Throat* was better, and ſhe could ſwallow more freely; her *Appetite* to her Food, was better, and ſhe continu'd to ſpit plentifully. Her *Pulſe* was good. I order'd her to go on in the ſame Method, and to take a compoſing Draught, which I preſcrib'd.

§ 282. In the Evening I viſited her again, and found her Circumſtances much the ſame as in the Morning, but more of the *Puſtules* were ſuppurated, yet ſeveral of them on her Arms and Legs, were empty, flat, white, and dry. I order'd her to go on as before directed.

§ 283. *September* 8. (which was the thirteenth Day of the Diſtemper) I went to ſee her, and found thoſe *Puſtules* on her Arms and Legs, full of a well digeſted Matter, which before were *empty*, *flat*, *white*, and *dry*. She had a Stool. Her *Pulſe* was regular. She continued to *ſpit* freely, and her other Circumſtances were very favourable. I order'd her to perſiſt in the ſame Method.

§ 284. *September* 9. (which was the fourteenth Day of the Diſtemper) I viſited her, and found that the *Scabbing* went on leiſurely and well; the *Puſtules*, which were not ſcabb'd, remain'd full of good Matter; ſhe *ſpit* pretty much, and brought up *moiſt Scabs*, if I may ſo call the little Portions of Membranes which help'd to form the internal *Puſtules*, and incloſe and contain the variolous Matter, during the Periods of ERUPTION and MATURATION. Her *Pulſe* was equal, ſufficiently ſtrong, and moderately quick; her *Throat* was ſore, and ſhe was very *hoarſe*. I order'd her to perſiſt in the Uſe of her

Linctus,

Linctus, and adviſ'd that the dry Scabs ſhould be ſometimes anointed with the following Liniment:

℞ *Spermatis Cæti, drachmam unam; Olei Amygdalarum dulcium, ſemunciam; Olei Rhodii, guttas tres; & ſecundum artem fiat* LINIMENTUM.

§ 285. *September* 13. (which was the eighteenth Day of the Diſtemper) I viſited her, and found that the *Scabbing* went on gradually, and well; her *Tongue* was moiſt, but ſhe continued *hoarſe*; her *Pulſe* was regular, and her Appetite to her Diet pretty good. She had eaten for ſome Days paſt, *Toaſt* and *Butter*, *Toaſt* and *Ale*, *Rice Pudding*, *&c.* which agreed well with her. She had a Stool every Day after the eighth of *September*.

§ 286. I preſcrib'd as follows:

℞ *Glycyrrhizæ inciſæ, drachmas duas; Foliorum Senæ, ſeſquidrachmam; Electuarii Lenitivi, Mannæ, ſingulorum unciam unam; clausè coquantur cum Aquæ Pulegii quantitate ſufficienti, ad uncias octo; dein coletur Liquor, & fiat* APOZEMA *purgans, cujus capiat cochlearia duo larga alternis horis, donec incipiat purgare.*

§ 287. In the Evening I went to ſee her again. She took the firſt Doſe at eleven a-Clock in the Forenoon, and a ſecond Doſe at one a-Clock, drank Water Gruel pretty freely, and had three *Stools*.

§ 288. *September* 15. (being the twentieth Day of the Diſtemper) at Night, ſhe took another Doſe of the purging *Apozeme*. At ſeven a-Clock the next Morning, ſhe took three large Spoonfuls more of it, and at eleven a-Clock three Spoonfuls more, which gave her three Stools that Day.

§ 289. *September* 23. (which was the twenty-eighth Day of her Diſtemper) I was called to her again, and found ſhe had ſome *Scabs*, and Sores remaining, of the *Small Pox*, and her Legs were ſwell'd. She had a moderate Appetite to her Diet, and had eaten ſeveral Times of Chicken, Veal, Bread and Cheeſe,

&c. which agreed well with her Stomach. I preſcribed as follows:

℞ *Glycyrrhizæ, Radicis Gentianæ, ſingulorum ſeſquidrachmam; Foliorum Senæ, drachmas tres; Seminum Coriandri, Seminum Cubebarum, ſingulorum drachmam ſemis; coquantur clausè cum Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ ſufficienti quantitate, ad uncias quatuor; dein Liquori colato adde Tincturæ Sacræ, uncias quatuor; fiat* TINCTURA CATHARTICA, *cujus capiat cochlearia tria, vel quatuor ſingulis, vel alternis auroris.*

Thus, with the Bleſſing of God, ſhe paſs'd through a tedious and dangerous Diſtemper, and recover'd her Health.

HIST. XXIV.

Confluent Small Pox.

§ 290. SEptember 21. 1723. about eight a-Clock in the Evening, Mrs. SUSANNAH LAKE (aged about twenty-five Years, the Wife of Mr. *Abraham Lake*, at *Witham*) was taken ill with the uſual Symptoms introductory of the *Small Pox*.

§ 291. *September* 24. (which was the third Day of her Sickneſs till the Evening) the *Eruption* appear'd, and came on briſkly.

§ 292. *September* 26. about ten a-Clock in the Evening, (which was the Beginning of the ſixth Day of the Diſtemper, ſince eight a-Clock) I was called to her. When I came, I found the *Puſtules* exceeding numerous, and thick on her Face, Neck, Shoulders, Arms, and Hands; her *Pulſe* was equal, ſtrong, and quick; ſhe had her *Menſes* regularly about a Week before ſhe fell ſick, yet that Day came on *Hæmorrhagia uterina*, but the Flux was very little. She

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was much vapour'd. She had a Stool the Day before. She was young, and of a pretty ſanguine Conſtitution, which made me judge it improper to order any reſtringent Medicines to check the Flux abovemention'd, and eſpecially, becauſe I obſerv'd that the Procedure of the *Eruption* was no way hinder'd thereby. I only directed her Diet, and Liquids, and preſcrib'd the following compoſing Draught:

℞ *Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, unciam unam; Syrupi Diacodii, ſemunciam; Syrupi è Succo Limonum, drachmas duas; Tincturæ Caſtorei, guttas ſeptem; Tincturæ Croci, guttas decem; miſce, fiatque* HAUSTULUS PACIFICUS, *ſomno deficiente bibendus.*

§ 293. *September* 27. about eight a-Clock in the Morning, (which was the ſixth Day of the Diſtemper) I viſited her, and was told that ſhe had but a reſtleſs Night. I found the *Puſtules* very much increas'd in Number; her *Pulſe* was the ſame as yeſterday. She complain'd that her Throat was ſore and uneaſy.

§ 294. I preſcrib'd as follows:

℞ *Conſervæ Fructuum Cynoſbati, ſemunciam; Syrupi Baccarum Sambuci, Olei Amygdalarum dulcium, ſingulorum unciam unam; ſecundum artem miſceantur, & fiat* LINCTUS, *de quo ſubindè capiat, drachmam unam.*

℞ *Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, uncias duas; Aquæ Menthæ, ſeſquiunciam; Syrupi Pæoniæ, drachmam unam; Syrupi è Succo Limonum, drachmas tres; Laudani liquidi Sydenhami, guttas quindecim; miſce, & fiat* JULAPIUM HYSTERICUM, *de quo capiat cochlearia duo vel tria, pro re natâ.*

§ 295. About four a-Clock in the Afternoon I viſited her again, and found her Spirits very calm and compos'd. About Noon ſhe took a Doſe of the hiſteric Julep, which ſenſibly quieted her, and did her much Service; and ſhe had ſome Refreſh-

ing Naps after it, and ſeemed inclined to Sleep. I underſtood by the Nurſe that the *Hæmorrhagia Uterina* had been pretty great in the Forenoon, but without any *ſinking* of the *Puſtules*. I ordered her to go on as laſt directed.

§ 296. About ſeven a-Clock in the Evening I viſited her again. Her *Pulſe* was equal, quick, and pretty ſtrong; the *Puſtules* were exceeding numerous, very ſmall but growing, though ſlowly. She ſeemed ſedate, and ſpoke chearfully; but the Nurſe told me that in the Afternoon ſhe was taken *cold* in her Stomack, Thighs, Legs, Feet, *&c.* and had *cold clammy* SWEATS on thoſe Parts; but that on the Application of hot Cloths to them, theſe Sweats went off.

§. 297. About nine a-Clock in the Evening the Nurſe came and informed me, that ſhe had had ſeveral times a *Coldneſs* in her Stomach and Limbs, and fell into *cold*, *clammy* SWEATS; but that the Flux (mentioned §. 292.) was more moderate: I ordered her to take a Paper of the under preſcribed Pouders once in four Hours, drinking after each Doſe a Draught of Whey made with *Canary* Wine, and the Juice of Lemons.

℞ *Florum Sulphuris, ſcrupula duo; Antimonii Diaphoretici, ſcrupulum unum; Lapidis Hæmatitis, grana decem; Croci, Coccinellæ, ſingulorum, grana ſex; Miſce & fiat* PULVIS ATTENUANS, *in tres Chartulas æqualiter diſtribuendus, quarum capiat unam, quartis horis cum uno Cochleari Miſturæ ſequentis miſtam.*

℞ *Syrupi Baccarum Sambuci, unciam unam; Pæoniæ Semunciam, & fiat* MISTURA.

Sign. *The Mixture for the Powders.*

℞ *Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, unciam unam; Pulegii Semunciam, Syrupi Diacodii drachmas ſex; Miſce, fiatque* HAUSTULUS *Paregoricus, Somno deficiente ſumendus.*

Sign. *The compoſing Draught.*

§ 298

§ 298 *September* 28. (which was the ſeventh Day of the Diſtemper) about eleven a-Clock in the Forennon, I viſited her, and was told ſhe had ſlept very little in the Night, but had refreſhing Naps after it was Day; her Spirits were very calm and compoſed: the Puſtules were evidently growing; a *thin Water* ran from her Eyes and Noſe, and ſhe ſpit pretty freely; her Pulſe was much like one in Health. I ordered the compoſing Draught to be repeated and taken, and the ſame Regimen to be continued.

§ 299. *September* 29. In the Morning (which was the eighth Day of the Diſtemper) I viſited her again, and found the *Puſtules* ſtill growing, aud that the Tops of ſome of them began to turn white. She complained of great Tenderneſs in her Body, and that ſhe could not bear to be touched. Her Tongue and Throat were in good Order; her Pulſe were the ſame as Yeſterday; ſhe continued to *ſpit* freely; ſhe took the compoſing Draught the Night before, yet ſlept but little. At this Time ſhe was utterly averſe to Medicines, and therefore I only directed her Food and Liquids.

§ 300. In the Evening about eight a-Ceock, I went to ſee her again, and found the *Puſtules* ſtill increaſing their Bulk, and more of them turning white on their Tops. Her *Face* was ſomewhat ſwelled; her *Tongue* was freſh and moiſt; her *Pulſe* was was equal and ſtrong, but much quicker than before; from her Eyes and Noſe a thin *Water* was ſtill almoſt continually running; the Flux mentioned § 292. in a ſmall meaſure continued, but becauſe I obſerved no Inconvenienee attending it, and apprehended that the variolous Humours might in part be evacuated this Way, I ordered nothing to ſtop it.

§ 301. I ordered a *Whey* to be made, of *Milk* two Parts, Water one Part, Canary Wine one Part, and the Juice of one Lemon; and that ſhe ſhould ſometimes drink of this, ſometimes of a thin pecto-

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ral Decoction, ſometimes of Pippin-poſſet, and ſometimes of Milk-porridge; and then preſcribed as follows:

Repetantur PULVERES, *& capiat doſin quartis horis cum uno Cochleari Miſturæ ſequentis miſtam.*

℞ *Syrupi Baccarum Sambuci, unciam unam; Syrupi Pæoniæ, Syrupi e Succo Limonum, ſingulorum drachmas duas, & fiat* MISTURA

Sign. *The Mixture for the Powders.*

℞ *Aquæ Lactis Alexiteriæ, unciam unam; Syrupi Diacodii, drachmas ſeptem; e ſucco Limonum, drachmam unam; Miſce & fiat* HAUSTULUS *Paregoricus horâ decimâ bibendus.*

§ 302. *September* 30. In the Morning (which was the ninth Day of the Diſtemper) I viſited her, and found her Circumſtances dreadfully altered for the worſe. The growing of the *Puſtules* was at a Stay, ſome of them were dented in on the Top, others of them ran together and looked *black*; her SPITTING was ſtopped; the Running of thin Water from her Eyes and Noſe was ceaſed; the Swelling of her Face was not at all increaſed; her Pulſe was quick and weak, but pretty equal; her Tongue was moiſt and freſh; her Urine had a thick Sediment: She had taken none of her Powders, and but very little of her *Linctus*, ſince it was firſt ordered; ſhe took the compoſing Draught the Night before and lay quiet, but ſlept very little; ſhe complained of great Heat, and *throbbing* Pain in her Face, Arms and Hands, but was not ſo tender in her Body as on the foregoing Day.

§ 303. I ordered the Powders to be taken as directed, and preſcribed as follows:

℞ *Aquæ Fontanæ ſeſquilibram; Vini Ulyſſiponenſis rubri aſtringentis, libram ſemis; Succi Limonum, unciam unam; Syrupi de Rubo Idæo, duas uncias; Syrupi è Succo Limonum, uncias quatuor; Miſceantur pro* POTU *cardiaco, cujus Hauſtum bibat ad libitum.*

℞ *Spi-*

℞ *Spiritus Nitri dulcis, drachmam unam; cujus capiat guttas decem vel quindecim, in omni Cereviſiæ Hauſtu.*

§ 304. In the Evening about eight a-Clock I viſited her again, and found that the Maturation went on again. The Puſtules on her Face, Neck and Breaſt were ſuppurating well, and ſome of thoſe on her Hands were filled with Matter; the Swelling of her Head was not much increaſed: her Spitting was returned again; her Pulſe was equal, quick and ſtrong; her Tongue was clean and moiſt; her Urine was not ſo high coloured; ſhe complained of throbbing Pains, great Heat and Tenderneſs all over her Body; ſhe had taken two Papers of the Powder, and drank two Draughts of the *Cordial Drink* ſince the Morning.

§ 305. I ordered the continued Uſe of the Liquids before directed, and that ſhe ſhould take the following compoſing Draught, as ſoon as it ſhould be brought, and that ſhe ſhould take the third Paper of Powder about two a-Clock in the Morning, if awake.

℞ *Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, Aquæ Pulegii, ſingulorum ſemunciam; Syrupi Diacodii, unciam unam; Miſce, fiatque* Haustulus *Paregoricus.*

§ 306. *October* 1. About eleven a-Clock in the Forenoon (which was the tenth Day of the Diſtemper) I viſited her, and was told, that ſhe lay quiet the laſt Night, and ſlept between whiles. The Puſtules on her Face, Neck and Breaſt, were more filled with Matter; thoſe on her Arms, Hands and Feet, were increaſed in bulk, yet but very few of them had any *Pus*; her Tongue was moiſt, clean and freſh; her Pulſe was equal, and moderately ſtrong, but very quick; her Urine was of a brown amber Colour, with a Cloud in the Middle of it; ſhe continued ſpitting pretty well; ſhe took the compoſing Draught the Night before, and the third Paper

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per of Powder about two a-Clock in the Morning I preſcrib'd as follows:

℞ *Salis Prunellæ, Florum Sulphuris, ſingulorum grana triginta; Antimonii diaphoretici, grana decem; Croci, Coccinellæ, ſingulorum grana ſex; Salis Succini volatilis, Lapidis Hæmatitis præparati, ſingulorum grana quinque; miſce, & fiat* PULVIS *attenuans, in chartulas tres æqualiter dividendus, quarum capiat unam (cum uno cochleari Syrupi Balſamici miſtam) horâ pomeridianâ tertiâ, & ſextis horis repetatur Doſis.*

§ 307. About four a-Clock in the Afternoon, the Nurſe called me to her, and told me that ſhe had eaten *Toaſt* and *Butter*, and drank ſome Beer, for her Dinner, and took a Paper of the laſt preſcrib'd Powders half an Hour after it, and had had a very large Stool; that ſhe complain'd of GRIPING PAINS in her Bowels, and that her Throat was fill'd with tough thick Phlegm, and that her *Spitting* was ſtopped. When I came, I found her *Pulſe* rather quicker than it was before; the *Swelling* of her Head ſeemed ſomewhat abated, but her Right Hand began to ſwell: the *Puſtules* were rather more fill'd than in the Forenoon; her *Tongue* look'd as it did in the Morning. I order'd her to drink freely of her diluting Liquors, to go on with the Powders, and likewiſe that a Pint of the *white Decoction* ſhould be made, of which ſhe ſhould now and then drink a Draught to relieve thoſe *griping Pains* ſhe complain'd of.

§ 308. About eight a-Clock in the Evening, I viſited her again, and found the *Puſtules* much grown, and more fill'd with a digeſted Matter. Her Fleſh was exceeding tender, inſomuch that ſhe could not bear any one to touch her. Her *Pulſe* was more moderate. I order'd her to go on in the ſame Method, and preſcrib'd the following compoſing Draught:

℞ *Aquæ*

℞ *Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, Aquæ Pulegii, ſingulorum ſemunciam; Syrupi Diacodii, unciam unam; Tincturæ Caſtorei, Tincturæ Croci, ſingulorum guttas quinque; miſce, fiatque* HAUSTULUS, *horâ ſolitâ bibendus.*

§ 309. *October* 2. about eight a-Clock in the Morning, (which was the eleventh Day of the Diſtemper) the Nurſe came and told me that ſhe had ſlept better the laſt Night than ſhe had done any Night ſince ſhe fell ſick, and that ſhe *ſpit* a little, and that the Pox was well up, and that the *griping Pains* were gone.

§ 310. About eleven a-Clock in the Forenoon, I viſited her, and found ſome of the *Puſtules* on her Face growing dry, and beginning to *ſcab*; the other *Puſtules* on her Face, and on her Neck, and Breaſt, remain'd full of Matter: But thoſe on her Shoulders, Arms, and Legs, look'd white, dry, and empty of *Pus*; but were red round their *Baſes*. Her Pulſe was equal, and quick, but not quite ſo quick, nor ſo ſtrong, as it was the Day before. I order'd a Repetition of the laſt preſcrib'd Powders, and that they ſhould be taken in the ſame Manner, a Paper once every ſix Hours.

§ 311. About four a-Clock in the Afternoon, the Nurſe came and told me that Mrs. *Lake* had a *cold ſhivering Fit*, that the *Pox* SUNK, and that her SPITTING was ſtopp'd. I order'd the Nurſe to give her Miſtreſs, as ſoon as ſhe could, a Draught of Sack Whey hot, with two Spoonfuls of Sack in it, and then I preſcrib'd as follows:

℞ *Antimonii diaphoretici, ſcrupulum unum; Coccinellæ pulverizatæ, grana decem; Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, uncias duas, & ſemis; Aquæ Cinnamomi fortis, Aquæ Theriacalis, ſingulorum ſemunciam; Spiritus Lavendulæ compoſiti, Confectionis Alkermes ſine Moſcho, ſingulorum drachmas duas; miſceantur, & fiat* JULAPIUM CARDIACUM, *de quo capiat cochleare unum,*

unum, vel duo in hauſtulo Seri Lactis (cum Vino Canarienſi præparato) pro re natâ, poſt Phialæ agitationem.

Repetatur HAUSTULUS *paregoricus poſtremò præſcriptus ſolitoque tempore bibatur.*

Emplaſtra Epiſpaſtica Tibiis internis applicentur.

§ 312. About ten a-Clock in the Evening, (which was the twelfth Day of the Diſtemper) I viſited her again, and was told that ſhe had had another *cold ſhivering Fit*, but that it preſently went off, upon her taking a Doſe of the *cordial Julep*. The *Puſtules* on her Arms and Hands, were conſiderably increas'd in Bulk, and more of them were fill'd with Matter. Her Hands were very much ſwell'd; her *Spitting* was in ſome Meaſure return'd, and not ſo thick, or viſcid, as I expected. She was HOARSE at Times; her Pulſe was equal, very quick, and not very ſtrong. She took the compoſing Draught at nine a-Clock. I order'd her to take a Paper of *Powder* about two a-Clock in the Morning, if awake, and afterwards a Paper once every four Hours; and as to other Things, to go on as before directed.

§ 313. *October* 3. about nine a-Clock in the Morning, (which was the twelfth Day of the Diſtemper) I went to ſee her, and was told that ſhe ſlept but indifferently the Night before. I found the Scabbing went on; the *Swelling* of her Head and Face decreas'd, but the *Swelling* of her Arms and Hands *increas'd*. The Puſtules on her Arms, were augmented in Bulk, but the Skins of them were ſoft, not being full enough of Matter to render them ſtiff. Her *Tongue* was clean, but not ſo moiſt as before; ſhe was hoarſe at Times, and had three Stools ſince the foregoing Evening. I order'd that ſhe ſhould go on taking a Paper of the laſt preſcrib'd *Powders* once in four Hours, and likewiſe that *Bliſtering Plaiſters* ſhould be applied to her Arms, and that ſhe ſhould ſtill uſe her *Linctus*, and take the laſt preſcribed

ed compoſing Draught at nine a-Clock in the Even-
ng.

§ 314. About ten a-Clock in the Evening, I vi-
ited her again, and found her Pulſe equal, mode-
ately ſtrong, and not altogether ſo quick as in the
Morning. The *Scabbing* proceeded leiſurely; ſome
f the Puſtules on her Breaſt, broke, and ran. She
ad eight STOOLS this Day, of a deep Colour, incli-
ing to red, and voided a great deal of phlegmy
Matter, and white round ſmall Pieces of Skins, the
Membranes of internal Puſtules. I did not think fit
o give any Thing to check this *Looſeneſs*, it evi-
lently appearing to be a neceſſary and profitable E-
vacuation, by which many of the putrid Remains of
he Diſtemper might be carried off; and was not at-
ended with any ill Symptoms. But I order'd the
ollowing abſorbent Julep to be us'd, in caſe ſhe
hould have any griping Pains, or her Looſeneſs
hould exceed, and be attended with Faintneſs.

℞ *Antimonii diaphoretici, Cretæ albæ pulvcrizatæ, ſingulorum ſcrupulum unum; Aquæ Pulegii, ſeſqui-unciam; Aquæ Menthæ, drachmas duas; Aquæ Cinnamomi fortis, Syrupi Balſamici, ſingulorum drach-mam unam; miſce, fiatque* JULAPIUM *abſorbens, pro duabus Doſibus, pro re natâ ſumendis. Phialâ prius agitatâ.*

Sign. *The abſorbent Julep.*

Mrs. *Lake* had taken two Papers of the *Powders*, and ſome Doſes of the *cordial Julep*, in the Day; but the *Plaiſters* were not applied, becauſe ſhe could not be perſuaded to conſent to it. She took the compoſing Draught at the Time appointed. I or-der'd her to go on in the ſame Method.

§ 315. *October* 4. about eight a-Clock in the Mor-ning, (which was the thirteenth Day of the Diſtem-per) I went to ſee her again, and was inform'd that ſhe had ſlept pretty well the former Part of the Night, but that ſhe awak'd about four a-Clock in

the Morning in a terrible Fright, and ſaid ſhe knew not where ſhe was, nor what ſhe did, and talk'd a While *deliriouſly*, and, as Nurſe thought, ſeem'd to be much alter'd for the worſe. I found her Pulſe equal, moderately ſtrong, and not near ſo quick as on the Day before. Her *Tongue* was clean; ſhe breath'd eaſily; was not reſtleſs, nor very hot. The *Scabbing* went on very moderately. The *Puſtules* on her Face, were turning into a yellowiſh Scab, thoſe on her Arms kept up pretty full of Matter, and the *Swelling* of her Hands was not much abated. Her Spirits were low, and ſhe ſaid ſhe ſhould die. She would needs take a Doſe of the *abſorbent Julep* about three a-Clock in the Morning, and the other about ſeven a-Clock, and had no Stool in the Night. I did not think it needful to continue the Uſe of the *Powders*, but order'd the Uſe of her *Cordial* ſometimes, and a little Canary Wine, in her *Panada*, or mull'd with Water.

§ 316. About twelve a-Clock, the Nurſe came and told me that ſhe had had three Stools ſince I ſaw her in the Morning, of the ſame Sort with thoſe yeſterday, and thought her worſe. I repreſented to her the Advantage of thoſe Stools, and bid her go on as before directed.

§ 317. About two a-Clock in the Afternoon, I went to ſee her, and found her Pulſe much better, and none of her Circumſtances worſe. The *Swelling* of her Arms, Hands, and Fingers, ſtill kept up, and was but little abated; and the Puſtules on her Arms, in the general, remain'd full of Matter, tho' ſome of them were a little flat. Indeed as to the Puſtules on her Shoulders, and on her Arms, next her Shoulders, many of them look'd *white*, *dry*, and *empty*, but they were red round their Baſes. I ſaw no Occaſion to give any freſh Directions, only I allow'd her to drink ſome *Bohea Tea*, which ſhe much deſir'd.

§ 318.

§ 318. About five a-Clock in the Evening, the Nurſe came and told me that Mrs. *Lake* had had ſome pleaſant Sleep, and two Stools more ſince I was there, and that ſhe thought her ſelf much better, but was weary of the *cordial Julep*, becauſe of the *Powder* that was in it.

§ 319. I preſcrib'd as follows:

℞ *Aquæ Cinnamomi hordeatæ, uncias duas, cum ſemiſſe; Aquæ Cinnamomi fortis, unciam unam; Spiritus Lavendulæ compoſiti, Tincturæ Croci, ſingulorum drachmam unam; Confectionis Alkermes ſine Moſcho, drachmas duas; miſce, & fiat* Julapium Cardiacum, *de quo capiat unum cochleare pro re natâ.*

℞ *Aquæ Cinnamomi hordeatæ, Syrupi Diacodii, ſingulorum unciam unam; Aquæ Cinnamomi fortis, drachmam unam; Spiritus Lavendulæ compoſiti, Tincturæ Croci, ſingulorum guttas decem; & fiat* Mistura Paregorica, *tempore ſolito ſumenda.*

§ 320. About nine a-Clock in the Evening, (which was the Beginning of the fourteenth Day of the Diſemper) I viſited her again, and was told that ſhe had had another Stool like the former. I found her Pulſe equal, and ſufficiently ſtrong, but a little quicker than it was when I laſt felt it. The Puſtules on her Arms and Legs, were fill'd with Matter; her Hands and Fingers were ſtill ſwell'd. I order'd her to take three Quarters of the compoſing Draught preſently, and the Remainder of it about Midnight, if ſhe did not ſleep without it.

§ 321. *October* 5. about eleven a-Clock in the Forenoon, (which was the fourteenth Day of the Diſtemper) I went to ſee her. She told me ſhe had ſlept but little the laſt Night, but ſaid ſhe could have ſlept ſweetly had it not been for the Uneaſineſs ſhe felt from the Scabbing, the Stiffneſs of the Skin of her Face, and her Linnen ſticking to ſore Places. Her Pulſe was equal, ſtrong, and not extremely quick; her Tongue was clean, and indifferently

moiſt; ſhe had no Stool in the Night, but two *loo ones* in the Morning, like thoſe mentioned in § 31 She ſpoke with more Strength and Vigour than ſh had done before; the *Scabbing* went on moderately the Swelling of her Arms and Hands was abated; ſh had a COLD FIT in the Morning, but it went o preſently, on her taking ſome of the *Cordial Julep* ſhe eat *Toaſt* and Butter, and drank ſome Beer, fo her Breakfaſt, which ſhe ſaid ſhe reliſhed. I ordere that her Diet ſhould ſtill be chiefly *Milk-Porridge Mallow-Gruel*, and *Panada* with a Spoonful of Sack and Sack-Whey, and allowed her ſometimes to drin a little Sack mulled with Water, and to take Spoonful of the *Cordial Julep*, as Occaſion ſhould re quire.

§ 322. Between ſeven and eight a-Clock in th Evening I viſited her again, and found that the Scab bing proceeded leiſurely and well; her *Pulſe* was e qual, ſtrong, and not much quicker than in Health ſhe had two looſe Stools after I was with her in th Forenoon; her Appetite was pretty good; ſhe ha eaten *Toaſt* and Beer for her Supper. I ordered m laſt Directions to be ſtill obſerved, and preſcribed a follows:

℞ *Aquæ Pulegii, unciam unam; Syrupi Diacodii drachmas ſeptem; Spiritus Lavendulæ compoſiti, Tinc turæ Croci, ſingulorum guttas decem; miſce, & fia* HAUSTULUS *Paregoricus deficienti ſomno bibendus.*

§ 323. *October* 6. About eight a-Clock in th Morning (which was the fifteenth Day of the Diſtem per) I went to ſee her again. She had taken th compoſing Draught, and had ſlept pretty well be tween whiles; ſhe had eaten Toaſt and Butter an drank ſome Beer for her Breakfaſt. Her *Pulſe* wa equal, ſtrong, and ſomewhat quicker than natural the *Scabbing* went on well. I ordered the laſt Direc tions to be ſtill obſerved.

§ 324. In the Evening I viſited her again. He

Tongu

Tongue was clean; her Pulſe was the ſame as in the Morning; ſhe had three *looſe Stools* in the Day like the former; her *Urine* was of a dark Colour, with a dark coloured Sediment; ſhe was very ſore and tender; the Puſtules on her Arms, *&c.* breaking, and the Parts under them being raw. She had eaten Toaſt and Beer for her Supper, and had drank Sack-Whey and Mallow-Gruel with a Spoonful of Wine in it, and Milk-Porridge, in the Day. I ordered her to proceed in the ſame Way, and preſcribed the following Draught to be taken at ten a-Clock.

℞ *Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, Syrupi Diacodii, ſingulorum unciam unam; Spiritus Lavendulæ compoſiti, Tincturæ Croci, ſingulorum guttas decem; & fiat* HAUSTULUS.

§ 325. *October* 7. About one a-Clock in the Afternoon (which was the ſixteenth Day of the Diſtemper) I went to ſee her, and was told ſhe had ſlept indifferent well the Night before, and had had refreſhing Naps ſince the Morning. Her Pulſe was equal, ſtrong, and moderately quick; ſhe had two Stools in the Night, and one ſince the Morning, but not ſo looſe as the former; her Urine had a large Sediment of a dirty, whitiſh Colour; her Appetite was pretty good.

§ 326. In the Evening I viſited her again, and found her Circumſtances much the ſame as when I ſaw her laſt. I ordered the laſt preſcribed compoſing Draught to be repeated and taken.

§ 327. *October* 8. In the Morning (which was the ſeventeenth Day of the Diſtemper) I went to ſee her. She complained that ſhe had been reſtleſs in the Night, and that when ſhe was falling aſleep, ſomething roſe in her *Throat* as if it would choke her; her TONGUE was clean; her PULSE was equal, ſufficiently ſtrong, and ſomewhat quicker than on the Day before; the SCABBING went on moderately; ſhe had one Stool more, like one in Health. I ordered her to go on in the ſame Method.

§ 328. About Noon ſhe was taken out of Bed and ſat up in a Chair while the Bed was making. Sometime after ſhe was in Bed again, ſhe complained ſhe was VERY ILL; on which Occaſion I was ſent for, but before I came ſhe had taken a Spoonful of her *Cordial Julep*. I found her Pulſe equal and ſtrong, but too quick, and therefore preſcribed the following Julep:

℞ *Salis Prunellæ, grana triginta; Salis Abſinthii grana decem; Salis Tartari, grana quatuor; Aquæ Pulegii, tres uncias; Spiritus Salis Armoniaci volatilis, guttas octo; Sacchari albiſſimi quantitatem ad Saporem gratum ſufficientem; miſce, & fiat* JULAPIUM *febribugum, de quo capiat Cochlearia duo larga tertiis, vel quartis horis.*

§ 329. In the Evening about nine a-Clock I viſited her again. Her Pulſe was not quite ſo quick as when I laſt felt it; ſhe ſpit a little; moſt of the *Scabs* were taken off from her Face; but many of the Puſtules on her Arms remained full of Matter; Her *Urine* was pretty thick, with a large Sediment, which was of a dirty whitiſh Colour; ſhe had one Stool in the Afternoon, as thin as any ſhe had before; ſhe was very ſore and tender, and very fretful and impatient. She had taken two Doſes of the *febrifuge Julep*: Toaſt and Butter and Beer was her Breakfaſt in the Morning, and Toaſt and Beer her Supper that Evening. I ordered her to obſerve the laſt Directions, and that the laſt compoſing Draught ſhould be repeated and taken.

§ 330. *October* 9. (which was the eighteenth Day of the Diſtemper) I viſited her, and was told that ſhe had three Stools ſince the foregoing Night, and that ſhe roſe and ſat up about an Hour this Day. Her Tongue was clean and moiſt, but ſhe complained it felt clammy; her Fleſh felt hot; her Pulſe was equal and ſtrong, but too quick, yet ſhe was not thirſty: I ordered her to continue the Uſe of the *febrifuge Julep*

lep, and that the laſt preſcribed compoſing Draught ſhould be repeated and taken.

§ 331. *October* 10. (which was the ninteenth Day of the Diſtemper) I viſited her, and found her Circumſtances much the ſame as on the Day before: She had riſen, and ſat up an Hour and half. I ordered her to go on in the ſame Method.

§ 332. *October* 11. (which was the twentieth Day of the Diſtemper) I viſited her again, and found her ſomewhat better: Her Pulſe was not altogether ſo quick as it had been; her *Stools* were more natural; ſhe had a ſenſible increaſe of Strength; her Appetite was indifferently good; but ſhe complained that ſhe did not ſleep well.

§ 333. *October* 12. (which was the twenty-firſt Day of the Diſtemper) I went to ſee her, and found her Circumſtances ſtill mending, though her Urine continued of a very dark and dirty Colour, with a dark coloured and large Sediment, on the Surface of which was a Liſt of a dirty whitiſh Colour, I ordered her to go on in the ſame Method.

§ 334. *October* 13 (which was the twenty-ſecond Day of the Diſtemper) I found her Caſe gradually mending, and her Strength continuing to increaſe, though her Legs were very weak and feeble.

§ 335. *October* 14. (which was the twenty-third Day of the Diſtemper) I viſited her, and found her better, but the *Scabs* were not all off. I preſcribed as follows:

℞ *Glycyrryzæ inciſæ*, *Foliorum Senæ*, *ſingulorum Drachmas duas*; *Electuarii Lenitivi*, *Mannæ Calabriæ*, *ſingulorum unciam unam*; *Coquantur cum Aquæ Pulegii quantitate ſufficienti ad uncias octo*, *dein coletur & fiat* Apozema Purgans *cujus craſtino mane capiat uncias duas.*

§ 336. *October* 15. (which was the twenty-fourth Day of the Diſtemper) ſhe took the Doſe of the purging Apozeme, which gave her four Stools, and ſhe bore the Operation well.

§ 337. *October* 16. (which was the twenty-fifth Day of the Diſtemper) I viſited her again, and found her much better. She eat ſome roaſt Veal for her Dinner, which agreed well with her.

§ 338. *October* 17. She continued increaſing her Strength and recovering her Health, but complained of little Tumours and ſore Places on divers Parts of her Body and Limbs, eſpecially on her Feet. I purged her ſometimes afterwards. And thus through the divine Goodneſs, ſhe paſſed through a moſt tedious and terrible Sickneſs, and narrowly eſcaped Death.

HIST. XXV.

Confluent Small Pox.

§ 339. *October* 18, 1723. About four a-Clock in the Afternoon, I was called to Mr. PETER HITCH, a Gardener in *Witham*, aged twenty-five Years. I found he had the CONFLUENT SMALL Pox. It was the eleventh Day of the Diſtemper. The *Swelling* of his Face was ſunk, but his Hands were ſomewhat ſwelled; the Puſtules were exceeding numerous and thick every where; the *Puſtules* on his Arms, Hands, Body and Legs, were dry and empty, and there was no *Pus* in any of them, but there ſeemed to be Matter in a very few on his Neck and the upper Part of his Breaſt. He was *delirious*, and (as they told me) had been ſo ever ſince *October* the ſixteenth; his Spitting was ſtopped, and his Mouth was full of a viſcous tough Phlegm; he had taken little of any thing for the laſt twenty-four Hours; his Pulſe was very quick and weak, uneven and ſhattered; he *ſighed* often, and talked of removing and going home.

§ 340. His Circumſtances evidently were very deplorable

plorable, and there was but little Probability of his Recovery; however for the Satisfaction of his Wife I preſcribed for him.

℞ *Emplaſtri Epiſpaſtici, quantitatem ſufficientem; Super alutam extendatur & fiant Emplaſtra quatuor, quorum duo Brachiis internis infra cubitum & duo Tibiis internis applicentur.*

℞ *Pulveris Æthiopici, Lapidis Contrayervæ, ſingulorum grana triginta; miſce, & fiat* Pulvis *in chartulas duas æqualiter dividendus, quarum capiat unam quartis horis cum uno cochleari Julapii ſequentis.*

℞ *Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, unciam unam; Aquæ Theriacalis, Aquæ Pæoniæ compoſitæ, ſingulorum drachmas tres; Spiritus Lavendulæ compoſiti, guttas quadraginta; Confectionis Alkermes ſine Moſcho, Syrupi Balſamici, ſingulorum drachmam unam; miſce, fiatque* Julapium Cardiacum *pro Pulveribus de quo etiam in languoribus capiat unum cochleari.*

℞ *Conſervæ Fructuum Cynoſbati, drachmas duas; Syrupi Baccarum Sambuci, Olei Amygdalarum dulcium, ſingulorum ſemunciam; miſceantur, & fiat* Linctus *de quo capiat drachmam unam frequenter.*

§ 341. *October* 19. (which was the twelfth Day of the Diſtemper) I viſited him again. He took the two Papers of Powder the Evening before at four Hours diſtance, and had made a great deal of Water after he took the Powders, but all his Urine came inſenſibly from him in Bed; the Maturation went on again; the Puſtules were increaſed in Bulk, and thoſe on his Arms and Hands were filling with Matter; his Pulſe was quick and weak, but not ſo unequal and confuſed as before; he remained *delirious*. I ordered the Powders to be repeated, and that he ſhould take a Paper twice a Day in a Spoonful of the *Cordial* Julep.

§ 342. *October* 20. (which was the thirteenth Day of the Diſtemper) his Circumſtances were much the ſame as on the Day before; the *Maturation* went on;

the Puſtules on his Body, Arms and Legs, *&c.* kep ſuppurating, or filling with Matter; he remained *de lirious*, and his Water continued to come inſenſibl from him; he had taken very little of any Liquid this Day; the bliſtering Plaiſters firſt applied ha little or no Effect, therefore I ordered four more t be made ſtronger, and applied to the ſame Places and that the laſt Directions ſhould be ſtill obſerved

§ 343. *October* 21. About eleven a-Clock in th Forenoon (which was the fourteenth Day of the Diſ temper) I viſited him again, and found him ſenſible quite free from his *Delirium*; the Puſtules were every where full of digeſted Matter, though of a dark, o dirty whitiſh Colour; his Urine continued to com from him inſenſibly, and in great *Quantities*; th Pocks on his Face ſcabbed of a yellowiſh brown Co lour; his Throat ſeemed to be ſtuffed with a viſcic Phlegm, and he could not ſpeak diſtinctly, nor loud enough for me to underſtand his Words; his Reſpi ration was eaſy; his Pulſe was equal, ſufficiently ſtrong, and not very quick.

§ 344. I ordered the Powders to be repeated, and that he ſhould take a Paper twice a Day as before, and likewiſe a Spoonful of his *Cordial Julep* at any Time if he was faint; and that he ſhould take four Spoonfuls of Sack and Water mulled, twice a Day.

§ 345. *October* 22. (which was the fifteenth Day of the Diſtemper) I went to ſee him. The *Scabbing* went on moderately; the Puſtules on his Arms and Legs kept up full of Matter; the inſenſible coming away of his Urine ceaſed, and he called for the Urinal when he wanted to make Water; he was very hot and thirſty, and his Pulſe was quicker than it was the Day before, and (at times) he was not ſenſible.

§ 346. On the Account of the Increaſe of his Fever, I preſcribed the following Julep.

℞ *Salis Prunellæ, drachmam ſemis; Salis Abſinthii, grana*

grana decem; *Salis Succini volatilis*, *grana quinque*; *Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ*, *unciam unam*; *Aquæ Pulegii*, *duas uncias*; *Aquæ Pæoniæ compoſitæ*, *drachmam unam*; *Syrupi de Althæâ*, *Syrupi Balſamici*, *ſingulorum unciam unam*; *Spiritus Salis Armoniaci volatilis*, *guttas quindecim*; *miſce*, *& fiat* JULAPIUM *de quo capiat unciam unam quartis horis.*

§ 347. *October* 23. (which was the ſixteenth Day of the Diſtemper) I viſited him again, and found his Fever abated; his Thirſt was more moderate; his Pulſe was not ſo quick as before; his *Tongue* was clean and moiſt; the *Scabbing* went on leiſurely; the Puſtules on his Arms and Legs kept up full of Matter; he had had no Stool for five Days, therefore I ordered that a Glyſter made of a Decoction of *Mallow-Leaves* and Anis Seeds in Water-gruel, ſweetned with brown Sugar and mixed with an Ounce of Butter, ſhould be injected as ſoon as it could be got ready; and likewiſe ordered that he ſhould go on taking the Julep preſcribed § 346.

§ 348. I viſited him in the Evening. The Glyſter was injected about five a-Clock, and about ſeven he had a large Stool.

§ 349. *October* 24. (which was the ſeventeenth Day of the Diſtemper) his Circumſtances were much the ſame as on *October* the twenty-third, except that he complained of Pain all over his Body, was more ſenſible, and had a better Appetite to Food; he had a large Stool this Day.

350. *October* 25. (which was the eighteenth Day of the Diſtemper) I viſited him again. He complained of great Heat in his Face and Body, and of Pains every where, and was thirſty, and ſaid he ſhould certainly die, and that it was impoſſible he ſhould recover. His Pulſe was equal, moderately quick, and ſtrong; and he *breathed* eaſily, and had a Stool that Day. I preſcribed as follows:

℞ *Salis Prunellæ*, *ſcrupulum unum*; *Salis Abſinthii*, *grana*

grana decem; Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, uncias tres; Syrupi è Succo Limonum, drachmas ſex; Syrupi Balſamici, drachmas duas; miſce, & fiat JULAPIUM FEBRIFUGUM, *de quo capiat cochlearia tria, vel quatuor quartis horis.*

§ 351. *October* 26. (which was the nineteenth Day of the Diſtemper) I viſited him, and found his Pulſe equal, moderately ſtrong, and not much quicker than in Health; his Tongue was clean, and moiſt; his Water was of a pale canary Colour, with a very ſmall white Sediment: The *Scabbing* went on well. I order'd him to go on in the Uſe of the *Febrifuge Julep.* He had a Stool this Day, in good Order, and put on clean Linnen. I purged him ſeveral Times, and, with the Bleſſing of God, he daily grew ſtronger and ſtronger, and recover'd a good State of Health. The purging Medicine was as follows:

℞ *Glycyrrhizæ inciſæ, Foliorum Senæ, ſingulorum drachmas duas; Seminum Aniſi, drachmam unam; Cremoris Tartari, ſcrupula quatuor; Electuarii Lenitivi, ſeſquiunciam; coquantur (in ollâ figulinâ) in Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ ſufficienti quantitate, ad uncias ſex; dein Liquori colato, adde Syrupi de Spina Cervina, Syrupi è Cichoreo cum Rhabarbaro, ſingulorum unciam unam; miſce, & fiat* APOZEMA *purgans, de quo capiat cochlearia quatuor, vel ſex plus minuſve pro ratione operationis, alternis, vel tertiis Auroris.*

HIST.

HIST. XXVI.

Distinct Small Pox; Pustules very numerous.

§ 352. *October* 26. 1723. in the Afternoon, between four and five a-Clock, I was called to visit Mr. John Mundeford, a Boy of about seven Years of Age, the Son of Mr. *Mundeford*, Butcher, and Inn-holder, at the *Spread Eagle* in *Witham*. I found him sick of the *Small Pox*. It was the fourteenth Day of the Distemper. The Pustules were numerous; those on his Face were scabb'd, but those on his Arms and Hands remain'd full of Matter. His Pulse was equal, strong, and quick; his Belly and whole Body were prodigiously *swell'd*, which was the Occasion of sending for me.

§ 353. I prescrib'd as follows:

℞ *Salis Prunellæ pulverizatæ, scrupulum unum; Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, uncias tres; Syrupi Balsamici, unciam unam; Spiritus Salis Armoniaci volatilis, guttas quindecim; Tincturæ Croci, guttas triginta; misce, fiatque* Julapium, *de quo capiat unum cochleare largum omni bihorio.*

Sign. *The Julep.*

℞ *Foliorum Malvæ, manipulum unum; Florum Chamæmeli, pugilla duo; Seminum Anisi, drachmas duas; Seminum Cymini, drachmam unam; coquantur cum Juris Avenacei, quantitate sufficienti, ad uncias quatuor; dein Liquori colato adde Butyri recentis semunciam; Sacchari rubri, unciam unam; misce, & fiat* Enema, *quamprimùm tepidè injiciendum.*

℞ *Foliorum Malvæ, manipulos duos; Florum Chamæmeli, pugilla quatuor; Seminum Anisi, Seminum Cymini, singulorum semunciam; Salis Nitri, scrupula quatuor; coquantur cum Aquæ Fontanæ, sufficiente quanti-*

quantitate, ad uncias duodecim; dein Liquori colato, adde Spiritus Vini rectificati, uncias quatuor; misce, pro Fotu *regioni Abdominis tepidè applicando.*

§ 354. *October* 27. I visited him again, and found that my Directions had been observ'd, and that the *Swelling* of his Body was greatly abated. I order'd the Glyster, and the Fomentation, to be repeated, and us'd as before, and that he should go on with the *Julep*, and prescrib'd as follows:

℞ *Spiritus Nitri dulcis, drachmam unam; cujus capiat guttas sex vel septem subindè in hausta cerevisiæ.*

Sign. *The Drops.*

§ 355. *October* 28. I visited him again, and found him much better, and the *Swelling* considerably abated. I order'd the Fomentation to be still us'd, and prescrib'd the following *cathartic Apozeme:*

℞ *Glycyrrhizæ incisæ, drachmam unam; Radicis Rhabarbari, grana decem; Foliorum Senæ, scrupula duo; Seminum Anisi, scrupulum unum; Electuarii Lenitivi, semunciam; clausè coquantur cum Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, quantitate sufficienti, ad uncias tres; dein Liquori colato, adde Syrupi Rosarum solutivi, Syrupi è Cichoreo cum Rhabarbaro, singulorum semunciam; misce, & fiat* Apozema *purgans, de quo capiat cochlearia duo vel tria alternis, vel tertiis auroris.*

Sign. *The purging Apozeme.*

§ 356. In this Method describ'd § 353, 354, and 355. with the Blessing of God, he very soon recover'd his Health, and Strength.

HIST.

HIST. XXVII.

Confluent Small Pox.

§ 357. *October* 20. 1723. in the Evening, I was called to Mr. EVERETT, (about half a Mile out of *Witham*) aged about forty-four Years. I found him ſick of the CONFLUENT SMALL POX. It was the ninth Day of the Diſtemper. The Puſtules were exceeding numerous, and (on his Face) ran together here and there in Patches, and look'd of a deep red and ſhining Colour. His Head was not SWELL'D. The Puſtules on his Neck, Breaſt, Arms, Body, Legs, *&c.* ſtood very thick, and crowded together. Moſt of them were of a deep red Colour, and look'd dry. Many of them lay flat, and appear'd *black.* Some of them were broke, and turn'd into a dry and black Scab: Many of them were pitted in on the Top. His *Pulſe* was equal, quick, and weak; he had ſome Evacuation by Spitting; he had ſlept but little ſince he fell ſick; and was *delirious.*

§ 358. After I had directed his Diet, I preſcrib'd as follows:

℞ *Conſervæ Fructuum Cynoſbati, ſemunciam; Syrupi Baccarum Sambuci, Olei Amygdalarum dulcium, ſingulorum unciam unam; miſce, & fiat* LINCTUS, *de quo capiat drachmam frequentèr.*

℞ *Salis Prunellæ, drachmam ſemis; Florum Sulphuris, ſcrupula duo; Antimonii diaphoretici, ſcrupulum unum; Croci, Coccinellæ, ſingulorum grana ſex; Salis Succini volatilis, grana ſeptem; miſce, & fiat* PULVIS, *in chartulas quatuor æqualiter diſtribuendus, quarum capiat unam quartis vel ſextis horis in uno cochleari Syrupi Balſamici miſtam, ſuperbibendo* HAUSTULUM

STULUM *Seri Lactis cum Vino Canarienſi præparati.*

℞ *Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, unciam unam; Syrupi Diacodii, drachmas ſex; Tincturæ Croci, ſcrupulum unum; Spiritus Salis Armoniaci volatilis, guttas ſeptem; miſce, & fiat* HAUSTULUS *paregoricus, ſomno deficiente bibendus.*

§ 359. *October* 21. about Noon, (which was the tenth Day of the Diſtemper) I viſited him again, and found that the *Maturation* went on well. The *Puſtules* were pretty well fill'd, and ſuppurating every where. His Head was much *ſwell'd*, he *ſpit* freely, his Pulſe was equal, and more ſtrong, but not quite ſo quick as when I firſt felt it. He took the compoſing Draught, and ſlept well the Night before, and became very ſenſible. I order'd him to go on in the ſame Method.

§ 360. In the Evening, I order'd the Powders to be repeated, and taken in the ſame Manner as the former; and likewiſe, that the compoſing Draught ſhould be repeated, and taken, if he was reſtleſs, and did not ſleep; and then preſcrib'd the following *cordial Julep:*

℞ *Aquæ Cinnamomi hordeatæ, uncias tres; Aquæ Theriacalis, Aquæ Pæoniæ compoſitæ, ſingulorum drachmas duas; Spiritus Lavendulæ compoſiti, Tincturæ Croci, Confectionis Alkermes ſine Moſcho, Syrupi Balſamici, ſingulorum drachmam unam; miſceantur, & fiat* JULAPIUM CARDIACUM, *de quo capiat unum cochleare largum, ſi Puſtulæ introrſum recidant.*

§ 361. *October* 22. about Noon, (which was the eleventh Day of the Diſtemper) I went to ſee him, and was told that he had been reſtleſs the greater part of the foregoing Night, which (as the Nurſe thought) was occaſion'd by a ſick Child, which lay in the ſame Room, and cried all Night long. His Wife miſcarried in the Morning, and was dangerouſly ill at that Time, and this Incident had great-

ly

ly affected him, filling him with Fear, and Grief, and ſinking his Spirits. I found the *Swelling* of his Head greatly abated, and the Puſtules on his Arms ſunk; thoſe on his Legs were flat, dry, and empty; his *Spitting* was (almoſt) entirely ſtopp'd, and he *breath'd* with Difficulty: His Pulſe was equal, very quick, and moderately ſtrong. The great and ſudden Alterations which happen'd in his Circumſtances, are very remarkable: On the ninth Day of his Sickneſs, all Things threaten'd inevitable Death; on the tenth Day, the great Amendment in his Condition, gave Encouragement to hope for his Recovery; but on the eleventh Day, the Diſtemper made terrible Advances, and Nature ſuffer'd the moſt violent Shock: But for her Aſſiſtance, I preſcrib'd the following Things:

℞ *Lapidis Contrayervæ, ſcrupulum unum; Pulveris Æthiopici, grana triginta; miſce, fiatque* Pulvis, *in partes duas æquales dividendus, quarum capiat unam quartis horis, cum uno cochleari Syrupi Balſamici miſtam, tepidè ſuperbibendo Seri Lactis (Vino Canarienſi præparati)* Haustulum.

Emplaſtra duo Veſicatoria Brachiis internis quamprimùm applicentur.

Linctus *pectoralis repetatur*; Haustulus *quoque paregoricus repetendus, & tempore ſolito ſumendus.*

§ 362. In the Evening, about ſix a-Clock, I viſited him again, and found the Puſtules more fill'd, and that he *ſpit* a little more, and not very thick. His Pulſe was equal, quick, and indifferently ſtrong. He had taken one of the Papers of *Powder* about four a-Clock. I order'd him to take the other at nine a-Clock, and the compoſing Draught, only if he could not ſleep without it.

§ 363. *October* 23. about Noon, (which was the twelfth Day of the Diſtemper) I went to ſee him. He had ſlept indifferently well, without taking his compoſing Draught, and had neglected to take his

Powder

Powder the Night before, and had drank very little of any Thing ſince. He had a Stool the foregoing Night. The Puſtules on his Arms, Body, and Legs, I found a little more increas'd in Bulk, but no Swelling of his Hands. His *Spitting* was very much abated, and his Spittle was exceeding viſcous; his *Tongue* was very dry. I order'd him to take a Paper of the *Powders* preſcrib'd § 358. and preſcribed as follows:

℞ *Lapidis Contrayervæ, ſcrupulum unum; Pulveris Æthiopici, grana triginta; Croci, grana quatuor; miſce, & fiat* Pulvis *in chartulas duas pariter diſtribuendus; quarum capiat unam ſextis horis cum uno cochleari Syrupi Balſamici miſtam.*

℞ *Salis Prunellæ, ſcrupulum unum; Salis Abſinthii, grana decem; Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, uncias tres; Syrupi Balſamici, unciam unam; Spiritus Salis Armoniaci volatilis, guttas triginta; miſce, & fiat* Julapium Expectorans; *de quo capiat unum cochleare quartis horis.*

Emplaſtra duo Epiſpaſtica Tibiis internis applicentur.

§ 364. In the Evening, about five a-Clock, I viſited him again, and found the *Puſtules* a little more fill'd; but he had a *Difficulty* in *Breathing*. His *Spitting* was ſtopp'd, and he ſeem'd almoſt choak'd with glutinous Phlegm. His *Tongue* was exceeding dry, and his *Pulſe* very quick. He had not follow'd Advice, but neglected to take his Medicines. I order'd thoſe who were about him, to obſerve the Directions I laſt gave them.

§ 365. In the Evening, about nine a-Clock, a Meſſenger came to tell me that he was much worſe, that the *Pocks* were greatly ſunk, and that he fetch'd his Breath very ſhort, and would take no Medicine nor any of his diluting Liquids.

§ 366. *October* 24. in the Morning, (which was the thirteenth Day of the Diſtemper) another Meſſenger came, and told me that the *Pocks* ſunk more

and

and more, and that he had a fluttering *Pulse*, a quick and difficult Respiration, and that his Wife earnestly desir'd I would come again to see her Husband. Accordingly I went, and found him a dying Man. The *Blistering Plaisters* had produced no Effect. He had slept pretty much the two last Nights, and Days. He liv'd till about three a-Clock in the Afternoon, and then departed this Life.

HIST. XXVIII.

Distinct Small Pox; Pustules very numerous.

§ 367. *October* 20. 1723. ARTHUR THOMSON, a Servant of mine, aged sixteen Years, was taken ill about three a-Clock in the Afternoon, with Pains in his Head, and Back, the usual Symptoms of a *variolous Fever*, but his Pains were not violent. He was easy in his Stomach. I only order'd him *Sage Tea*, a Decoction of the Shavings of Hartshorn, and an easy Diet, and waited to observe the proceeding of his Distemper.

§ 368. *October* 21. The second Day of his Sickness, his Pains were abated, but he was not so well in his Stomach. I would fain have given him a Vomit, but could not either by my Perswasions or Authority prevail with him to take one, and therefore enjoin'd him to drink oftener of *Sage Tea*.

§ 369. *October* 22. (which was the third Day of the Distemper) the Symptoms were more violent, and he had great Pains in his Head, Back, and Limbs. He was very sick at his Stomach, and had Urgings to vomit; his Pulse was equal, quick, and moderately strong. At Times he talk'd *deliriously*, and in the Evening some PUSTULES appear'd on his Face and Hands. When he had his Urgings to vo-

mit, I order'd he should drink plentifully of wa or hot Water.

§ 370. *October* 23. (which was the fourth Day the Distemper) the *Pustules* appear'd pretty thick his Face, Arms, Hands, Body, and Legs; but th did not look so red and inflam'd as usual: He sl pretty well the preceding Night, drank his Liqui and eat his Spoon-Diet with an indifferently go Appetite. He was pretty easy, and very sensib and had one Stool; so that I had no Occasion to der any Medicine.

§ 371. *October* 24. (which was the fifth Day the Distemper) I observed more Pustules were f med, but they stood distinct, and the former P tules continued increasing their Bulk. His Pu was quicker than natural, but very equal, and m derately strong. I order'd him a Barley Ptisan, a that he should drink heartily sometimes of that, a sometimes of Hartshorn Liquor, Sage Tea, *&c.*

§ 372. *October* 25. (which was the sixth Day the Distemper) more Pustules appear'd, but not m ny. They grew, and continued gradually increasi in Bigness, but never look'd very red, either on the Tops, or round their Bases. His *Pulse* was *quic equal*, and strong. He complain'd much of Sor ness, and Pain in his *Throat*, and also of Tenderne in his Flesh. His Diet and Drinks were *Milk Po ridge*, *Water Gruel*, *Toast* and *Butter*, *Pippin Posse* white Wine Posset, the Curd being separated, *Sa Whey*, *Small Beer*, *Sage Tea* with a little whi Wine and sweeten'd to his Palate. I prescrib'd a follows:

℞. *Conservæ Fructuum Cynosbati, drachmas duas Syrupi Baccarum Sambuci, unciam unam; Syrupi Succo Limonum, Olei Amygdalarum, singulorum drachmas tres; misce, & fiat* Linctus, *de quo sul inde capiat aliquantillum.*

§ 373

§ 373. *October* 26. (which was the ſeventh Day of the Diſtemper) the *Maturation* went on well, but he complain'd of Soreneſs in his Throat, and throbbing *Pains* where the Puſtules were. He had ſlept very little the Night before, and remain'd reſtleſs, and therefore I order'd the following Mixture for him:

℞ *Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, drachmas ſex; Tincturæ Croci, guttas quindecim; Syrupi Diacodii, drachmas tres; & fiat* MISTURA *paregorica, ſomno deficiente ſumenda.*

§ 374. *October* 27. (which was the eighth Day of the Diſtemper) he took the compoſing Draught, and ſlept pretty well the Night before. The Puſtules grew larger, but appear'd of a watery Colour, and their Baſes of a very pale dead reddiſh Colour; yet he complain'd of violent Pains every where, on the external Superficies of his Body.

§ 375. *October* 28, 29, 30. (which were the ninth, tenth, and eleventh Days of the Diſtemper) the MATURATION proceeded well, though the Superficies of the *Puſtules* look'd watery, and though their Baſes did not, through the Courſe of ſuppurating, appear inflam'd, yet he was under very acute Pains, and was almoſt continually crying out, *Oh my Legs! Oh my Arms: What ſhall I do?* &c.

§ 376. *October* 31. (which was the twelfth Day of the Diſtemper) about Noon, through the Extremity of his Pains, and the Violence of his Screamings, he became light-headed, on which Occaſion I order'd the *paregoric Mixture* to be repeated, and the greater Part of it to be immediately given him, and in a little Time after he had taken it, he lay quiet, and became ſenſible, and compos'd. The Puſtules turn'd into a very dull and dirty whitiſh Colour, before they ſcabb'd.

§ 377. As the Scabbing came on, his Pains abated; but his Fever, with Heat, and Thirſt, and a quick Pulſe, continu'd through the Periods of

ERUPTION and MATURATION, but left him whe the Scabbing came on, and his Pains ceas'd. Th Scabbing proceeded very leisurely, at the End o which I began to purge him.

§ 378. The Boy was pretty thirsty, through th Course of the Disease, and drank considerable Quan tities of *emollient*, *cooling*, *attenuating*, and *dilutin* LIQUIDS, and, with the Blessing of God upon them without much Assistance from Medicines, he passe safely through the *Small Pox*, though attended wit uncommon Pains, and though the Pustules were o that unfavourable and threatening Kind, which som call the *Genus Aquosum*.

§ 379. I beg Leave here to inform my Reader that Mrs. T , a Woman in this Neigh bourhood, was taken ill of the *Small Pox* the same Day that my Boy fell sick, and had the same Sort o Pustules, but not near so numerous as my Servant's she had a Nurse very skilful in her own Opinion (who would not suffer any Physician to be concern'd till Nature was perfectly overcome) she manag'd her with Plenty of warm cordial Things, to drive the Malignity of the Distemper from her Heart, *&c.* but, alas! she died on the thirteenth Day of her Sickness.

HIST. XXIX.

Confluent Small Pox.

§ 380. ON *November* 17. 1723. in the Evening, Mrs. SARAH PATTISON, (the Wife of Mr. *Robert Pattison* of *Witham*) aged thirty-one Years, and fourteen or fifteen Weeks gone with Child, was taken ill with violent Pains in her *Head*, *Back*,

Back, and *Limbs*, which continued with the Symptoms of a ſtrong Fever.

§ 381. *November* 20. (which was the third Day of her Sickneſs) the ERUPTION came on, and many Puſtules appear'd on her Face, Neck, Arms, *&c.* She complain'd that her Pains were gone from her Head, Back, and Limbs, into her *Stomach* and *Belly*, and her Friends apprehended her in Danger of MISCARRYING, which occaſion'd my being ſent for. When I came, I found her Circumſtances as above deſcrib'd, and that her *Pulſe* was equal, quick, and weak. I directed her Diet, and preſcrib'd as follows:

℞ *Aquæ Cinnamomi hordeatæ, uncias duas; Aquæ Cinnamomi fortis, ſeſcunciam; Tincturæ Croci, Syrupi è Succo Limonum, ſingulorum drachmas duas; Spiritus Nitri dulcis, guttas viginti; miſce, & fiat* JULAPIUM CARDIACUM, *de quo capiat unum cochleare, dolore vel ægritudine ventriculi urgente.*

Sign. *The Cordial Julep.*

℞ *Cornu Cervi calcinati, & pulverizati, drachmas ſex; Corticis Cinnamomi acuti contuſi, drachmas duas; Flavedinis Corticis Aurantiorum acidorum, drachmas tres; Coccinellæ pulverizatæ, Croci, ſingulorum grana decem; &, ut artis eſt, fiat in Aquæ hordei quantitate ſufficienti decoctum; dein Liquoris colati quatuordecim uncias; adde Syrupi è Succo Limoniorum, uncias duas; miſce, fiatque* APOZEMA, *cujus tepidè bibat cochlearia ſex, ſextâ quâque horâ.*

Sign. *The attenuating Apozeme.*

§ 382. *November* 21. (which was the fourth Day of the Diſtemper) in the Forenoon, I viſited her again, and was told that the Pains, and Diſorders of her Stomach and Belly, ſoon left her, on uſing the Medicines preſcrib'd § 381. I found the Number of the Puſtules greatly increas'd; her Pulſe was much the ſame as on the Day before, except that it did not

ſeem altogether ſo quick. I advis'd her to go on i the Method before directed.

§ 383. In the Evening, about ſix a-Clock, I wa called to her again, and found the *Puſtules* much in creas'd in Number, and thoſe which firſt appear'd were augmented in Bulk: She complain'd much o a Soreneſs and Tenderneſs on the Outſide of her *Sto mach* and *Belly*; and her Siſter told me, that ſhe ha ſeen thoſe Parts, and that there were many Puſtule of the *Small Pox* upon them. She likewiſe ſaid, tha about four a-Clock in the Afternoon, her *Courſe* broke upon her, were not much in Quantity, bu the Colour *black*.

§ 384. I preſcrib'd as follows:

℞ *Lapidis Hæmatitis præparati, grana quinque; Ter ræ Japonicæ, grana tria; Radicis Tormentillæ, gra na ſeptem; Corticis Cinnamomi acuti, grana quatuor Electuarii Diaſcordii ſine Melle, Confectionis Alker mes ſine Moſcho, ſingulorum ſcrupulum unum; Con ſervæ Roſarum rubrarum, drachmam ſemis; Syrup Cydoniorum, ſufficientem quantitatem; & ſecundu artem formetur* Bolus *immediatè deglutiendus ſuperbi bendo cochleare unum largum Julapii ſequentis, ph alâ prius agitatâ; & octavis horis repetatur* Bolu *ad tertiam vicem ſi opus erit.*

℞ *Aquæ Cinnamomi hordeatæ, uncias duas; Aqu Cinnamomi fortis, unciam unam; Succi Limonum Syrupi Cydoniorum, ſingulorum ſemunciam; Boli Ar meniæ, drachmam ſemis; miſceantur, fiatque* Jula pium, *de quo capiat unum cochleare pro re natâ, po Phialæ agitationem.*

Sign. *The red Julep.*

§ 385. *November* 22. (which was the fifth Day o the Diſtemper) in the Afternoon, I viſited her again and found the Puſtules more numerous, and tha thoſe which were form'd before, kept growing; and that the Diſtemper proceeded regularly; and wa told, that the Flux (§ 383.) which made them fear

Miſcar-

Miſcarriage, was ſtopp'd; and therefore I only preſcrib'd the following compoſing Mixture, to be taken about eight a-Clock in the Evening:

℞ *Aquæ Cinnamomi hordeatæ, Syrupi Diacodii, ſingulorum drachmas ſex; & fiat* MISTURA *parego-rica.*

§ 386. *November* 23. (which was the ſixth Day of the Diſtemper) the Puſtules were very numerous, and in her Face they ran together, eſpecially all over her Noſe and upper Lip. Her Pulſe was equal, moderately quick, and ſufficiently ſtrong. The Operations of Nature were regular, and ſhe was free from any threatening Symptom; and therefore I only directed her Liquids, and Diet.

§ 387. *November* 24. (which was the ſeventh Day of the Diſtemper) the Puſtules continu'd growing, and increaſing their Bulk, look'd lively and well; ſhe complain'd of Heat, and Pain where the Puſtules were. She ſlept but indifferently the Night before. She *ſpit* pretty freely, and complain'd of Soreneſs in her Throat; on which Account I preſcrib'd as follows:

℞ *Conſervæ Fructuum Cynoſbati, drachmas duas; Syrupi è Succo Limonum, Syrupi Baccarum Sambuci, ſingulorum ſeſcunciam; Olei Amygdalarum dulcium, drachmas ſex; miſce, fiatque* LINCTUS *ſæpè lingendus.*

℞ *Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, Aquæ Cinnamomi hordeatæ, ſingulorum ſemunciam; Syrupi Diacodii, drachmas ſeptem; Tincturæ Croci, guttas quindecim; miſce, & fiat* HAUSTULUS *veſpertino tempore bibendus.*

§ 388. *November* 25. (which was the eighth Day of the Diſtemper) the *Maturation* went on well, but ſhe was very hot and thirſty; her Pulſe was equal, quick, and ſtrong; ſhe complain'd much of *throbbing Pains* in the external Superficies of her Body. Her Throat was eaſier, and ſhe continued to *ſpit* pretty

freely. I was apprehenſive the Fever would run too high, and therefore preſcrib'd as follows:

℞ *Salis Prunellæ, grana quatuordecim; Pulveris Æthiopici, grana triginta; Lapidis Contrayervæ, grana duodecim; miſce, & fiat* Pulvis, *in partes duas æquales dividendus, quarum capiat unam ſextis horis in uno cochleari miſturæ ſequentis miſtam.*

℞ *Aquæ Pulegii, ſemunciam; Syrupi Balſamici, ſeſcunciam; fiat* Mistura.

Sign. *The Mixture for the Powders.*

℞ *Spiritus Nitri dulcis, drachmam unam; cujus capiat guttas viginti bis, tervè in die in hauſtu Decocti Cornu Cervi raſurarum.*

Sign. *The Drops.*

§ 389. *November* 26. (which was the ninth Day of the Diſtemper) the *Maturation* went on proſperouſly. She made Water plentifully, and ſpit freely; her Head and Face began to ſwell; her Thirſt was abated; her Pulſe was equal, and ſufficiently ſtrong, but not altogether ſo quick as it was the Day before. She ſtill complain'd of throbbing Pains. I order'd the Powders to be repeated, and that ſhe ſhould take a Paper of them twice a Day, in a Spoonful of the Mixture directed for them, and preſcrib'd as follows:

℞ *Aquæ Cinnamomi fortis, drachmam unam; Aquæ Cinnamomi hordeatæ, Syrupi Diacodii, ſingulorum unciam unam; Tincturæ Croci, guttas quindecim; miſce, fiatque* Haustulus, *horâ veſpertinâ octavâ bibendus.*

§ 390. *November* 27. (which was the tenth Day of the Diſtemper) the *Maturation* ſtill proceeded happily, as did the Evacuation by *Urine*, and by *Spitting*. I order'd her to continue taking the Powders twice a Day, and likewiſe, that the *cordial Julep* preſcrib'd § 381. ſhould be repeated, and a Doſe of it taken now and then, if ſhe was faint, or her Spirits low.

I alſo

I alſo order'd the compoſing Draught preſcrib'd the Day before, to be repeated, and taken at the uſual Time.

§ 391. *November* 28. (which was the eleventh Day of the Diſtemper) the *Maturation* went on well, the Swelling of her Head and Face, was increas'd; the Diſcharges by *Urine* and *Spitting*, were much the ſame as on the Day before; her *Pulſe* was equal, moderately quick, and ſufficiently ſtrong. I order'd her to go on in the ſame Method, taking the *Powders* twice a Day, the *cordial Julep* as Occaſion ſhould require, and the *compoſing Draught* in the Evening.

§ 392. *November* 29. (which was the twelfth Day of the Diſtemper) the *Maturation* ſtill proceeded according to our Wiſhes, and the other Evacuations (mention'd § 391.) of the variolous Humours, continu'd; her Hands and Fingers were ſwell'd, and no threatening Symptom occurr'd. I order'd her to perſiſt in the ſame Method, taking the *Powders*, *cordial Julep*, and *compoſing Draught*, according to the Directions given § 391.

§ 393. *November* 30. (which was the thirteenth Day of the Diſtemper) the *Maturation* went on kindly, as did the *Spitting*, and *Diſcharges* by *Urine*. Her Pulſe was regular, her Thirſt moderate, and her Appetite to her Diet indifferently good; ſome Puſtules on her Face, began to grow dry, and *ſcab*. I gave the ſame Directions as on *November* 29. § 392. and preſcrib'd the following Liniment:

℞ *Spermatis Ceti, ſeſquidrachmam*; *Olei Amygdalarum dulcium, unciam unam*; *Olei Rhodii, guttas ſex*; *miſce, & fiat* LINIMENTUM, *quo Puſtulæ incruſtatæ inungantur.*

§ 394. *December* 1, 2, 3. (which were the fourteenth, fifteenth, and ſixteenth Days of the Diſtemper) the *Maturation* proceeded in the Puſtules that were not fully ſuppurated, and the *Scabbing* went on leiſurely; and by my Order ſhe continued taking the

the *Powders*, and *cordial Julep*, and the *composing Draught*, when she could not sleep well without it.

§ 395. *December* 4. (which was the seventeenth Day of the Distemper) the *Scabbing* went on moderately, and all her Circumstances were very comfortable, except that about her Nose, and upper Lip, the Skin crack'd, and a very acrid Matter was discharg'd through the cleft Places, which was very painful and troublesome to her. I therefore prescrib'd the following Liniment:

℞ *Unguenti Nicotiani, Olei Succini, singulorum drachmam unam; Florum Sulphuris, grana decem; Boli Armeniæ, grana quinque; misce, fiatque* Linimentum, *quo partes affectæ bis in die inungantur.*

§ 396. The *Scabbing* proceeded regularly, and she happily went through the Distemper without miscarrying, and without any threatening Symptoms, though her *Small Pox* was of the *confluent Kind*, and the Pustules exceeding numerous. The *Scabs* were not all off in a Month's Time, and sore *Places* remain'd for several Weeks after. The Skin of her Nose came off at once, entire, as did the Skins of the Bottoms of her Feet, and other Parts where the *Pustules* had fluxed together.

HIST. XXX.

Distinct Small Pox; Pustules very numerous.

§ 397. *October* 23. I was call'd to advise for two Children of Mr. William Houchin, of *Witham*, both sick of the *Small Pox*. The elder was a Boy, named *William*, about two Years old. It was the eighth Day of the Distemper when I first visited him. I found the *Pustules* very numerous, but *distinct*; the Tops of them look'd very watery,

and were dented in, and their Baſes were of a very pale dull *reddiſh* Colour. His Pulſe was quick and weak, and Fleſh not very hot. He was very peeviſh, and fretful.

§ 398. I order'd, for his Diet, *Milk Porridge*, *Panada*, *Water Gruel*, and ſometimes a little Sack Whey, made with half Water, and half Wine, and Tea made with *Mallow Leaves* and *Pennyroyal*, *&c.* and preſcrib'd as follows:

℞ *Lapidis Contrayervæ, grana decem*; *Aquæ Cinnamomi hordeatæ, uncias tres, cum ſemiſſe*; *Tincturæ Croci, guttas viginti*; *Spiritus Salis Armoniaci volatilis, guttas decem*; *Syrupi Balſamici, drachmas quatuor*; *miſce, & fiat* JULAPIUM *de quo capiat unum cochleare ſextis horis, Phialâ prius agitatâ.*

§ 399. *October* 24. (which was the ninth Day of the Diſtemper) I viſited him again, and found the Puſtules ſomewhat increas'd in Bulk, but they appear'd more evidently to be *generis aquoſi.* The Boy was very deſirous of Beer, which I allow'd him; but order'd the following Drops to be ſometimes put into it, as below directed.

℞ *Spiritus Nitri dulcis, drachmam*; *capiat guttas tres vel quatuor, bis tervè in die*; *in hauſtu cereviſiæ tenuis.*

§ 400. *October* 25, 26, 27. (which were the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth Days of the Diſtemper) the Puſtules continu'd filling ſlowly, with a thin watery Humour, and ſome of them broke and dried, but never had any ſuppurated Matter.

§ 401. *October* 28, 29, 30. (which were the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth Days of the Diſtemper) the Puſtules gradually *dry'd* into very thin Scabs. He was *blind* five or ſix Days.

§ 402. *November* 1. (which was the ſixteenth Day of the Diſtemper) I purged the Boy with the following Mixture, which was repeated ſometimes, and he recover'd his Health.

℞ *Aquæ*

℞ *Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, sesquidrachmam; Syrupi Cichoreo cum Rhabarbaro, drachmas duas; Syrup de Spinâ Cervinâ, drachmam semis; Tincturæ Croc guttas septem; & fiat* MISTURA *purgans.*

HIST. XXXI.

Distinct Small Pox.

§ 403. *October* 23. I advis'd for MARY HOUCHINS, Sister to the Boy before-mention'd. She was six Months old, and it was the seventh Day of the Distemper, when I first saw her. The *Pustules* were exceeding numerous, and thick every where, especially on her Legs, Thighs, Breech, and Belly. Abundance of them were *pitted* in on their Tops, and look'd but very little of a *reddish* Colour round their Bases. Many of them look'd blue, and some of them of a purpleish Colour. They were of the watery Sort. The Distemper run its Course in the same Manner as her Brother's did. The Pustules fill'd very slowly, with a thin watery Humour, but never had any digested Matter; and they *dried* slowly into very flat and thin Scabs, which slowly scal'd off. She was blind twenty Days. She suck'd all the while, and her Mother's Milk was most of her Diet; though sometimes she did eat *Milk Porridge* and *Water Gruel.* She safely went through the *Small Pox*, and recover'd with the Use of the under-prescrib'd Julep.

℞ *Margaritarum præparatarum, Oculorum Cancrorum præparatorum, singulorum grana quindecim; Aquæ Cinnamomi hordeatæ, uncias tres; Syrupi Balsamici, unciam unam; misce, & fiat* JULAPIUM, *de quo capiat unum cochleare quartis vel sextis horis, Phialâ prius agitatâ.*

HIST.

HIST. XXXII.

Diſtinct Small Pox; Puſtules very numerous, and of the warty Kind.

§ 404. *December* 2. 1723. between five and ſix a-Clock in the Evening, Mr. JAMES BROWN, a Baymaker in *Witham*, aged thirty-two Years, was taken ill with *Coldneſs*, and *Shiverings*, and Pain in his Head.

§ 405. *December* 3. (which was the firſt Day of the Diſtemper till the Evening) his Fever, and the variolous Symptoms, as I was inform'd, were pretty moderate.

§ 406. *December* 4. (which was the ſecond Day of the Diſtemper till the Evening) I was ſent for. His Fever and Pains were more intenſe, and he complain'd of an Uneaſineſs at his Stomach. I preſcribed as follows:

℞ *Radicis Ipecacuannæ pulverizatæ, grana viginti ſex; Conſervæ Fructuum Cynoſbati, drachmam unam; Syrupi Caryophyllorum, quantitatem ſufficientem; miſceantur, & fiat* BOLUS EMETICUS, *cum Regimine ſumendus, & operatione Boli finitâ,* HAUSTULUM *ſequentem paregoricum bibat; poſteà* APOZEMATE *ſequenti utatur.*

℞ *Aquæ Cinnamomi hordeatæ, unciam unam; Aquæ Cinnamomi fortis, drachmam unam; Syrupi Diacodii, ſemunciam; Tincturæ Croci, guttas quindecim; miſce, & fiat* HAUSTULUS PAREGORICUS.

℞ *Corticis Cinnamomi acuti contuſæ, drachmam unam; Nucis Moſchatæ, ſcrupulum unum; Cornu Cervi calcinati, unciam unam; coquantur cum Aquæ Hordei quantitate ſufficienti ad uncias quatuordecim; ſub Decoctionis finem addendo Croci ſcrupulum unum; dein*

per

per Linteum rarum cum expressione levi coletur, tum Liquoris colati tredecim unciis, adde Aquæ Cinnamomi fortis, sescunciam; Syrupi è Succo Limonum, Syrupi Balsamici, singulorum drachmas sex; misce, & fiat Apozema *cujus sextis horis cochlearia sex tepidè hausienda.*

§ 407. The emetic *Bolus* wrought very well, and after he had done vomiting, he had two Stools.

§ 408. *December* 5. (which was the third Day of the Distemper till the Evening) I visited him in the Forenoon, and found his *Pulse* equal, but quick. He had a Looseness, and complain'd of being *grip'd* and sick in his Stomach at Times. I order'd him to take his Apozeme as directed, and to drink freely of a Decoction of the Shavings of Hartshorn, made by boiling two Ounces in two Quarts of Water, till it came to one Quart, and prescrib'd the following Julep:

℞ *Aquæ Cinnamomi hordeatæ, sesquiunciam; Aquæ Cinnamomi fortis, Aquæ Mirabilis, singulorum semunciam; Aquæ Menthæ, unciam unam; Electuarii Diascordii sine Melle, sesquidrachmam; Syrupi è Succo Limonum, drachmas duas, & semis; misce, & fiat* Julapium, *de quo capiat cochlearia duo pro re natâ urgente Diarrhœâ.*

§ 409. In the Evening, I visited him again, and was told that he had several *Stools* in the Day, but not so frequently towards the Evening; and that his *griping Pains* were abated. I found the *Eruption* was begun, and observ'd pretty many *Pustules* on his Face, Arms, and Hands, but they were *distinct*. I order'd him to go on according to the last Directions.

§ 410. *December* 6. (which was the fourth Day of the Distemper) I visited him again, and found many more Pustules form'd; but those which appear'd the Day before, were but little increas'd in Bulk. He had three or four Stools this Day, and complain'd of

of being uneaſy, and ſick (at Times) at his Stomach. I order'd him to continue the Obſervation of the Directions mention'd § 408. and preſcrib'd as follows:

℞ *Aquæ Pulegii, Aquæ Menthæ, ſingulorum unciam unam; Aquæ Mirabilis, Aquæ Pæoniæ compoſitæ, ſingulorum ſemunciam; Aquæ Cinnamomi hordeatæ, drachmas ſex; Spiritus Nitri dulcis, guttas triginta; Syrupi è Succo Limonum, drachmas duas; miſce, & fiat* Julapium Cardiacum, *de quo capiat unum cochleare largum in omni ventriculi ægritudine.*

§ 411. *December* 7. (which was the fifth Day of the Diſtemper) I went to ſee him again, and was inform'd that his Looseness was ſtopp'd, and that he was eaſier in his Stomach, and had found ſenſible Relief by the Julep laſt preſcrib'd. I found the Number of the Puſtules greatly increas'd on his Face, Arms, Back, Thighs, and Legs; on his Thighs the Puſtules ran very much together. They *flux'd* on his Breaſt, but not ſo much as on his Thighs. He complain'd of Soreneſs of his *Throat*, but had no Diſcharge, as yet, by *Spitting*. I order'd him to drink plentifully of *Pippin Poſſet*, a Decoction of *Pippins*, and of his Hartſhorn Liquor, Sage Tea, *&c.* and preſcrib'd as follows:

℞ *Conſervæ Fructuum Cynoſbati, Sacchari Candi albi pulverizati, ſingulorum drachmas duas; Syrupi Baccarum Sambuci, ſeſcunciam; Syrupi Balſamici, Syrupi è Succo Limonum, ſingulorum ſemunciam; Olei Amygdalarum dulcium, unciam unam; miſce, fiatque* Linctus, *de quo capiat aliquantillum frequentèr.*

§ 412. *December* 8. (which was the ſixth Day of the Diſtemper) the *Puſtules* appear'd more numerous, and thoſe form'd before increas'd in Bulk, but *ſlowly*; none of them look'd of a lively Colour, nor very red, and inflam'd round their *Baſes*. He complain'd of *griping Pains* in his Bowels at Times. I order'd

order'd the same Regimen to be still observ'd, and prescrib'd as follows;

℞ *Aquæ Cinnamomi hordeatæ, unciam unam; Aquæ Cinnamomi fortis, drachmam unam; Tincturæ Croci, guttas viginti; Syrupi Diacodii, drachmas septem; misce, fiatque* Haustulus Paregoricus, *horâ vespertinâ nonâ potandus.*

§ 413. *December* 9. (which was the seventh Day of the Distemper) his Circumstances were much the same as on the Day before. The *Pustules* were a little increas'd in Bulk; his *Throat* was easier, but as yet there was no Discharge by *Spitting*. I order'd him to go on in the same Method, taking his *Linctus, &c.*

§ 414. *December* 10. about two a-Clock in the Morning, (which was the eighth Day of the Distemper) the Nurse came and told me that he was afflicted with violent cholic Pains in his Bowels and Stomach; that she had made and given him a Decoction of some *carminative Seeds*; notwithstanding which, he remain'd under Extremity of Pain. To relieve him of this Symptom, I prescrib'd the following Mixture:

℞ *Olei Amygdalarum dulcium, semunciam; Olei Juniperi chymici, guttas quatuor; Olei Nucis Moschatæ, guttas tres; optimè misceantur, dein adde Syrupi Diacodii, Syrupi de Althæa, singulorum drachmas sex; & fiat* Mistura *de quâ capiat unum cochleare largum immediatè post Phialæ agitationem.*

§ 415. In the Forenoon, I went to see him, and was told that he had taken a Dose of the oily Mixture (§ 414.) which effectually, and immediately, remov'd his Pains.

§ 416. In the Afternoon, I visited him again, and found him easy, and that the *Pustules* kept increasing in Bulk, though slowly, and felt hard, like *Warts*. A plentiful *Spitting* came on this Day, but the Matter discharg'd by Spitting, was somewhat viscid.

ſcid. I order'd him to take often of his *Linctus*, and to drink freely of his attenuating and diluting Liquids, and preſcrib'd a compoſing Draught.

§ 417. *December* 11. (which was the Ninth Day of the Diſtemper) I went to ſee him, and found the Puſtules ſtill increaſing, though ſlowly; his *Pulſe* was equal, and quick; his *Spittle* was pretty thick, and viſcous; he had ſome cold SHUDDERING FITS this Day, and ſeem'd to himſelf very cold, as if he had been thrown into the Water, and as if cold Water had been pour'd into his Heart, as he expreſs'd and deſcrib'd it.

§ 418. I order'd him to continue obſerving the former Directions, and preſcrib'd as follows:

℞ *Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, Aquæ Cinnamomi hordeatæ, ſingulorum unciam unam; Aquæ Pæoniæ compoſitæ, Aquæ Epidemicæ, ſingulorum ſemunciam; Spiritus Nitri dulcis, guttas triginta; Spiritus Lavendulæ compoſiti, Tincturæ Croci, ſingulorum drachmas duas; Confectionis Alkermes ſine Moſcho, Syrupi è Succo Limonum, ſingulorum drachmam unam; miſce, & fiat* JULAPIUM CARDIACUM, *de quo capiat cochleare unum largum pro re natâ.*

Sign. *The cordial Julep.*

℞ *Spiritus Nitri dulcis, Tincturæ Croci, ſingulorum drachmam unam; fiat* MISTURA, *cujus capiat guttas triginta, tèr in die in hauſtu decocti vel Cornu Cervi raſurarum, vel Pomorum, in Aquâ præparati vel cereviſiæ tenuis.*

Repetatur HAUSTULUS *paregoricus, poſtremò præſcriptus, horâque ſolitâ bibatur.*

§ 419. *December* 12. (which was the tenth Day of the Diſtemper) in the Morning, I viſited him, and found the Puſtules increas'd in Bulk, but hard, like WARTS, and not red. In ſome Places on his Face, there was a little thin Humour under the Skin, but no digeſted *Pus*; and there was no Redneſs round the Baſes, from the Beginning to this Time. His

SPITTLE was thicker, and his *Spitting* abated; h
Pulse was equal, and quick. I order'd him to u
his LINCTUS often, to take his Drops punctuall
and to drink freely; and prescrib'd as follows:

℞ *Lapidis Contrayervæ, Salis Prunellæ, singuloru*
grana quatuordecim; *Pulveris Æthiopici, grana tr*
ginta; *Coccinellæ, grana quatuor*; *misce, & fi*
PULVIS ATTENUANS *in chartulas duas æqualit*
distribuendus, quarum immediatè capiat unam cum u
cochleari Misturæ sequentis mistam.

℞ *Aquæ Pulegii, semunciam*; *Syrupi Balsamici, se*
cunciam; *& fiat* MISTURA.

Sign. *The Mixture for the Powders.*

§ 420. About four Hours after, I visited him a
gain, and found his SPITTING much increas'd, an
his *Spittle* thinner. I order'd him to continue takin
his Linctus, Drops, and Ptisans, according to D
rection, and prescrib'd the following Powders, an
order'd him to take a Paper of Powder every fou
Hours, but alternately; one Time a Paper of th
following Sort, and the other Time a Paper of tha
Sort prescrib'd in the Morning, in a Spoonful of th
same Mixture which was repeated for that Purpose.

℞ *Pulveris Æthiopici, grana triginta*; *Lapidis Cor*
trayervæ, grana duodecim; *Croci, grana tria*; *mi*
ce, & fiat PULVIS, *in partes duas æquales divi*
dendus.

Sign. *The second Sort of Powders.*

℞ *Cornu Cervi calcinati, uncias duas*; *Corticis Cin*
namomi acuti contusæ, drachmas duas; *misce, & fian*
INGREDIENTIA, *domi cum Aquæ Fontanæ libr*
tribus, ad tres libras coquenda, & Liquor colatus cu
Limonum Succo parum acidulatus, & Sacchari al
bissimi aliquantillo edulcoratus, sit pro potu subina
bibendus.

℞ *Cornu Cervi rasurarum, unciam unam*; *Ficuum pin*
guium incisarum, numero quatuor; *Uvarum Corin*
thiacarum, uncias duas; *domi coquantur cum suffici*
en

enti quantitate Aquæ Hordei, ad libras duas; dein coletur & fiat PTISANA, *ad libitum potitanda.*

§ 421. In the Evening, I went again to ſee him, and found his *Spitting* vaſtly increas'd. The Perſons that attended him, affirm'd, that he ſpit about half a Pint every Hour. What he did ſpit, ſeem'd at firſt like clear Water, but after it had ſtood a While, it turn'd thick, like a ſoft *Jelly* of *Hartſhorn.* I order'd him to go on in the ſame Method.

§ 422. *December* 13. (which was the eleventh Day of the Diſtemper) I viſited him, and found the Puſtules ſtill growing larger, but they felt hard, as they did before; their Baſes look'd of a pale Colour. The Perſons that ſat up with him, inform'd me, that he was very heavy, and much inclin'd to Sleep, all the foregoing Night, but had ſo great a Defluxion or Diſcharge from the ſalivary Glands, that they were forc'd to wake him every quarter of an Hour, and many Times oftener, to prevent his being choak'd; and that as ſoon as he was awak'd, he *ſpit plentifully*, and then fell a-ſleep again, till they finding him in Danger of choaking, wak'd him again. He had one very watchful, underſtanding, and faithful Man-ſervant, (Mr. *Thomas Sanders*) that ſat up with him ſeveral Nights ſucceſſively, in this Part of the Diſtemper, who aſſur'd me, that he was oblig'd to wake Mr. *Brown* very often the preceding Night, on the ſame Account, though not ſo frequently. The Matter diſcharg'd by *Spitting*, in the Night, was ſtreak'd with Blood, and thicker than what was this Way evacuated in the Day-time. His Appetite to his Diet was good; he eat his Spoon-Meat heartily, ſometimes a thin *Oatmeal Caudle*, ſometimes *Bread Gruel*, ſometimes *Panada*, and ſometimes *Milk Porridge*, *&c.* but his favourite Liquor, in the Night-time, was *Pippin Poſſet*, which he ſaid was very grateful, and refreſhing to him, and

of which he drank about half a Pint very hot, almo every half Hour.

§ 423. I order'd the same Regimen to be still ob serv'd, and prescrib'd as follows:

℞ *Pulveris Æthiopici, scrupula duo; Lapidis Contra yervæ, grana quindecim; Coccinellæ, grana septem Croci, grana tria; misce, & fiat* Pulvis *in chart tulas tres æqualiter distribuendus, quarum capiat una sextis horis cum uno cochleari misturæ sequentis m stam.*

℞ *Aquæ Pulegii, semunciam; Syrupi Balsamici, un ciam unam; fiat* Mistura.

Sign. *The Mixture for the Powders.*

℞ *Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, Aquæ Cinnamomi hordeata singulorum semunciam; Syrupi Diacodii, unciam unam Tincturæ Croci, guttas viginti; Spiritus Nitri dulcis guttas decem; misce, fiatque* Haustulus Paregoricus, *tempore solito sumendus.*

Sign. *The composing Draught.*

§ 424. *December* 14. (which was the twelfth Da of the Distemper) I visited him, and was inform'd that his Circumstances, as to his sleeping, and being wak'd and *spitting*, were much the same as they were the Night preceding. His *Spitting* this Day, began to abate, but his Spittle remain'd thin, and he continu'd to spit very plentifully. The Pocks in his Face sensibly grew dryer, and scabb'd, and the Pustules on other Parts of his Body grew harder. I order'd the Use of the last prescrib'd *Powders* to be continued, and the last composing Draught to be repeated, and taken.

§ 425. *December* 15. (which was the thirteenth Day of the Distemper) I visited him, and found his Circumstances very favourable. His *Pulse* was very regular; his *Spitting* was more abated, but still he spit freely. He rose and sat up in his Chair about half an Hour, and bore it pretty well.

§ 426.

§ 426. *December* 16. (which was the fourteenth Day of the Distemper) I visited him, and found his Case much as it was the Day before, and that some few of the Scabs were fallen off.

§ 427. *December* 17. (which was the fifteenth Day of the Distemper) I went to see him in the Morning, and found all Things well; and prescrib'd the following Apozeme:

℞ *Glycyrrhizæ incisæ, drachmam unam; Nucis Moschatæ, grana quinque; Foliorum Senæ, sesquidrachmam; Medullæ Cassiæ fistularis recenter extractæ, unciam unam; Mannæ, drachmas sex; Cremoris Tartari, drachmam semis; coquantur cum Aquæ Pulegii, sufficienti quantitate (in ollâ figulinâ) ad uncias quatuor, dein coletur & fiat* Apozema, *cujus capiat uncias tres cum Regimine.*

Sign. *The Purging Apozeme.*

§ 428. Afterwards I purged him with an Ounce of *Sal Mirabil. Glauberi*, and, with the Blessing of God, he soon recover'd Health, and regain'd his Strength.

HIST. XXXIII.

Distinct Small Pox.

§ 429. *December* 1723. the Daughter of Mr. *James Brown*, aged about one Year and half, had the Small Pox. The *Pustules* were pretty numerous, but very distinct. They were red round their *Bases*, and the *Maturation* went on well; and the Pustules which were not broken by rubbing, suppurated kindly. *Milk Porridge*, *Water Gruel*, *Panada*, and such like, were her Food, and the following Julep was us'd; and the Child went safely through the Distemper, without any threatening

Symptom. She was kept in a Cradle, but often taken up in its Whittles, and held in the Nurse's Arms, or on her Lap.

December 7. 1723.

℞ *Margaritt æ præparatæ, grana decem; Lapidis Contrayervæ, grana quinque; Aquæ Cinnamomi hordeatæ, unciam unam; Aquæ Menthæ, drachmas sex; Tincturæ Croci, guttas quindecim; Syrupi è Succo Limonum, Syrupi Balsamici, singulorum drachmam unam; misce, & fiat* JULAPIUM, *de quo capiat unum cochleare sextis, vel octavis horis post agitationem Phialæ.*

§ 430. After the *Pustules* were scabb'd, I purged the Child with the following Mixture, and she recover'd her Health.

℞ *Rhabarbari pulverizati, grana septem; Aquæ Pulegii, unciam unam; Syrupi e Cichoreo cum Rhabarbaro, drachmas sex; Syrupi de Spinâ cervinâ, drachmas duas; & fiat* MISTURA PURGANS, *cujus unum cochleare largum tertiis vel quartis auroris exhibeatur.*

HIST. XXXIV.

Confluent Small Pox.

§ 431. MR. BENJAMIN BROWN, a Maker of Bays in *Witham*, Brother to the forementioned Mr. *James Brown*, about twenty-nine Years of Age, us'd to take frequently some *Venice Treacle*, and drink Beer in which *Rue* had been steep'd, as *Preservatives* from the Infection of the *Small Pox*, which that Winter was much in this Town: Nevertheless, on *January* 4. 1723-24. between five and six a-Clock in the Evening, he was taken with a *Shud-*

dering

dering like an Ague, which was succeeded with a Pain in his Head and Back, *&c.*

§ 432. *January* 5. (which was the first Day of the Distemper till about six a-Clock in the Evening) I was called to him, and found him up. He complain'd of the Pains before-mention'd, and that he was very ill, and at Times sick in his Stomach. His Pulse was quick, and very unequal, both as to Time and Force. I order'd him, as I remember, that he should provoke a *Vomiting*, by drinking plentifully of hot Water, and afterwards use the following Julep, as Occasion should require.

℞ *Aquæ Cinnamomi hordeatæ, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, singulorum sescunciam; Aquæ Theriacalis, drachmas sex; Spiritus Nitri dulcis, guttas viginti; Syrupi è Succo Limonum, drachmas duas; misce, fiatque* Julapium, *de quo sumat unum cochleare largum in omni ventriculi ægritudine.*

§ 433. *January* 6. (which was the second Day of his Sickness) in the Morning, I went to see him. His *Pulse* was *quick*, *weak*, and *unequal*; his Symptoms were much the same as yesterday, but rather more intense; the Uneasiness of his Stomach was somewhat reliev'd by the foregoing Julep, but continued to return by Fits. I order'd him to drink plentifully of Sage Tea, (sometimes made with, and sometimes without Slices of a Lemon) *Water Gruel*, *Small Beer*, *Lemonade*, *&c.* and prescrib'd the following Julep:

℞ *Margaritæ præparatæ, grana triginta; Aquæ Cinnamomi hordeatæ, uncias duas; Aquæ Menthæ, unciam unam; Aquæ Epidemicæ, drachmas sex; Spiritus Nitri dulcis, guttas viginti; Syrupi è Succo Limonum, drachmas duas; misceantur, & fiat* Julapium, *de quo capiat unum cochleare largum pro re natâ, phialâ priùs agitatâ.*

§ 434. In the Evening, (which was the Beginning of the third Day of the Distemper) I visited him a-

again, and found the ERUPTION coming on, ſeveral Puſtules appearing on his Breaſt. I order'd him to go on as before directed.

§ 435. *January* 7. (which was the third Day of the Diſtemper) the Puſtules came out very numerous, and thick, and his Pain and Uneaſineſs went off; his Pulſe was better, and his Spirits were more lively. I order'd him to proceed in the ſame Method, and preſcrib'd nothing.

§ 436. *January* 8. (which was the fourth Day of the Diſtemper) he ſlept very well the foregoing Night; the Number of the Puſtules continued greatly increaſing; in the Evening his Pulſe was moderately quick, but *very low*, and he grew reſtleſs. I preſcrib'd therefore as follows:

℞ *Aquæ Cinnamomi hordeatæ, ſeſcunciam; Syrupi Diacodii, ſemunciam; Tincturæ Croci, guttas viginti; Spiritus Salis Armoniaci volatilis, guttas ſeptem; & fiat* MISTURA *paregorica, ſomno deficiente ſumenda.*

§ 437. *January* 9. (which was the fifth Day of the Diſtemper) he took the compoſing Mixture, and ſlept indifferently well between Whiles. The Number of the Puſtules continued increaſing, and were in moſt Places as thick as they could well ſtand one by the other; and on his Face, and divers other Places, they ran together. His Pulſe was *low*, and he appear'd reſtleſs. I preſcrib'd as follows:

℞ *Aquæ Cinnamomi hordeatæ, unciam unam; Syrupi Diacodii, drachmas ſex; Tincturæ Croci, guttas viginti; Spiritus Salis Armoniaci volatilis, guttas decem; miſce, fiatque* HAUSTULUS *paregoricus pro re natâ bibendus.*

§ 438. *January* 10. (which was the ſixth Day of the Diſtemper) in the Morning, I viſited him. He had ſlept very little the Night before, and was reſtleſs, and *delirious*, between Whiles. The Puſtules ſenſibly increas'd in Bulk, yet but very ſlowly. He was very hot, and thirſty; his Pulſe was very quick,

and

and pretty ſtrong; his Fever was apparently more violent. I preſcrib'd as follows:

℞ *Olei Sulphuris per Campanam, drachmam unam; cujus capiat guttas quatuor, vel quinque bis in die in ſelibra cereviſiæ tenuis, urgente ſiti.*

Sign. *The acid Drops.*

℞ *Spiritus Nitri dulcis, drachmas duas; capiat guttas decem ſubindè in hauſtu Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ.*

Sign. *The ſecond Drops.*

℞ *Salis Prunellæ, grana quatuordecim; Pulveris Æthiopici, grana triginta; Lapidis Contrayervæ, ſcrupulum unum; Coccinellæ, Croci, Myrrhæ, ſingulorum grana tria; miſce, & fiat* Pulvis Attenuans, *in partes duas æquales dividendus, quarum capiat unam cum uno cochleari miſturæ ſequentis miſtam.*

℞ *Aquæ Pulegii, Syrupi Diacodii, ſingulorum drachmas duas; Syrupi Balſamici, ſemunciam; fiat* Mistura.

Sign. *The Mixture for the Powders.*

§ 439. In the Evening, I went again to ſee him, and found his Fever exceedingly high. I order'd the laſt Directions to be ſtill obſerv'd, and that a Ptiſan ſhould be made with Pearl Barley, Shavings of Hartſhorn, and Liquorice Root, for one Sort of Drink, and preſcrib'd the following Draught:

℞ *Aquæ Cinnamomi hordeatæ, uncias duas; Syrupi Diacodii, unciam unam; Spiritus Vitrioli, guttas numero ſufficientes ad moderatam aciditatem; miſce, & fiat* Haustulus *immediatè ſumendus.*

§ 440. *January* 11. (which was the ſeventh Day of the Diſtemper) he was very *delirious* the preceding Evening, but had ſhort Slumbers ſometimes after he had taken the compoſing Draught; and from four a-Clock in the Morning his *Fever* ſeem'd very much abated till ſeven, and he was very ſenſible. He had drank cold *Small Beer*, *Pippin Tea*, *Lemon Tea*, and *Lemonade*; which Liquors, gave him a preſent Refreſhment: But the Puſtules increas'd in Bulk very ſlowly,

ſlowly, and he had no Diſcharge by *Spitting*. His Eyes were *Blood-ſhot*, all the white *Tunicles* look'd exceeding red, and inflam'd. His Pulſe was very quick and ſtrong, which made me apprehenſive that a *bloody Urine* might follow thoſe terrible Symptoms. I order'd four Ounces of the Juice of Lemons to be put into a Draught of *Small Beer*, and given him, and that all his Ptiſans ſhould be acidulated with the Juice either of *Seville* Oranges, or of Lemons, and preſcrib'd as follows:

℞ *Salis Prunellæ, grana quatuordecim; Pulveris Æthiopici, grana triginta; Myrrhæ, grana duo; miſce, & fiat* PULVIS *in chartulas duas diſtribuendus, quarum capiat unam ſextis horis.*

§ 441. About three a-Clock in the Afternoon, he grew ſo ſenſeleſs, as not to know any Perſon, and would take nothing; and when any Thing was by a Spoon put into his Mouth, he would ſpit it out. I preſcrib'd as follows:

℞ *Emplaſtri Epiſpaſtici, quantitatem ſufficientem, ſuper alutam extendatur, & fiant Emplaſtra quatuor; quorum duo Brachiis internis, & duo Tibiis internis, quamprimum applicentur.*

℞ *Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, uncias duas, & ſemunciam; Aquæ Theriacalis, drachmas ſex; Spiritus Lavendulæ compoſiti, drachmas tres; Tincturæ Caſtorei, drachmam unam; Spiritus Succini, Tincturæ Myrrhæ, ſingulorum ſcrupulum unum; Syrupi Balſamici, drachmas duas; miſce, fiatque* JULAPIUM CARDIACUM *fœtidum, de quo cochleare ſemis, quartis horis exhibeatur.*

Sign. *The fœtid Cordial.*

§ 442. About ſeven a-Clock in the Evening, the four *Bliſtering Plaiſters* were apply'd; about nine a-Clock, he took two or three Spoonfuls of one of his Ptiſans, and a Doſe of the *fœtid Cordial*, and continued taking now and then a Spoonful of his Liquids, till twelve at Night.

§. 443.

§ 443. *January* 12. (which was the eighth Day of the Diſtemper) from Midnight, till three a-Clock in the Morning, though he did not ſleep, yet he would take nothing. The Puſtules *ſunk*, and he ſeem'd to alter ſo much for the worſe, that the Perſons who ſat up with him thought he would die before any Thing could be done to help him. They forc'd into his Mouth a Doſe of the *fœtid Cordial*, and a little mull'd Sack, and ſoon after he had ſwallowed them, he reviv'd, and in a little Time the Puſtules roſe again, and ſenſibly increas'd in Bulk, more than ever they had done before.

§ 444. He lay in a great *Sweat* the Day before, from three a-Clock in the Afternoon, till ſix a-Clock in the Morning, with his Eyes fix'd, and entirely regardleſs of every Thing; and he never ſpoke in all that Time; but about eight or nine a-Clock in the Morning, he began to talk again, although not always ſenſibly. His Fever then ſeem'd to be ſomewhat abated, but it increas'd violently again, and he fell into a STUPID CONDITION, as before. Thoſe Puſtules which were diſtinct, look'd ſhining, and wateriſh on their Tops, and indifferently red round their Baſes. His Pulſe was quick, and pretty ſtrong, and his Fleſh hot; he had no Evacuation by *Spitting*. I preſcrib'd as follows:

℞ *Salis Prunellæ, grana quatuordecim; Pulveris Æthiopici, grana triginta; Lapidis Contrayervæ, grana duodecim; Croci, Myrrhæ, ſingulorum grana tria; miſce, & fiat* PULVIS ATTENUANS, *in chartulas duas æqualiter dividendus, quarum capiat unam ſextis horis cum uno cochleari miſturæ, die Januarii decimo, præſcriptæ, miſtam.*

℞ *Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, uncias ſex; Aquæ Mirabilis, Aquæ Theriacalis, ſingulorum ſemunciam; Spiritus Lavendulæ compoſiti, drachmas duas; Olei Sulphuris per campanam, guttas quindecim; Syrupi Balſamici, Syrupi è Succo Limonum, ſingulorum drachmas*

mas tres; miſce, fiatque Julapium Cardiacum, *de quo capiat cochlearia duo ſubindè pro re natâ.*

Sign. *The febrifuge Cordial.*

℞ *Olei Vitrioli dulcis, drachmam unam; cujus capiat guttas decem, vel quindecim, ſubindè in hauſtu cujuſlibet Ptiſanæ.*

Sign. *The third Sort of Drops.*

Emplaſtrum Epiſpaſticum Nuchæ applicetur.

§ 445. About ſeven a-Clock in the Evening, the four *Bliſtering Plaiſters* (which were apply'd the Night before) were taken off. They had wrought well, and rais'd large Bliſters. The Places were dreſs'd with *Melilot Plaiſter*, but he took no Notice of the dreſſing them. At this Time the *Bliſtering Plaiſter* was apply'd to the Nape of his Neck. He remain'd in his *ſtupid Condition*, and took very little. The Perſons that attended him, were very diligent, and faithful, who often with a Spoon, put ſome of his Liquids into his Mouth, which he did ſometimes ſwallow, and ſometimes ſpurt out of his Mouth. They alſo gave him his *Powders*, and the *febrifuge Cordial* (§ 444.) according to Direction.

§ 446. *January* 13. (which was the ninth Day of the Diſtemper) he continued in the ſame ſtupid Condition all Day, though he did not ſleep either the foregoing Night, or this Day. The Puſtules increas'd a little in Bulk, but very ſlowly; his Fleſh was hot, and his Pulſe quick, and pretty ſtrong. The Perſons that attended him, very often gave him of his Liquids, as they could get them ſwallow'd; but it was very little in Quantity, compar'd with what his Caſe requir'd. I order'd the ſame Regimen to be ſtill obſerv'd, and preſcrib'd as follows:

Repetantur Pulveres heſterno die præſcripti, eodemque modo ſumantur.

℞ *Olei Vitrioli dulcis, drachmas duas.*

Sign. *The third Sort of Drops, to be taken as the laſt.*

§ 447.

§ 447. *January* 14. (which was the tenth Day of the Distemper) about one a-Clock in the Morning, he fell a-sleep, and slept a few Hours, without waking, and after he awak'd, he was more sensible than he had been for several Days before, and ask'd those about him what he ail'd? They told him he had a Fever, but mention'd nothing of the *Small Pox*; and he knew not that he had this Distemper. He drank heartily of *Water Gruel*, *Pippin Tea*, *Small Beer*, a Decoction of the Shavings of *Hartshorn*, and *Pearl Barley*, *&c.* He drank often, and half a Pint was his usual Draught. In a little Time he fell a-sleep again, but the Persons that attended him wak'd him every half Hour in the Day-time, and gave him half a Pint of some or other of his Liquids, which he took very well, as likewise his Medicines. He slept very sound, and was awaked with Difficulty. The Pocks went on a little increasing in Bulk, but there was no digested *Pus* in any of them, neither did any *Spitting* come on for his Relief; but he made Water in pretty large Quantities.

§ 448. About one a-Clock in the Afternoon, his *Speech* alter'd, and though he often try'd to speak, yet his Voice was so low, and his Pronunciation so indistinct, that no Person could understand what he aim'd to express. He had the SUBSULTUS TENDINUM, and *convulsive Motions* of his Arms, *&c.* his Pulse was quick, and moderately strong.

§ 449. I order'd a Dose of the *fœtid Cordial* (which had been repeated) to be sometimes given him, as Occasion should require, and prescrib'd as follows:

℞ *Radicis Serpentariæ Virginianæ*, *Lapidis Contrayervæ*, *singulorum grana septem*; *Salis Prunellæ*, *grana quatuordecim*; *Pulveris Æthiopici*, *scrupula duo*; *Coccinellæ*, *Croci*, *Myrrhæ*, *singulorum grana quatuor*; *misce*, *& fiat* PULVIS, *in partes duas æquales dividendus*, *quarum horis sextis unam sumat.*

℞ *Emplaſtri Epiſpaſtici, quantitatem ſufficientem; ſuper alutam extendatur & fiant Emplaſtra quatuor, quorum duo Brachiis, & altera duo Tibiis applicentur.*

℞ *Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, uncias duas; Aquæ Pæoniæ compoſitæ, Aquæ Mirabilis, ſingulorum ſemunciam; Spiritus Lavendulæ compoſiti, Tincturæ Croci, Confectionis Alkermes ſine Moſcho, Syrupi Balſamici, ſingulorum drachmas duas; Spiritus Nitri dulcis, guttas quindecim; miſce, & fiat* Julapium Cardiacum, *de quo pro re natâ, cochleare unum exhibeatur.*

Sign. *The Nervous Cordial.*

℞ *Fungi Sambucini, manipulum ſemis; Foliorum Malvæ, manipulos duos; coquantur cum Aquæ Hordei, quantitate ſufficienti ſub finem Decoctionis addendo Salis Prunellæ, drachmas duas; dein Liquoris colati unciis undecim adde Spiritus Vini rectificati, uncias duas; Mellis Roſarum, uncias tres; miſce, fiatque* Gargarismus *frequenter, & tepidè utendus.*

Sign. *The Gargariſm.*

℞ *Spiritus Lavendulæ compoſiti, Spiritus Salis Armoniaci volatilis, ſingulorum drachmas duas; & fiat* Mistura *ſubindè olfactanda.*

Sign. *The Mixture to be held to his Noſe.*

§ 450. In the Evening I viſited him again, and was inform'd that the Directions were obſerv'd, and that at Times he was very much *convuls'd*, and had ſuch *Shakings*, as made the Bed to ſhake under him. In theſe *Fits* they gave him often of the *fœtid Cordial*, which ſenſibly reliev'd him. But while theſe Fits were on him, he ſeem'd to thoſe that attended him, under the moſt violent Agonies of Death. He made Water in large Quantities, but no *Spitting* could be obtain'd; and the Puſtules appear'd dry and empty. His *Fleſh* was hot, and his *Pulſe* was quick, and moderately ſtrong, and his *Reſpiration* pretty eaſy; but ſtill there was the *Subſultus Tendinum*. I order'd the

the ſame Regimen to be continued, and that they ſhould often give him *Mallow Gruel.*

§ 451. *January* 15. (which was the eleventh Day of the Diſtemper) about four a-Clock in the Morning, he became very ſenſible, but thought himſelf a dying, yet without being at all diſcompos'd by thoſe Apprehenſions. His Pulſe was much as on the Day before. A little digeſted Matter appear'd in the Pocks on his Face, and in ſome very few Puſtules on his Hands; but the Generality of them were empty Skins, and ſome Places on his Arms look'd black. His CONVULSIONS and SHAKINGS continued to return upon him, but not quite ſo frequently, nor ſo violently, as before. He made Water ſtill in large Quantities. He drank plentifully of the *Mallow Gruel.* I order'd him to go on in the ſame Method, and preſcrib'd as follows:

Repetantur & Pulveres die Januarii duodecimo, & Pulveres heſterno die præſcripti, quorum Doſis alternatim ſextis horis exhibeatur.

℞ *Camphoræ, ſcrupula duo; Tincturæ Myrrhæ, drachmas quatuor; miſce pro Fotu, quo partes nigricantes ſubindè foveantur.*

Sign. *The Fomentation.*

℞ *Conſervæ Fructuum Cynoſbati, drachmas duas; Syrupi Baccarum Sambuci, unciam unam; Syrupi è Succo Limonum, Olei Amygdalarum dulcium, ſingulorum drachmas tres; miſce, & fiat* LINCTUS, *de quo capiat aliquantillum ſubindè.*

Sign. *The Linctus.*

§ 452. In the Evening, I went again to ſee him; his Circumſtances were much the ſame as in the Morning, except that his CONVULSIONS were much abated, and that a LOOSENESS happily occurr'd. I order'd him to go on according to the laſt Directions.

§ 453. *January* 16. (which was the twelfth Day of the Diſtemper) having had ſome refreſhing Naps the Night before, he remain'd very ſenſible, and

free from his Convulsions. His *Looseness* continued to his great Benefit, and his Fever was more moderate. I order'd the same Regimen to be still pursued.

§ 454. *January* 17. (which was the thirteenth Day of the Distemper) in the Morning, I went to see him, and found him very sensible, and free from his *Convulsions*; his Looseness continued, and his Fever was strong; his Pulse was quick, but feeble. I prescribed as follows:

℞ *Salis Prunellæ, scrupulum unum; Pulveris Æthiopici, scrupula duo; Radicis Serpentariæ Virginianæ, grana duodecim; Coccinellæ, Croci, Castorei Russiæ, Myrrhæ, singulorum grana tria; misce, & fiat* PULVIS *in chartulas tres æqualiter dividendus, quarum sumat unam quartis horis.*

℞ *Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, uncias viginti, & unam; Vini albi Montani, uncias octo; Syrupi è Succo Limonum, Syrupi Balsamici, singulorum sescunciam; Olei Sulphuris per Campanam, guttas viginti, & quinque; misce, pro* POTU *ad libitum bibendo.*

Sign. *The Cordial Drink.*

§ 455. In the Afternoon, I visited him again, and found his Circumstances much the same as in the Morning. I order'd him to observe the last Directions.

§ 456. *January* 18. (which was the fourteenth Day of the Distemper) the foregoing Night his Looseness stopp'd, his Fever increas'd, and he grew very DELIRIOUS. The Pocks were most of them become dry. I prescrib'd as follows:

℞ *Emplastri Nuchalis, quantitatem sufficientem; super alutam extendatur, & fiat Emplastrum satis largum Nuchæ applicandum.*

℞ *Emplastri Cephalici, sufficientem quantitatem, & fiant super alutam Emplastra duo, idoneâ formâ, Pedum plantis applicanda.*

℞ *Salis*

℞ *Salis Prunellæ, grana quatuordecim; Pulveris Æthiopici, ſcrupulum unum; Lapidis Contrayervæ, grana duodecim; Croci, Coccinellæ, ſingulorum grana quatuor; miſce, fiatque* Pulvis, *in chartulas duas æqualitèr diſtribuendus, quarum capiat unam, quartis horis.*

℞ *Olei Vitrioli dulcis, drachmas duas.*

Sign. *The third Sort of Drops, to be taken as the laſt.*

§ 457. In the Evening, I viſited him again. He had drank but little in compariſon of what he did ſome Days, yet made Water plentifully. His *Fever* and *Delirium* continued, though he was not raving or outragious. This Afternoon he lay, and *laugh'd* very much, till the Bed ſhook under him. I order'd the Perſons that attended him, to continue giving him often of his Mallow Gruel, Ptiſans, *&c.* and preſcrib'd as follows:

℞ *Salis Prunellæ, ſcrupulum unum; Salis Abſinthii, grana decem; Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, uncias tres; Syrupi è Succo Limonum, drachmas ſex; Syrupi Balſamici, drachmas duas; miſce, & fiat* Julapium Febrifugum, *de quo capiat cochlearia duo larga omni trihorio.*

Sign. *The febrifuge Julep.*

℞ *Lapidis Contrayervæ, Pulveris Æthiopici, ſingulorum grana triginta; miſce, & fiat* Pulvis, *in partes duas æquales dividendus, quarum capiat unam craſtino mane, horâ quintâ, cum uno cochleari Julapii ſequentis miſtam.*

℞ *Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, unciam unam; Aquæ Theriacalis, Aquæ Pæoniæ compoſitæ, ſingulorum drachmas tres; Spiritus Lavendulæ compoſiti, Confectionis Alkermes ſine Moſcho, ſingulorum drachmam unam; miſce, fiatque* Julapium.

Sign. *The Julep for the Powders.*

§ 458. *January* 19. (which was the fifteenth Day of the Diſtemper) his *Fever* and *Delirium* continued, but ſeem'd ſomewhat abated; his Pulſe was pretty

equal, and quick, but not altogether ſo quick as on the Day before. He made Water plentifully, and breath'd eaſily. I preſcrib'd as follows:

℞ *Salis Nitri, Florum Sulphuris, ſingulorum grana triginta; Coccinellæ, Croci, ſingulorum grana ſeptem; Myrrhæ, grana quatuor; miſce, & fiat* Pulvis, *in chartulas tres æqualitèr diſtribuendus; quarum capiat unam quartis horis, cum uno cochleari miſturæ ſequentis miſtam.*

℞ *Aquæ Pulegii, Syrupi de quinque Radicibus aperientibus, Syrupi è Succo Limonum, ſingulorum ſemunciam; & fiat* Mistura.

Sign. *The Mixture for the Powders.*

Repetatur Julapium Cardiacum, *die Januarii decimo quarto præſcriptum, cujus Doſis, pro re natâ, exhibeatur.*

Sign. *The nervous Cordial, as before.*

Repetatur Potus Cardiacus die Januarii decimo ſeptimo præſcriptus, de quo bibat ad libitum.

Sign. *The cordial Drink, as before.*

§ 459. In the Evening, I viſited him again, and was told that he had had ſuch Laughing Fits as he had the Day before. He ſeem'd very weak, and fell into a great and general *Sweat*. His *Pulſe* was much as in the Forenoon, and his Reſpiration was eaſy. Great Diligence was us'd in giving him nouriſhing and diluting Liquids, and the Medicines, according to Direction. I order'd him to proceed in the ſame Method.

§ 460. *January* 20. (which was the ſixteenth Day of the Diſtemper) in the Forenoon, I went to ſee him. The Perſons that ſat up with him, (one of whom was Mr. *Sanders*, who attended his Brother) ſaid, that about one a-Clock in the Morning, they thought Death came on him a-pace; they obſerv'd that he had not mov'd his Hands or Legs, for ſeveral Hours before, but then on a ſudden he ſhot them out to an unuſual Length; and there ſeem'd to be

be no Strength in them; that he fetch'd his Breath with Difficulty, and very ſhort, and had an Intermiſſion in his *Reſpiration*, loſing one Breath in two or three (as they expreſs'd it); that ſometimes he ſeem'd ſtriving as if he would ſpeak, but was not able; that he froth'd pretty much at his Mouth; and that his lower Jaw fell; and that in this great Extremity, they kept giving him often ſome of the CORDIALS to moiſten his Mouth, and make Death eaſier, (as they phras'd it) and that upon the Uſe of thoſe Cordials, by little and little, he reviv'd, and about ſeven a-Clock in the Morning, he began to move his Legs and Arms, and breath'd more freely, and began to ſpeak ſenſibly, and ſhew'd that he was free from his *Delirium*. When he was aſk'd how he did, he ſaid he was not in Pain. I found his Heat more temperate, his Pulſe more regular and calm, but weak and feeble. He made Water plentifully. I order'd nouriſhing Things for him, and preſcrib'd as follows:

Repetatur JULAPIUM FOETIDUM, *die Januarii decimo præſcriptum, cujus ſubindè capiat Doſin.*

Sign. *The fætid Cordial, as before.*

℞ *Electuarii Mithridatii, drachmam unam; Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, unciam unam; Aquæ Pæoniæ compoſitæ, Aquæ Mirabilis, Spiritus Lavendulæ compoſiti, ſingulorum drachmas duas; Syrupi è Succo Limonum, Syrupi Balſamici, ſingulorum drachmam unam; miſce, & fiat* JULAPIUM, *de quo cochleare ſemis in languoribus majoribus exhibeatur.*

Sign. *The Cephalic Cordial.*

§ 461. *January* 21. (which was the ſeventeenth Day of the Diſtemper) I went to ſee him, and was told that about one a-Clock in the Morning, he fell into a ſound and natural Sleep, and ſlept till ten a-Clock, except that he awaked a few Times, which they improv'd, by giving him the Things I had order'd, which (they ſaid) he took well, and fell aſleep again

in a Minute. He was in a kindly moderate SWEAT all the Time of his ſleeping, and when he wak'd, about ten a-Clock in the Forenoon, he was very ſenſible, and his Spirits chearful, and compos'd, as in Health. I found his Pulſe equal, very moderately quick, and ſufficiently ſtrong; his Heat was moderate; he was free from Thirſt; his Reſpiration was eaſy, and his Fever in a Manner quite gone. He did not apprehend that he had been ſick above two or three Days. I order'd him to go on in the ſame Method of taking Things nouriſhing, and that he ſhould ſometimes take a Doſe of one or other of his *Cordials*.

§ 462. *January* 22. (which was the eighteenth Day of the Diſtemper) I viſited him, and found him ſtill recovering, and growing better, and order'd him again to follow the laſt Directions, and preſcribed as follows:

℞ *Spermatis Cæti, drachmas duas; Olei Amygdalarum dulcium, unciam unam; Olei Rhodii, guttas ſeptem; miſce, & fiat* LINIMENTUM, *quo partes Faciei incruſtatæ inungantur.*

§ 463. *January* 23. and 24. (which were the nineteenth and twentieth Days of the Diſtemper) he remain'd free from his Fever, and continu'd gaining Strength, but complain'd ſomewhat of GRIPING PAINS in his Bowels, and was a little *hoarſe*; on which Accounts, I preſcrib'd the following Mixture:

℞ *Olei Amygdalarum dulcium, unciam unam; Olei Juniperi, Olei Nucis Moſchatæ, ſingulorum guttas quatuor; Syrupi de Althæa, Syrupi Diacodii, ſingulorum ſemunciam; & fiat* MISTURA *de quâ capiat unum cochleare pro re natâ, poſt agitationem phialæ.*

Sign. *The anodyne Mixture.*

§ 464. *January* 25, 26, 27. he continued recovering Strength, and Health. His griping Pains ſoon left him, on taking the anodyne Mixture.

§ 465.

§ 465. *January* 28: (which was the twenty-fourth Day of the Diſtemper) I found his Circumſtances very comfortable, and preſcrib'd the following purging Apozeme:

℞ *Glycyrrhizæ inciſæ, drachmas tres*; *Foliorum Senæ, ſemunciam*; *Seminum Aniſi, ſcrupula duo*; *Cremoris Tartari, drachmas duas*; *Electuarii Lenitivi, uncias duas*; *coquantur (in ollâ figulinâ) cum Aquæ Pulegii, ſufficiente quantitate, ad uncias octo*; *dein coletur Liquor, & fiat* Apozema, *cujus capiat uncias duas, vel tres alternis Auroris.*

Sign. *The purging Apozeme.*

§ 466. The foregoing Apozeme wrought well, and *February* 2. I order'd a Repetition of it.

§ 467. After the Scabs were fallen off, he had a dry Scurf, that overſpread his Face; to remove which, I preſcrib'd the following Liniment, which effectually remov'd it.

℞ *Olei Amygdalarum amararum, drachmas tres*; *Olei Tartari per deliquium, drachmam unam*; *Olei Rhodii, guttas ſeptem*; *miſce, & fiat* Linimentum, *quo partes affectæ omni nocte inungantur.*

§ 468. Thus through the Goodneſs of God, Mr. *Benjamin Brown* went through the *Confluent Small Pox*, and recover'd from the extremeſt Dangers of impending Death.

HIST. XXXV.

Confluent Small Pox.

§ 469. *Auguſt* 24. 1725. I was ſent for to Mr. *Daniel King*, a Maker of Bays, at *Sibble Hedingham* in *Eſſex*, about fifty Years old. He was Brother-in-Law to Mr. *James Brown*, (mention'd Hiſt. 32.) by marrying his Siſter.

§ 470. When I came to him, I found him under the CONFLUENT SMALL POX. It was the tenth Day of the Diſtemper. The Puſtules flux'd almoſt all over his Face, and were exceeding numerous, and thick, on his Body and Limbs, and ran together in ſeveral Places; the Puſtules were all empty, and dented in on their Tops, but look'd red and inflam'd round their *Baſes*. He had no Diſcharge by *Spitting*. His Fever was ſtrong, his Fleſh was hot, his Pulſe was quick, and he had been *delirious* for ſome Time, and continued ſo.

§ 471. I directed his Diet and Liquids, according to my Method in ſuch Caſes; and, in particular, enjoin'd the giving him frequently ſome *Mallow Gruel* to drink; and took a great deal of Pains to convince the Nurſe, and ſome others, (that attended him) of the Advantage which a LOOSENESS would be to him, in caſe it happened about the twelfth or thirteenth Day of the Diſtemper; and told them it was what I wiſh'd for, and ſhould endeavour by gentle Things to obtain; and that therefore if ſuch a Symptom ſhould occur, they ought not to be frighten'd by it, nor give any Thing to check it; and after I had reaſoned a great while on this Point, (becauſe I knew the Generality of the common People, through their Ignorance, think a Looſeneſs muſt kill a Patient under the *Small Pox*, unleſs it be preſently ſtopp'd). I preſcrib'd as follows:

Emplaſtrum Epiſpaſticum largum inter humeros immediatè applicetur.

℞ *Olei Vitrioli dulcis, drachmas duas; capiat guttas decem, vel quindecim ſubinde in hauſtu vel Ptiſanæ, vel cereviſiæ tenuis.*

Sign. *The Drops.*

℞ *Pulveris Æthiopici, drachmas duas; Antimonii diaphoretici, Salis Prunellæ, Coccinellæ, ſingulorum drachmam ſemis; Myrrhæ, ſcrupulum unum; miſce, & fiat* PULVIS ATTENUANS, *in chartulas ſex æqualitèr*

qualitèr distribuendus, quarum capiat unam quartis vel sextis horis cum uno cochleari Julapii sequentis mistam, superbibendo cochleare Julapii ejusdem.

℞ *Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, uncias quatuor; Aquæ Pulegii, Syrupi de Althæa, singulorum uncias duas; Spiritus Nitri dulcis, Tincturæ Myrrhæ, singulorum guttas sexaginta; misce, & fiat* JULAPIUM.

Sign. *The Julep for the Powders.*

℞ *Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, uncias tres; Aquæ Hungaricæ, Spiritus Lavendulæ compositi, singulorum semunciam; Spiritus Nitri dulcis, Tincturæ Myrrhæ, singulorum guttas viginti; Syrupi Balsamici, quantitatem ad saporem gratum, sufficientem; misce, & fiat* JULAPIUM CARDIACUM, *de quo capiat unum cochleare, si vel languores, vel horrores contingant.*

Sign. *The cordial Julep.*

§ 472. *August* 25. (which was the eleventh Day of the Distemper) I went to see him again, and found the Pustules increas'd in Bulk, and the *Maturation* seem'd to proceed pretty briskly, and his Head was more swell'd; his Fever continued, and he remain'd *delirious*, and no Discharge by *Spitting* occurr'd; but the Quantity of his *Urine* was somewhat increas'd. I order'd the same Regimen, as to his Diet and Liquids, to be continued, and prescrib'd as follows:

℞ *Pulveris Æthiopici, drachmam unam; Coccinellæ, Croci, Myrrhæ, singulorum grana duodecim; Florum Sulphuris, scrupula duo; misce, & fiat* PULVIS *in sex chartulas æqualiter distribuendus quarum capiat unam quartis, vel sextis horis cum uno cochleari Julapii sequentis mistam.*

Sign. *The second Powders.*

℞ *Salis Martis, grana tria; Salis Prunellæ, scrupula duo; Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, uncias quinque; Syrupi è Succo Limonum, Syrupi de Althæa, Syrupi Balsamici, singulorum unciam unam; misce, fiatque* JULAPIUM, *de quo subindè capiat cochleare unum ad Sputum procurandum.*

Sign. *The expectorating Julep.*

℞ *Conſervæ Fructuum Cynoſbati, Syrupi è Succo Limonum, ſingulorum ſemunciam; Syrupi Baccarum Sambuci, uncias duas; Olei Amygdalarum dulcium, unciam unam; ſecundum artem miſceantur, & fiat* Linctus *ſæpè lingendus.*

Sign. *The Linctus.*

℞ *Salis Nitri, ſcrupula quatuor; Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, uncias quinque; Syrupi Baccarum Sambuci, Syrupi de Althæâ, ſingulorum ſeſcunciam; miſce, & fiat* Gargarismus, *cujus ſubindè unum cochleare pauliſper in ore tenendum, & dein expuendum, ad excretionem per Glandulas ſalivales promovendam.*

Sign. *The Gargariſm.*

§ 473. *Auguſt* 26. (which was the twelfth Day of the Diſtemper) I viſited him again, and found that his Caſe was mended, and that the *Maturation* went on; many of the Puſtules had a well-digeſted *Pus*, and the other kept increaſing in Bulk; the Swelling of his Head was increas'd, and his Hands were alſo ſwell'd. He made Water plentifully, but had no Diſcharge by *Spitting*. I preſcrib'd as follows:

Perſiſtat in uſu Medicamentorum, heſterno die præſcriptorum.

℞ *Aquæ Fontanæ, ſeſquilibram; Vini albi Montani, uncias octo; Succi Limonum, unciam unam; Syrupi è Succo Limonum, Syrupi Balſamici, ſingulorum uncias duas; miſce, & fiat* Potus *ad libitum bibendus.*

Sign. *The expectorating Drink.*

§ 474. *Auguſt* 27. (which was the thirteenth Day of the Diſtemper) I viſited him again, and found the Puſtules full of a well-digeſted Matter; the *Swelling* of his Head and Hands, kept up; he was troubled with Phlegm, but ſpit very little. His Fever continued, and he remain'd *delirious*, though not outragious. His *Reſpiration* was eaſy, and he made Water plentifully, and took his Liquids and Diet, pretty well, and drank freely of his *Mallow Gruel*. I order'd

order'd him to go on in the same Method, as to his Diet and Liquids, and prescrib'd as follows:

℞ *Salis Prunellæ, Pulveris Æthiopici, singulorum drachmam unam; Radicis Serpentariæ Virginianæ, Croci, singulorum grana decem; Florum Sulphuris, drachmam semis; Coccinellæ, Myrrhæ, singulorum grana quinque; misce, & fiat* Pulvis, *in chartulas sex æqualitèr distribuendus, quarum capiat unam horis quartis, cum uno cochleare Julapii sequentis mistam.*

Sign. *The third Powders.*

℞ *Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, uncias duas; Aquæ Pulegii, unciam unam; Syrupi è Succo Limonum, Syrupi de Althæâ, singulorum semunciam; Spiritus Nitri dulcis, guttas triginta; misce, & fiat* Julapium.

Sign. *The Julep for the third Powders.*

℞ *Conservæ Fructuum Cynosbati, semunciam; Oxymellis Scillitici, Syrupi Baccarum Sambuci, singulorum unciam unam; Syrupi è Succo Limonum, semunciam; Olei Amygdalarum dulcium, unciam unam; secundum artem misceantur, & fiat* Linctus expectorans, *de quo subindè capiat drachmam unam, vel duas drachmas.*

Sign. *The expectorating Linctus.*

℞ *Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, uncias tres; Aquæ Hungaricæ, Spiritus Lavendulæ compositi, singulorum semunciam; Spiritus Nitri dulcis, Tincturæ Myrrhæ, singulorum guttas viginti; Confectionis Alkermes sine Moscho, Syrupi Balsamici, singulorum drachmas duas; misce, & fiat* Julapium Cardiacum, *de quo capiat unum cochleare pro re natâ.*

Sign. *The second Cordial.*

Persistat in usu Potûs expectorantis.

℞ *Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, unciam unam; Spiritus Nitri dulcis, guttas decem; Syrupi Diacodii, drachmas sex; misce, fiatque* Haustulus *paregoricus, somno deficiente sumendus.*

Sign. *The composing Draught.*

§ 475.

§ 475. It was determined that I was not to viſit him again, unleſs I was ſent for; but if there ſhould be Occaſion, they would ſend to me an Account of Mr. *King*. Accordingly, the next Day, *viz. Auguſt* 28. (which was the fourteenth Day of the Diſtemper) a Meſſenger brought me a Letter from Mr. *King*'s Apothecary; which is exactly as follows:

§ 476. " Dr. *Lobb*,

" I Now write to acq^t you that your Patient " *King* has had a tollerable good Night, without " taking the compoſing Draught. His Fever runs " pritty high, & he has be often Shivering. he is " pritty much diſordered in his head, he has had to " day 3. tools. his urine is as when you were here, " his Pock in his Face and every where except on " his Stomach ſtands well & are full of Pus, but " flat and pritty empty on his Stomach; he ſeems a " little Convulſed. I have given him the following " Pouder in a little of the Julep you directed in the " qt Bottle and we perſiſt in the method you pre- " ſcribed, deſire yr farther advice or if you think " proper yt you will come over and ſe him

" Hedingham
" Cible — I am S^r
" Aug 28 1725 — y^r obl Ser^t
J C

" The Pouder.
" ℞ *Pul Gas* ℈i *Caſtor Ruſh Croci* ā *gr* viij *f Pul*
" *Do* ii. 1. now taken ye other to be given Six
" hours hence if he be ſick or convulſed.
" P. S. he breaths with ſome difficulty and rai-
" ſes very little.

§ 477. To the foregoing Letter, (becauſe my Affairs would not admit of my viſiting Mr. *King*, who liv'd about fourteen Miles from me) I wrote the following Anſwer:

S I R,

SIR, *Witham, Aug.* 28. 1729.

I Have yours before me, and as to Mr. *King*, as his Fever, Deliriums, and other Symptoms, proceed from and depend on variolous Humours that are not yet diſcharg'd from the Blood, ſo the Indication in his Caſe is to promote the Separation and Excretion of the variolous Particles. If the Fever is too high, the needful Excretions cannot be duly made, therefore one Thing requiſite is to moderate the Fever by ſuch Medicines as may both *attenuate* the variolous Matter and keep the Pulſe from running too quick and high, which is the Thing I have been aiming at.

I am glad that the Puſtules ſtand well in his Face, and every where except on his Stomach. I am pleaſed with his Stools, but I don't like his frequent *Shiverings*, nor his Difficulty of Breathing, nor his being any way convuls'd.

I would have Mr. *King* take one half of his compoſing Draught preſently, and the other half ſix or eight Hours after; if the firſt half doth not compoſe him to ſleep, and bring him to be ſenſible, let Mallow Leaves be boil'd in Water Gruel, the Gruel ſtrain'd, and then with a little Butter, and a little Sugar, be given him to drink.

When he has finiſh'd his third Powders, let him go into the following Method:

℞ *Pulveris Æthiopici, Lapidis Contrayervæ, ſingulorum grana triginta; miſce, & fiat* PULVIS *in chartulas duas æqualitèr dividendus, quarum capiat unam horis octavis cum uno cochleare Julapii primo præſcripti, & temporibus intermediis, ſi Pulſus ſit creber, & fortis, bibat cochlearia duo Julapii ſequentis.*

℞ *Salis Prunellæ, ſcrupulum unum; Salis Abſinthii, grana decem; Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, uncias tres; Syrupi è Succo Limonum, drachmas ſex; Syrupi Balſamici, drachmas duas; miſce, & fiat* JULAPIUM. Sign. *The diuretic Julep.*

If

If his SHIVERINGS ſhould return, or if he ſhoul be convuls'd, let half a Spoonful of the cordial Ju lep be given him in a little Draught of Sack Whey in which a little Rue has been boil'd; and let *bliſter ing Plaiſters* be apply'd to his Arms; likewiſe let th compoſing Draught be repeated to morrow Even ing, and given him in the ſame Manner as is befor directed in this Letter. If the Puſtules ſhould al become dry and ſcabb'd, and his Pulſe will bear it, would have the following *purging Potion* to be give him, two Thirds of it at firſt, and the remaining Part four Hours after, if the firſt Doſe ſhould no work. If he ſhould be faint in the Operation, le him take a little of his Cordial after each Stool.

℞ *Decocti Senæ Gereonis, uncias duas, & ſemunciam Mannæ optimæ, Syrupi Roſarum ſolutivi, ſingulorum drachmas quatuor; Aquæ Pæoniæ compoſitæ, drach mas duas; miſce, & fiat* POTIO CATHARTICA.

Sign. *The purging Potion.*

I am, Sir,

Your humble Servant,

T. LOBB

§ 478. *Auguſt* 29. In the Evening, I had a Meſſen ger to acquaint me that he was dead.

§ 479. Some Time after, I met with Mr. JAMES BROWN, (remov'd from *Witham*, and now living in *Braintree*) who gave me the following Account, *viz.* that he went to his Brother *King* on the *Friday* Even ing; that the next Morning, *Auguſt* 28. his Brother was taken with a LOOSENESS, and had ſeveral Stools, and that ſoon after this Purging came on, his *Light headedneſs* went off, and his CONVULSIONS left him: That his Brother became very ſenſible, and that his Fever was greatly abated, and that he ſlept three or four Hours very ſound and well, and awak'd re freſh'd: That the Swelling of his Head, Arms,

Hands,

Hands, and Fingers, kept up, notwithſtanding his *Stools*; and that he complain'd of being very ſore: And added, that (notwithſtanding all that I had ſaid of the Advantage of a *Looſeneſs* in the Declination of the Diſtemper) the Nurſe, and the Friends about his Brother, thought it neceſſary to have this Purging ſtopp'd, and ſent for the *Apothecary*, who was of the ſame Opinion, that if his Looſeneſs was not ſtopp'd, he muſt inevitably die. And this Apothecary therefore order'd the Mallow Gruel to be laid aſide, and gave him Medicines to ſtop his Looſeneſs, which he accompliſh'd about four a-Clock in the Afternoon; and ſoon after (as Mr. *Brown* inform'd me) his Pocks ſunk, the Swelling of his Head, Arms, and Hands, abated, and he grew *delirious*, fell into Convulsions, and died about eleven a-Clock that Night. This Hiſtory ſhews how dangerous it is to ſtop a *Looſeneſs* in the Declination of the *Small Pox*, and more eſpecially where there has not been a plentiful Evacuation of the variolous Humours by Spitting, as well as to the Puſtules. It ſhews how a Perſon, retriev'd from the extremeſt Danger, and brought into hopeful Circumſtances, may by Miſmanagement ſoon be loſt.

HIST. XXXVI.

Diſtinct Small Pox.

§480. *March* 14. 1728-29. about eight a-Clock in the Morning, Mary Beckoe, (of *Witham*) aged ſixteen Years, of a *cachetic* Habit of Body, was taken cold, ſhivering, and ſhaking; which Symptoms were ſucceeded with Heat and Thirſt, with violent Pains in her Head and Back, with

with Sickness at her Stomach, and frequent Vomitings.

§ 481. *March* 15. (which was the second Day of the Distemper) her Circumstances were much the same, only that she bled at her Nose a few Drops. She had three *Stools* this Day.

§ 482. *March* 16. (which was the third Day of the Distemper) she had been restless most part of the foregoing Night, yet slept a little between Whiles. Her Circumstances were much the same as on the Day before. She had two Stools this Day, and had a gentle Looseness for some Time before her Sickness.

§ 483. *March* 17. (which was the fourth Day of the Distemper) the ERUPTION of the *Small Pox* came on pretty briskly. There were many Pustules on her Face, Neck, Arms, *&c.* but they were very distinct, and did not look very red. This Day the Pains of her Head and Back, her Vomiting, and the Sickness of her Stomach, left her, and her Thirst became more moderate. This Day she bled a great deal at her Nose, and the Blood was of a very pale Colour.

§ 484. In the Evening, I was sent for. I found the Girl under the *Distinct Small Pox*, as described § 483. and was then inform'd by her Mother of the Particulars before recited; and was told that her Diet had been *Milk Porridge*, *Oatmeal Caudle*, and that she had this Day eat Toast and Butter, and drank some midling Beer with it. I found her Pulse very regular, her Respiration easy, and that she was temperate, as to Heat, and Thirst. I allow'd her to eat and drink as she had done, and directed her Mother to give sometimes Sage Tea, Water Gruel, Mutton Broth, *&c.* but prescrib'd nothing.

§ 485. *March* 18. (which was the fifth Day of the Distemper) I visited her again, and found more Pustules

Puſtules formed, and that thoſe which were out before, were increaſed in Bulk; but they look'd of a pale red, clear on the Tops, and *generis aquoſi*. Her Pulſe was equal, and like a Perſon in Health; her *Appetite* to her Diet, was moderately good, but ſhe complain'd of a *Dryneſs* and *Soreneſs* in her Throat. I order'd her Mother to boil ſome Mallow Leaves in Milk and Water, and that ſhe ſhould gargle her Throat with ſome of the ſtrained Liquor.

§ 486. I viſited her ſometimes, and found that the Diſtemper proceeded regularly. The Soreneſs of her Throat ſoon went off; the *Maturation* went on happily. As the *Puſtules* ſuppurated, they grew pretty large, and look'd of a dull, dirty, white Colour; their Baſes never look'd of an higher Colour than a pale dull red; the *Scabbing* began the eleventh Day of her Sickneſs, and proceeded leiſurely; and tho' the Puſtules were pretty many, yet ſhe went thro' the *Diſtemper proſperouſly*, without the Aſſiſtance of any Medicine. When the Puſtules were *ſcabb'd*, I order'd her to be purged three or four Times with *Sal. Cathartic. amar.* and ſhe ſoon recover'd her Health and Strength.

HIST. XXXVII.

Coherent Small Pox.

§ 487. MAY 17. 1724. I was called to Mrs. Sarah Goodman, of *Ulting* in *Eſſex*, aged about twenty Years. I found her ſick of the *Small Pox*. It was, I think, the fifth Day of the Diſtemper. The Puſtules were exceeding numerous on her Head and Feet; ſhe had many on her Body, but good Spaces between the Puſtules on her Arms and Legs, and they ſtood diſtinct on her Face, except

cept a Place or two on her Forehead. The Attendants told me ſhe had FITS ſeveral Times in a Day, and that when thoſe Fits came, the Pox turn'd white, and ſunk. I directed her Liquids, and Diet, and preſcrib'd as follows:

℞ *Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, Aquæ Ceraſorum nigrorum, Aquæ Rutæ, ſingulorum unciam unam; Aquæ Pæoniæ compoſitæ, ſemunciam; Tincturæ Caſtorei, drachmam unam; Tincturæ Myrrhæ, ſcrupulum unum; Spiritus Lavendulæ compoſiti, drachmas duas; Spiritus ſuccini, ſcrupulum unum; Spiritus Nitri dulcis, guttas decem; Syrupi Balſamici, drachmam unam; miſce, & fiat* JULAPIUM CARDIACUM, *de quo capiat cochleare unum, horis ſextis, & pro re natâ.*

℞ *Spiritus Lavendulæ compoſiti, Spiritus Nitri dulcis, Tincturæ Caſtorei, ſingulorum ſcrupulos duos; & fiat* MISTURA *de quâ capiat guttas viginti ſubindè (prout occaſio poſtulaverit) in hauſtu Pſeudo-theæ, cum herbâ ſalvia Nobili dictâ, domi præparatæ.*

Sign. *The hiſteric Drops.*

℞ *Olei Succini, drachmam unam.*

Sign. *The Oil of Amber.*

I ordered, as I remember, a few Drops of that Oil to be rubb'd on the Bottoms of her Feet, and that the Bottle ſhould be held to her Noſe, when ſhe ſhould be under any hiſterical Diſorders.

§ 488. *May* 22. (which was about the tenth Day of the Diſtemper) I viſited her, and found that the Maturation proceeded, but rather too ſlowly. The Puſtules were as thick as they could ſtand together, all over her Head; on her Forehead they ran together. About the latter End of the ſixth Day, a plentiful SPITTING came on, which ſtill continued; her Head ſwelled, and ſhe was exceeding ſore, and tender. The *cordial Julep* always reliev'd her, and ſhortened her hiſterical Diſorders, and occaſion'd the Puſtules ſooner to recover their proper State; but ſtill

till her *hyſteric* FITS return'd, though not ſo frequently; and when they return'd, the Puſtules abated in Bulk, and changed their Colour, their Baſes then looking whitiſh. I ſaw her in one of 'em: Her Senſes went away; ſhe ſometimes LAUGH'D, ſometimes had STRIVINGS, or convulſive Motions; and ſometimes lay quiet. I obſerv'd that ſhe turn'd pale, and that the Puſtules chang'd Colour, and in ſome Meaſure ſunk. Therefore to prevent the ill Conſequences of theſe Fits, and the Return of them, and to promote the Maturation, I ordered the Uſe of the *cordial Julep* to be continued as Occaſion ſhould require, and preſcrib'd the following Medicines:

℞ *Pulveris Æthiopici, drachmam unam; Lapidis Contrayervæ, drachmam ſemis; Caſtorei Ruſſiæ, Coccinellæ, Croci, Myrrhæ, ſingulorum grana ſeptem; miſceantur, & fiat* PULVIS *in chartulas ſex æqualiter diſtribuendus, quarum unam, in uno cochleari miſturæ ſequentis miſtam, horis ſextis capiat.*

℞ *Syrupi Balſamici, uncias duas; Syrupi Pæoniæ mariſ, drachmas duas; Aquæ Pulegii, drachmas ſex; & fiat* MISTURA.

Sign. *The Mixture for the Powders.*

℞ *Spiritus Nitri dulcis, drachmas duas; capiat guttas decem, bis terve in die in* HAUSTU *Liquoris pectoralis domi præparati.*

Sign. *The ſecond Drops.*

§ 489. She complain'd that ſhe could not ſleep, and therefore I order'd the following compoſing Mixture:

℞ *Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, drachmas decem; Tincturæ Caſtorei, guttas decem; Syrupi Diacodii, drachmas ſex; & fiat* MISTURA PACIFICA *pro Doſibus duabus, quarum capiat unam ſingulis noctibus, deficiente ſomno.*

Sign. *The compoſing Mixture.*

§ 490. *May* 25. (which was about the thirteent Day of the Diſtemper) I viſited her, and found th Scabbing begun, and the Maturation proceedin well in thoſe Puſtules that were not ſcabbing; the *hy ſteric* FITS had left her; her *Spitting* continued, an was very plentiful: She was very ſore and tende and as the Puſtules came towards a full Ripeneſ ſhe had ſometimes an *Itching*; and ſometimes it ſeem ed to her, as ſhe expreſs'd it, as if ſhe had bee prick'd all over with Thorns, or Pins. Her *Menſ* broke upon her about this Time, and flow'd mode rately three or four Days. She took her Medicines re gularly, and drank her Liquids plentifully. Her Hea had been ſwell'd very much, but the Swelling of i was abated. She had hardly any Puſtules on he Eye lids, yet was blind about four Days. She ſlep pretty well when ſhe took a Doſe of the compoſing Mixture, but could not ſleep without it. Her Mouth was ſore. I ordered the Uſe of the compoſing Mixture to be continued, and preſcrib'd as follows:

℞ *Pulveris Æthiopici, ſcrupulos duos; Lapidis Con trayervæ, ſcrupulum unum; Salis Prunellæ, gran decem; Caſtorei Ruſſiæ, Croci, Coccinellæ, Myrrhæ ſingulorum grana quatuor; miſce, & fiat* PULVI *in quatuor chartulas æqualiter dividendus, quarum capiat unam ſextis horis.*

Sign. *The ſecond Powders.*

℞ *Foliorum Rubi Sylveſtris, Foliorum Malvæ, ſingu lorum manipulum unum; coquantur in Aquæ Hordei quantitate ſufficienti, ad libram unam, ſub Decoctioni finem addendo Salis Prunellæ, ſcrupulos duos; dein Liquori colato Syrupi Baccarum Sambuci unciæ duæ addantur, & fiat* GARGARISMUS *ſubindè utendus.*

§ 491. She follow'd Directions punctually, and through the Bleſſing of God recover'd her Health She went to Stool very ſeldom, through the whole Courſe of the Diſtemper, and with a great deal o Pain. The Scabbing proceeded leiſurely, and th

Scabs were not all off till about the twenty-eighth Day.

HIST. XXXVIII.

Coherent Small Pox.

§ 492. *August* 21. 1729. being sent for, I visited Mr. THOMAS WATSON, (of *Dengy* in *Essex*, about eighteen or twenty Miles distant from me) aged about thirty-four Years. I found him under the *Coherent Small Pox.* It was the thirteenth Day of the Distemper, then beginning. He was under a very strong Fever, and had been so three or four Days, and very *delirious*, and sometimes outragious. The Day before I came to him, he had got out of Bed, down Stairs into his Cellar, and drank near a Gallon of Ale and strong Beer, before the People that attended him could get him up again into his Chamber. After he was in Bed, he fell asleep, and slept sound for a While, but awak'd delirious. He was commonly worse, and his Fever strongest in the Afternoons, and at Night. I found his Tongue very dry, his Pulse very quick, but equal; his Respiration easy. The Pustules on his Face were scabb'd, but not those on his Arms, Hands, Legs, *&c.* He was exceeding thirsty, drank liberally, made Water plentifully, and had a *Looseness* for the two or three last preceding Days; but his *Spitting*, which was copious, had been stopp'd about four Days. I directed his Diet, and Liquids, and prescrib'd as follows:

℞ *Salis Absinthii, Salis Prunellæ, singulorum drachmam semis; Antimonii diaphoretici, scrupulos duos; Lapidis Contrayervæ, scrupulum unum; Croci, grana septem; Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, Aquæ Pulegii,*

ſingulorum uncias tres; Aquæ Mirabilis, unciam unam; Syrupi de quinque Radicibus aperientibus, Syrupi de Althæâ, ſingulorum ſemunciam; miſce, & fiat JULAPIUM, *de quo cochlearia duo larga, horis tertiis capiat, phialâ prius agitatâ.*

Sign. *The febrifuge Julep.*

℞ *Spiritus Nitri dulcis, drachmas duas; capiat guttas viginti in* HAUSTU *decocti Cornu Cervi raſurarum domi præparati, ſubindè urgente ſiti.*

Sign. *The Drops.*

℞ *Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, uncias duas, & ſemiſſem; Aquæ Cinnamomi fortis, unciam unam; Spiritus Lavendulæ compoſiti, drachmas duas; Tincturæ Caſtorei, guttas quadraginta; Confectionis Alkermes ſine Moſcho, drachmas duas; miſce, & fiat* JULAPIUM CARDIACUM, *de quo cochleare unum in languoribus exhibeatur.*

Sign. *The cordial Julep.*

Emplaſtra Epiſpaſtica Tibiis internis applicentur.

§ 493. *Auguſt* 24. (which was the ſixteenth Day of the Diſtemper) a Meſſenger came to me, and acquainted me that his Fever had left him; that he had a Stomach to his Food; but that his *Looſeneſs* continued very much upon him; and that the *Scabbing* went on moderately; and that he would not be reſtrain'd from drinking of Beer. I preſcrib'd as follows:

℞ *Olei Sulphuris per Campanam, drachmas duas; Aquæ Cinnamomi fortis, drachmas ſex; fiat* MISTURA, *de quâ capiat guttas decem, vel guttas numero ſufficientes ad moderatam aciditatem in ſingulis Cereviſiæ ſelibris.*

Sign. *The Drops for his Beer.*

I likewiſe order'd the following Ingredients to be boil'd at home, in three Pints of Water, till it came to a Quart; which then ſhould be ſtrain'd and ſweeten'd with double refin'd Loaf Sugar, and a Draught of

of it to be taken warm now and then, if his *Looſeneſs* was exceſſive, and attended with Faintneſs.

℞ *Radicis Tormentillæ contuſæ, ſemunciam; Corticis Cinnamomi contuſæ, drachmas duas; Pulveris Cornu Cervi calcinati, uncias duas; miſceantur.*

Sign. *The Ingredients for making the Hartſhorn Liquor.*

§ 494. The Advice ſucceeded very well; his Fever did not return; but his Looſeneſs continued ſome Days longer; and the Scabs were not all off in a Month. He was purged ſometimes with the following Mixture, and recover'd his Health.

℞ *Tincturæ Sacræ, uncias tres; Syrupi de Spinâ Cervinâ, unciam unam; fiat* MISTURA PURGANS, *pro duabus Doſibus.*

Sign. *The purging Mixture.*

HIST. XXXIX.

Variolous Fever.

§ 495. *Auguſt* 27. 1729. being ſent for, I went again to *Dengy*, and viſited Mrs. WATSON, aged about twenty-nine Years, the Wife of Mr. *Thomas Watſon*, whoſe Caſe is related in the foregoing Hiſtory. I found her under a *Variolous Fever*, attended with the moſt deplorable Symptoms. She had many of the deep *Petechiæ*, and ſeveral Spots, or Places of an irregular Figure, very broad and long, of an azure Colour; ſuch Colourings were on her Arms, near her Elbows; alſo on her Face, eſpecially by the Side of her Noſe. The white Tunicles of her Eyes look'd of the deepeſt Purple, or rather Black. She alſo had large HÆMORRHAGES through the urinary, and uterine, and likewiſe, as I remember, through the inteſtinal Paſſages. She

was very ſenſible, her Pulſe was quick and weak, and her Fleſh was rather cool than hot. I preſcrib'd as follows:

℞ *Radicis Tormentillæ, drachmas duas; Lapidis Contrayervæ, Salis Prunellæ, ſingulorum drachmam unam; Salis Succini volatilis, Coccinellæ, Croci, ſingulorum grana duodecim; miſce, & fiat* PULVIS *in chartulas ſex æqualiter dividendus, quarum capiat unam omni bihorio cum uno,* MISTURÆ *ſequentis, cochleari miſtam.*

℞ *Aquæ Menthæ, unciam unam; Syrupi Cydoniorum, Syrupi de Althæâ, ſingulorum ſeſcunciam; & fiat* MISTURA.

Sign. *The Mixture for the Powders.*

℞ *Olei Vitrioli dulcis, drachmas duas; capiat guttas numero ſufficientes ad ſaporem acrem in omni* POTUS HAUSTU.

Sign. *The Drops.*

℞ *Camphoræ, ſcrupulos duos; Tincturæ Myrrhæ, unciam unam; miſce, pro* FOTU, *quo Maculæ purpureæ & cæruleæ ſubinde foveantur.*

Sign. *The Foment.*

Emplaſtra Epiſpaſtica Brachiis internis, infra cubitum, & Tibiis applicentur.

But all Endeavours availed very little, for ſhe died the next Day, without any Appearance of variolous Puſtules.

HIST. XL.

Diſtinct Small Pox.

§ 496. *Auguſt* 25. 1729. in the Forenoon, I was called to Mrs. SARAH POLLY, of *Witham*, aged twenty-nine Years. I found her under the *Diſtinct Small Pox.* The Puſtules were very numerous

merous on her Face, Neck, Breaſt, Arms, &c. but not ſo many on her Legs. They look'd very much inflam'd on her Face, (which was ſwell'd) and ſhining, but of a dead dull red, on her Neck, Breaſt, Arms, and Legs; her Eyelids were ſwoln, ſo that ſhe could not open them. She had her *Menſes* broke the fifth Day of her Illneſs, which flowed moderately. This was the eighth Day of the Diſtemper, that I firſt ſaw her. Her Pulſe was quick, and ſtrong; ſhe was very hot, and in a breathing *Sweat*, and *delirious*, and had been ſo for the moſt part of the two preceding Days; and the Nurſe ſaid, that when ſhe was not *light-headed*, ſhe was very much vapour'd. After I had directed her Diet, and Liquids, I preſcrib'd as follows:

℞ *Pulveris è Chelis Cancrorum, ſimplicis Antimonii diaphoretici, ſingulorum grana decem; Radicis Tormentillæ, grana ſeptem; Radicis Contrayervæ, grana tria; Salis Succini volatilis, granum unum; Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, ſeſcunciam; Spiritus Nitri dulcis, Tincturæ Myrrhæ, ſingulorum guttas viginti; Syrupi de quinque Radicibus aperientibus, Syrupi de Althæâ, ſingulorum drachmas duas; miſce, & fiat* Haustulus *immediatè bibendus, poſt phialæ agitationem.*

Sign. *The Draught.*

℞ *Spiritus Nitri dulcis, Tincturæ Croci, ſingulorum drachmam unam; & fiat* Mistura, *cujus capiat guttas viginti ſubindè in hauſtu Decocti pectoralis, vel Decocti Cornu Cervi raſurarum, domi præparati.*

Sign. *The Drops.*

In the Evening, about eight a-Clock, a Meſſenger came and told me that ſhe took the Draught according to Direction, and was better. I order'd the ſame Draught to be repeated, and taken as ſoon as ſhe had it.

§ 497. *Auguſt* 26. (which was the ninth Day of the Diſtemper) in the Morning, I viſited her, and found the Maturation proceeding, and that ſhe

had been sensible between Whiles; but the Nurs said she was sadly *vapour'd*, and that she was weary of taking the pectoral Drink. I order'd her to drink *Milk Porridge*, *Water Gruel*, &c. and prescrib'd as follows:

℞ *Salis Prunellæ, scrupulos duos; Antimonii diaphoretici, drachmam semis; Salis Succini volatilis, Croci singulorum grana octo; Coccinellæ, grana quatuor misce, & fiat* Pulvis, *in chartulas quatuor æqualiter distribuendus, quarum capiat unam in uno cochleari misturæ sequentis mistam, superbibendo Haustum Infusi salviæ domi præparati.*

℞ *Aquæ Pulegii, semunciam; Syrupi Balsamici, sesquunciam; fiat* Mistura.

Sign. *The Mixture for the Powders.*

℞ *Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, uncias duas, & semissem Aquæ Pæoniæ compositæ, semunciam; Salis Succini volatilis, grana quatuor; Tincturæ Castorei carminativæ, drachmas duas; Spiritus Nitri dulcis, guttas quadraginta; Syrupi de Althæâ, Syrupi Balsamici singulorum drachmas tres; misce, & fiat* Julapium Cardiacum, *de quo capiat cochlearia duo pro re natâ.*

Sign. *The cordial Julep.*

§ 498. In the Evening, a Messenger was with me, who informed me that she continued to grow better. I order'd the *Powders* to be repeated, and that she should take a Paper *only* once in six Hours, since her Circumstances were so much mended. I prescribed the following composing Mixture, and directed that she should take one half of it, if she could not sleep without it; and recommended a thin Decoction of Hartshorn Shavings to be drank with a little Wine, as one Sort of common Drink.

℞ *Salis Succini volatilis, grana duo; Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, Syrupi Diacodii, singulorum unciam unam Spiritus Nitri dulcis, guttas septem; & fiat* Mis-

TURA PACIFICA, *pro duabus doſibus, deficiente ſomno ſumendis.*

Sign. *The compoſing Mixture.*

§ 499. *Auguſt* 27. (which was the tenth Day of the Diſtemper) the MATURATION proceeded well; ſhe did *ſpit* a pretty deal at Times; ſhe drank half the compoſing Mixture the Night before, and had ſlept well, and remain'd very ſenſible. She took her *Powders* according to Direction, and has had *no Vapours*, nor *Delirium*, after ſhe had taken two or three Papers of them. I order'd the *Powders* and *Mixture* preſcrib'd for 'em, to be repeated, and taken according to the laſt Direction.

§ 500. *Thurſday Auguſt* 28. (which was the eleventh Day of the Diſtemper) I viſited her, and found the MATURATION proceeding well; the Puſtules on her Face very full of Matter, and thoſe on her Neck, Breaſt, Arms, and Hands, were pretty full; but thoſe on her Legs were not near ſo much ſuppurated, but were red round their Baſes. Yeſterday, and this Day, ſhe has complain'd much of Soreneſs, Pains, and Tenderneſs, and more eſpecially of Pains in her Legs; her Arms and Hands, at this Time, were very much ſwell'd; ſhe did ſtill *ſpit* a pretty deal between Whiles, and made Water plentifully. She took the remaining half of the compoſing Mixture the laſt Night, and ſlept well after it. She drank *Milk Porridge* freely, and took her *Powders* regularly. I order'd the *Powders* and *Mixture* for 'em, to be repeated, and a Paper to be taken *only* once in eight Hours. The compoſing Mixture I likewiſe order'd to be repeated, and half of it to be taken, if ſhe could not ſleep without it.

§ 501. In the Evening, the Nurſe came and told me that the Diſtemper went on well.

§ 502. *Friday*, *Auguſt* 29. her Circumſtances were much as the Day before, all Things in a good State, for the Time; but to carry on the Excretion of the variolous

variolous Humours, and prevent the Accession of a *secondary Fever*, I order'd her to go on in the same Method.

§ 503. *Saturday*, *August* 30. (which was the thirteenth Day of the Distemper) the *Scabbing* went on leisurely, and well; and all Circumstances were hopeful; but to prevent an Alteration for the worse, and, with the Blessing of God, to secure her Recovery, I order'd the *Powders* and *Mixture* to be again repeated, and that she should take a Dose Evening and Morning; and also the composing Mixture to be repeated, and us'd as the former.

§ 504. *Wednesday*, *September* 3. (which was the seventeenth Day of the Distemper) the *Scabbing* proceeded well, and all Things in good Order. I prescrib'd the following Purge, which was repeated sometimes. Thus she happily recover'd.

℞ *Decocti Senæ Gereonis*, *uncias tres*; *Mannæ optimæ*, *unciam unam*; *misce*, *& fiat* POTIO *purgans*.

HIST XLI.

Variolous Fever.

§ 505. ON *Wednesday* the thirteenth of *August*, 1729. I was desir'd to visit Mr. WILLIAM CLARK, a Grocer, at *Bockin* in *Essex*, aged about twenty-three Years. When I came to him, I found him under Extremity of Pain in his Back. He inform'd me, that the Lord's Day before, he was taken with a violent Pain in one of his Shoulders, and Arms; that it continued some Time there, and then remov'd into his Back; that he was better, I think, part of the *Monday*, and worse the *Tuesday*; that his Pains did sometimes abate for a little While, but then return with great Violence. He made no Complaint

Complaint, that I remember, of his Head, or of having had any Coldneſs, Shiverings, Chillings, or Sickneſs at his Stomach; and had not, as I remember, been very hot, or thirſty, the Lord's Day, *Monday*, or *Tueſday*. His Caſe, if I miſtake not, was apprehended to be *nephritic*, and ſome *Pil. Matthæi*, I think, was given him by a Surgeon that had adviſ'd for him. His PAINS frequently remitted, but ſoon return'd with great Acuteneſs, and were darting, rending, tearing, convulſive Pains, according to his Deſcription of them. I obſerv'd a peculiar Sort of *reddiſh Colouring* in his Fleſh, eſpecially on his Arms and Hands; and took Notice of it to his Relations; but I was told it was no more than what us'd to be. I preſs'd the Fleſh in divers Places with my Finger, and the Parts preſs'd look'd white thereupon, but ſoon return'd to their Redneſs. I carefully examin'd his Body, whether there were any Puſtules of the *Small Pox*, or *Petechiæ*, but could not find the leaſt Sign of either. His Pulſe was a little quicker than natural, but not very ſtrong. I was very jealous that he had a *Variolous Fever*, of the worſt Kind, and the *red Colourings* of his Arms and Hands foreboded Ill: But being aſſur'd that he always had that Colouring, made me doubtful in my Judgment of his Diſtemper; and therefore I only directed his Diet, and order'd an *emollient*, *anodyne Emulſion*, and that he ſhould now and then take twenty Drops of the *Spiritus Nitri dulcis* in a Draught of a thin Decoction of the Shavings of Hartſhorn.

§ 506. The next Day, *Auguſt* 14. I viſited him again, and then I found that *florid*, or *red Colouring*, which I animadverted on the Day before, to be ſpread all over his Body, and in ſome Parts the Colour was very deep. I preſs'd his Fleſh with my Finger in divers Places, but they did not thereupon look white, as the Day before. I likewiſe diſcover'd ſeveral *purple* Spots; and, with theſe ſad Symptoms, was join'd

join'd a *Spitting* of *Blood.* I acquainted his Relations with the extreme Danger of his Condition, and preſcrib'd as follows:

℞ *Antimonii diaphoretici, ſcrupulos duos; Lapidis Contrayervæ, drachmam ſemis; Salis Prunellæ, ſcrupulum unum; Coccinellæ, grana octo; miſce, & fiat* Pulvis *in chartulas quatuor æqualiter dividendus, quarum capiat unam cum aliquantillo Syrupi Balſamici miſtam, ſuperbibendo cochlearia duo Julapii ſequentis.*

℞ *Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, uncias duas; Aquæ Menthæ, unciam unam; Aquæ Bryoniæ compoſitæ, ſemunciam; Salis Succini volatilis, grana quatuor; Syrupi de Althæâ, Syrupi Balſamici, ſingulorum drachmas duas; miſce, & fiat* Julapium.

Sign. *The Julep for the Powders.*

℞ *Radicis Tormentillæ contuſæ, drachmas tres; Radicis Contrayervæ, ſcrupulos duos; Pulveris Cornu Cervi calcinati, ſemunciam; Coccinellæ pulverizatæ, grana decem; coquantur cum Aquæ Fontanæ ſufficienti quantitate ad libram unam; dein Liquoris colati unciis quatuordecim, adde Aquæ Cinnamomi fortis, Syrupi Balſamici, ſingulorum unciam unam; Olei Sulphuris per campanam, guttas numero ſufficientes ad aciditatem gratam; miſce, & fiat* Apozema, *cujus ſubindè capiat cochlearia quinque.*

℞ *Olei Vitrioli, drachmam unam; Aquæ Cinnamomi fortis, drachmas ſeptem; & fiat* Mistura, *de quâ capiat guttas numero ſufficientes ad moderatam aciditatem in omni hauſtu Potus.*

Sign. *The acid Drops.*

℞ *Camphoræ, ſcrupulos duos; Tincturæ Myrrhæ, unciam unam; miſce, pro* Fotu, *quo maculæ purpureæ ſubindè foveantur.*

Sign. *The Foment.*

Emplaſtra Epiſpaſtica & Brachiis, & nuchæ applicentur.

§ 507. After I had acquainted Mr. *Clark*'s Relations with his Danger, they propoſed ſending for Dr. *Thorpe*, a judicious Phyſician, to join with me in conſidering his Caſe: I approv'd of the Motion, and a Meſſenger was ſent for him, and towards the Evening return'd with the *Doctor*. We agreed in our Opinion of the Patient's Caſe, and of the curative Indications, and of the Remedies proper to anſwer thoſe Indications, and order'd the following *Powders* and *Apozeme* to be prepar'd:

℞ *Salis Prunellæ, drachmam unam; Tartari Vitriolati, drachmam ſemis; Terræ Japonicæ, Boli Armeniæ, ſingulorum ſcrupulos duos; miſce, & fiat* Pulvis, *in chartulas ſex diſtribuendus, quarum capiat unam omni triborio in hauſtu apozematis, quod eſt in promptu.*

Sign. *The ſecond Powders.*

℞ *Radicis Tormentillæ contuſæ, unciam unam; Radicis Angelicæ, Radicis Biſtortæ, ſingulorum drachmam unam; Coccinellæ pulverizatæ, grana decem; Vini albi montani, Aceti acerrimi, ſingulorum ſelibram; parum concoquantur, (in ollâ figulinâ) dein ſtent in digeſtione fervidâ, & clausâ per horam unam; tum Liquor coletur, cujus capiat cochlearia quatuor ſubindè.*

Sign. *The acid Apozeme.*

§ 508. Dr. *Thorpe* propos'd bleeding the Patient, as a Means to prevent any further *Hæmorrhage*, &c. After deliberating on this Motion, I agreed to the opening a Vein, with this Precaution, *viz.* that if the Pulſe grew ſtronger upon taking away two or three Spoonfuls of Blood, then to proceed as the Pulſe was able to bear it; but that the Orifice ſhould be immediately bound up, if the Pulſe, upon the Trial, did any Thing abate its Strength. A Vein was accordingly opened, and a few Ounces of Blood were taken away, which he bore pretty well. The Advices ſucceeded ſo well, that no further *Hæmorrhage*

happen'd; but he died the next Morning, and no variolous Puſtules appear'd.

HIST. XLII.

Confluent Small Pox.

§ 509. MRS. MILLE FRANCIS, of *Hatfield Peverell*, in *Eſſex*, aged about twenty-two Years, was taken ill *Saturday* Noon, the eleventh of *October*, 1729.

§ 510. *October* 12. Lord's Day Evening, ſhe was taken with a *Purging*, and *Vomiting*.

§ 511. *October* 13. *Monday*, about the ending of the ſecond Day of her Sickneſs, the Puſtules of the *Small Pox* came out thick upon her, notwithſtanding that her *Vomiting* and *Looſeneſs* continued.

§ 512. *October* 14. *Tueſday*, the third Day of her Sickneſs, till Noon, the Eruption went on, and her *Vomiting* and *Looſeneſs* continued.

§ 513. *October* 15. *Wedneſday* Morning, (the fourth Day of the Diſtemper) her *Vomiting* and *Looſeneſs* ſtopp'd; beſides theſe Particulars, the Nurſe inform'd me that ſhe had her *Menſes* in Order the Week before ſhe was taken ill.

§ 514. *October* 16. in the Forenoon, I was called to her, (which was the fifth Day of the Diſtemper, near ending). I found the PUSTULES exceeding numerous, very red, and inflam'd, but flat on the Tops; thoſe on her Legs were ſeen in the Skin, but not riſing up enough to be plainly felt. Her PULSES was ſo exceeding weak, that I could hardly feel them, and were *unequal* both as to Time, and Force. She was very reſtleſs the laſt Night, and the Day before; her TONGUE was very foul, but not dry.

I di-

directed the Nurſe about her Diet and Liquids, and preſcrib'd as follows:

℞ *Antimonii diaphoretici, Lapidis Contrayervæ, ſingulorum drachmam ſemis; Salis Prunellæ, ſcrupulum unum; Salis Succini volatilis, grana duodecim; Coccinellæ, Croci, ſingulorum grana octo; miſce, & fiat* Pulvis attenuans *in chartulas quatuor æqualiter dividendus, quarum capiat unam horis quartis in uno cochleari miſturæ ſequentis.*

℞ *Aquæ Pulegii, unciam unam; Syrupi de quinque Radicibus aperientibus, Syrupi Balſamici, ſingulorum ſemunciam; & fiat* Mistura.

Sign. *The Mixture for the Powders.*

℞ *Spiritus Nitri dulcis, drachmas duas; Spiritus Lavendulæ compoſiti, Tincturæ Croci, ſingulorum drachmam unam, & fiat* Mistura *de quâ capiat guttas viginti, ſubindè in hauſtu Decocti pectoralis.*

Sign. *The cordial Drops.*

℞ *Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, uncias duas, & ſemiſſem; Aquæ Bryoniæ compoſitæ, ſemunciam; Salis Succini volatilis, grana quatuor; Syrupi Diacodii, unciam unam; Spiritus Nitri dulcis, Tincturæ Caſtorei, ſingulorum guttas decem; & fiat* Mistura *paregorica pro Doſibus duabus, quarum capiat unam ſingulis noctibus ſomno deficiente.*

Sign. *The compoſing Mixture, for two Doſes.*

§ 515. *October* 17. *Friday* Morning, (which was part of the ſixth Day of the Diſtemper) a Meſſenger came, and acquainted me that ſhe had taken her *Powders* regularly, a Paper once in four Hours, and began taking them at five a-Clock the Evening before; and that her Fever *ſenſibly abated* within ſix Hours after ſhe had taken the firſt Doſe; and that ſhe had ſlept finely the laſt Night, without taking any of the compoſing Mixture; and that the Puſtules increas'd in Bulk very conſiderably for the Time; and that ſhe had *ſpit* a pretty deal; and that her Spittle was thin. I advis'd her going on in the ſame

same Method, and order'd the *Powders* and *Mixture* for 'em, to be repeated; and that she should take a Paper only once in eight Hours.

§ 516. *October* 18. *Saturday* Forenoon, (which was the seventh Day of the Distemper, near ending) I visited her, and was inform'd that her Fever very much increas'd the Evening before; and that thereupon she became very restless; that they gave her half the composing Mixture about ten a-Clock at Night, and the other half about six a-Clock in the Morning; and that after she had taken the whole of it, her Fever abated, and she had fine Naps. Mrs. *S———r*, an old experienc'd Nurse, who attended her, told me that she had a *large*, *soft*, and *yellow* STOOL, which she call'd a DEATH STOOL; saying, that she had always observ'd that Persons who had such Stools, *died*. I found the Pustules much increas'd in Bulk, and that the MATURATION went on very sensibly in her Face, which was somewhat swell'd: The Spaces between the Pustules, were very much inflam'd, and the Colour very deep; the Bases of the Pustules on her Neck, Breast, and Arms, were very red, and inflam'd: She continu'd *spitting* a pretty deal, but her *Spittle* was thick, frothy, and clinging; her PULSE was quick, and strong, and her *Tongue* dry. She complain'd much of Soreness, Tenderness, Pain, and ITCHING. I prescrib'd as follows:

℞ *Antimonii diaphoretici, drachmam unam; Salis Prunellæ, scrupulos quatuor; Salis Succini volatilis, Croci, Coccinellæ, singulorum grana sexdecim; misce, & fiat* PULVIS *subtilis, in chartulas octo distribuendus, quarum capiat unam in uno cochleari misturæ sequentis mistam, quartis, vel sextis, vel octavis horis, prout Febris, magis, vel minus vehemens fuerit, superbibendo Decocti pectoralis haustum.*

℞ *Aquæ*

℞. *Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, Aquæ Pulegii, singulorum unciam unam; Syrupi Balsamici, uncias duas; & fiat* MISTURA.

Sign. *The Mixture for the Powders.*

Repetatur MISTURA *paregorica.*

Sign. *The composing Mixture, to be taken as the former.*

℞ *Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, uncias duas; Aquæ Bryoniæ compositæ, unciam unam; Spiritus Lavendulæ compositi, Tincturæ Croci, singulorum drachmas duas; Electuarii Diascordii sine Melle, scrupulos duos; Spiritus Nitri dulcis, guttas viginti; Succi Baccarum Kermes, Syrupi Balsamici, singulorum drachmas duas; misce, & fiat* JULAPIUM CARDIACUM, *de quo capiat unum cochleare, pro re natâ, post Phialæ agitationem.*

Sign. *The cordial Julep.*

§ 517. *October* 19. Lord's Day Morning, (which was the eighth Day of the Distemper, till Noon) a Messenger came to acquaint me that she had slept well the last Night, without taking any of the composing Mixture; that the Pox stood up well; that her Fever was very moderate; that she was very sensible and sedate; that her ITCHING had left her the Night before; but that she remain'd very sore, and tender; and that she had another STOOL like the former; and that she had taken but two Papers of the last prescrib'd *Powders*, at eight Hours distance. I advis'd the proceeding according to the last Directions, and that the white Decoction should be made, and a Tea Cup of it taken after every Stool.

§ 518. *October* 20. *Monday* Forenoon, (which was the ninth Day of the Distemper, near ending) I visited her, and found the Pustules on her Face, Neck, and Arms, beyond Expectation suppurated; the MATURATION proceeded well; she continued very sore and tender; her Pulse was strong, equal, and moderately quick; her TONGUE was clean, and moist; her RESPIRATION was easy; she slept well,

and took her Diet and Liquids, well. I order'd the ſame Regimen to be ſtill obſerv'd, and the *Powders* and *Mixture* preſcrib'd the eighteenth of *October*, to be repeated, and taken as then directed.

§ 519. *October* 21. *Tueſday* Afternoon, (which was the Beginning of the eleventh Day of the Diſtemper) I viſited her again, and found the *Maturation* proceeding well, and all Circumſtances favourable; and order'd the ſame Method to be continu'd.

§ 520. *October* 22. *Wedneſday*, about one a-Clock Afternoon, (which was the Beginning of the twelfth Day of the Diſtemper) I viſited her, and found the Puſtules ſtill ſuppurating; the Pox on her Face, which look'd white, was turning into a browniſh Colour; her Pulſe was regular, her *Reſpiration* eaſy, her *Tongue* clean and moiſt, and all Things hopeful. I order'd the *Powder* and *Mixture* preſcrib'd *October* 18. to be repeated, and taken as then directed.

§ 521. *October* 23. *Thurſday*, about one a-Clock Afternoon, (which was the Beginning of the thirteenth Day of her Diſtemper) I viſited her, and found the Pox ſcabbing leiſurely on her Face, the Puſtules on her Chin, Neck, Breaſt, Arms, and Legs, as full of a well-ſuppurated Matter as they could hold; and they did ſhine from the Smoothneſs of the incloſing Membranes, ſo much diſtended. Her Pulſe was regular, her *Reſpiration* was eaſy, her *Thirſt* moderate, her *Appetite* to her Diet good, and all appearing Symptoms promiſing a happy Recovery.

§ 522. *October* 24. *Friday* Forenoon, a Meſſenger came to me, who inform'd me that Mrs. *Mille* was fine and well all the Day before, and went to ſleep as uſual, and ſlept very quietly ſome Hours; but about one a-Clock in the Morning, awak'd in a terrible Fright, and ſaid ſhe had *an ugly Dream*, and ſhould die at laſt. The Nurſe, and another Perſon that ſat up with her, perſwaded her not to mind a Dream,

Dream, but to try to compoſe her ſelf to Sleep; and after ſome Time ſhe fell aſleep again, but in a little While awak'd with a Fit of COUGHING, which Coughing continu'd, and ſhe brought up a great deal of *Blood*, and *bloody Matter*, and expir'd in bringing of it up. The Meſſenger that came to me, was one of them that watch'd that Night, and was with her at the Time of her Death, who ſaid that there was no ſinking of the Pox, but that they ſtood up well to the laſt, to the Moment of her Death. From this Inſtance it may be obſerv'd, that though Medicines ſucceed ever ſo well, and outward Circumſtances be ever ſo hopeful, yet Perſons are not ſecure from Death.

HIST. XLIII.

Confluent Small Pox.

§ 523. MR. FRYAR CRISP, aged ten Years, at School with the Reverend Mr. *Greene*, at *Chelmsford* in *Eſſex*, was taken ill Lord's Day Noon the twenty-ſixth of *October*, 1729. He complain'd of Pain in his Head and Back, and had CONVULSIVE MOTIONS of the Tendons; his Head, Arms, Hands, and Fingers, were almoſt continually convulſed. He had no Pain in his Stomach, no Sickneſs, nor Inclination to vomit.

§ 524. *Monday October* 27. Forenoon, (which was the firſt Day of the Diſtemper, till Noon) I viſited him, and found his Circumſtances the ſame as the Day before; his *convulſive Motions* continued; he was very hot, and thirſty, and his Pulſe was very quick and ſtrong, and ſome variolous Puſtules appear'd. While I was in the Houſe, which was ſome Hours, he fell aſleep, and when he awak'd, he roſe

from the Bed, and ſaid his Pains were gone; but his Fever remain'd in the ſame State, and his *convulſive Motions* were not abated. I directed his Diet, and Liquids, and order'd a GLYSTER of Milk and Sugar, to be injected, and preſcrib'd the following *Julep*, of which I adviſ'd that a large Spoonful ſhould be given him once in three, or four, or ſix Hours; oftener, or ſeldomer, as his Fever, and *convulſive Motions*, ſhould require, firſt ſhaking the Phial.

℞ *Antimonii diaphoretici, Salis Prunellæ, ſingulorum grana quindecim; Pulveris è Chelis Cancrorum ſimplicis, drachmam ſemis; Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, uncias tres, & ſemiſſem; Succi Rutæ recentèr extracti, Syrupi Balſamici, ſingulorum drachmas duas; miſce, & fiat* JULAPIUM.

Sign. *The Julep, for Mr.* Criſp.

§ 525. *October* 28. *Tueſday* Morning, about nine a-Clock, (which was the ſecond Day, till Noon) I viſited him, and was inform'd that the Glyſter which was injected the Evening before, produc'd one large Stool; that he had been reſtleſs the former Part of the Night, but had ſlept tolerably well the latter Part of it; that there had been no Return of the Pain in his Head or Back; and that the *convulſive Motions* had left him. I found more Puſtules out in his Face; his TONGUE was clean, and moiſt; his Pulſe quick, equal, full, and ſtrong; his Eyes were watery, and look'd glaſſy. I order'd that the Directions given the Day before, ſhould be ſtill obſerved, and preſcrib'd nothing.

§ 526. *October* 29. *Wedneſday*, about five a-Clock Afternoon, (which is the fourth Day of the Diſtemper, ſince Noon) I viſited him again, and found the Puſtules exceeding numerous; his Tongue was clean, and moiſt; his Pulſe quick, ſtrong, and equal. He talk'd a little deliriouſly when he awak'd out of Sleep. He took his Liquids well, and ſaid he was hungry. I preſcrib'd as follows:

℞ *Pul-*

℞ *Pulveris è Chelis Cancrorum simplicis, scrupulos duos; Antimonii diaphoretici, scrupulum unum; Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, uncias duas; Aquæ Pulegii, sescunciam; Spiritus Lavendulæ compositi, guttas triginta; Spiritus Nitri dulcis, guttas decem; Syrupi Balsamici, semunciam; misce, & fiat* JULAPIUM, *de quo capiat unum cochleare sextis horis, phialâ prius agitatâ.*

Sign. *The Julep, for Mr.* Crisp.

§ 527. *October* 30. a Messenger came to bring me an Account of him, that his Circumstances were much the same as the Day before, only that more Pustules were out. I order'd that the former Directions should be still observ'd.

§ 528. *October* 31. *Friday*, about four a-Clock in the Afternoon, (which was the Beginning of the sixth Day of the Distemper) I visited him, and found the Pustules on his Face exceeding numerous, and coherent: They were almost as many as could stand without touching on his Arms and Hands, but not so many on his Body. They look'd of a pale red Colour, and the largest of 'em seem'd to fill with a watery Humour; his *Tongue* was clean, and moist; his *Pulse* was equal, moderately quick, and sufficiently strong; he had a Stool the Night before, and another this Day. He took his Diet very well. I prescrib'd the following Apozeme, and order'd that four Spoonfuls of it should be given him pretty hot, at any Time, if the Pustules should sink; and once in six or eight Hours, if the *Maturation* should not regularly proceed.

℞ *Radicis Pæoniæ siccatæ, Coccinellæ pulverizatæ, singulorum grana septem; Corticis Cinnamomi acuti, scrupulos duos; Cornu Cervi calcinati, & pulverizati, semunciam; clausè concoquantur cum Aquæ Fontanæ sufficienti quantitate ad selibram, dein Liquoris colati septem unciis adde Syrupi Balsamici, Sy-*

rupi è Succo Limoniorum, ſingulorum ſemunciam; miſce, & fiat APOZEMA ATTENUANS.

§ 529. *November* 1. *Saturday* Evening, (which was the ſeventh Day of the Diſtemper, ſince Noon) I viſited him, and found his Circumſtances much the ſame as the Day before, except that his Head began to ſwell.

§ 530. *November* 2. (which was the eighth Day of the Diſtemper, ſince Noon) I viſited him, and found the *Maturation* proceeding very well, and that he was ſore, and tender. I order'd the Nurſe to go on as before directed, and preſcrib'd the following compoſing Mixture:

℞ *Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, ſeſcunciam; Salis Succini volatilis, grana duo; Spiritus Nitri dulcis, guttas octo; Spiritus Lavendulæ compoſiti, guttas quatuordecim; Syrupi Diacodii, ſemunciam; & fiat* MIXTURA *paregorica pro Doſibus duabus, quarum capiat unam, mediâ nocte ſomno deficiente.*

Sign. *The compoſing Mixture, for two Doſes.*

§ 531. In this Method we proceeded, and he happily went through the Diſtemper, though the Scabs were not off in a Month's Time.

HIST. XLIV.

Distinct Small Pox.

§ 532. *November* 20. 1729. I was called to Mr. JOHN HERD, a *Mill-wright* in *Cogshall*, in *Essex*, aged about twenty-four Years. I found him under the *Small Pox*. The Pustules were pretty many, but very distinct; his Tongue was white, and foul, but moist. The great Complaint was, that between Whiles he had a violent Pain in his Arm, and between his Shoulders; and that he was troubled with *Convulsions*; and that when they came, the *Pox* turn'd pale, and sunk. His Friends likewise acquainted me, that he had been afflicted at Times with *Convulsions* from his Youth up. I directed his Diet, and Liquids, and prescrib'd as follows:

℞. *Pulveris Cornu Cervi calcinati, Pulveris è Chelis Cancrorum simplicis, Lapidis Contrayervæ, Antimonii diaphoretici, singulorum scrupulum unum; Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, uncias tres; Aquæ Cinnamomi fortis, Syrupi Diacodii, singulorum semunciam; Tincturæ Castorei, guttas viginti; misce, & fiat* JULAPIUM, *de quo capiat cochlearia duo Vesperi, & manè, & pro re natâ, phialâ prius agitatâ.*

§ 533. Some Weeks after, having Occasion to be at *Cogshall*, I call'd, and enquir'd how Mr. *Herd* went through the *Small Pox*, and was told that he follow'd my Advice, and took the *Julep* according to Direction, which always gave him a sensible Relief when he found his Disorders coming; and that he had very little of his *Convulsions* after he had taken a few Doses of the *Julep*; and went through the Distemper without any threatening Symptom, and had recover'd his Health.

§ 534. As to those Symptoms, *viz.* Convulsive Motions, and Convulsions, related in the two last foregoing *Histories*, I would observe, that the Circumstances of those Cases do shew, that they did not arise from *Depletion*: It seem'd to me that they resulted either from an unequal Viscidity of the *Blood*, which occasion'd sometimes an obstructed Circulation in some of the capillary sanguine Arteries, which distending their Sides, made a Compression of the adjacent Nerves; thence a deficient Influx of nervous Liquid into the compressed Nerves; and so a Relaxation of the Muscles supplied by those compressed Nerves; and consequently a Contraction of their antagonist Muscles, in a Manner like what happens in Cases of *Depletion*. And on this Notion I prescrib'd attenuating and moderately stimulating Medicines, which answer'd my Desires and Hopes.

HIST. XLV.

Distinct Small Pox.

§ 535. *October* 15. 1729. I was desired to visit Miss Anne Brewer, aged six Years the following *December*, a fleshy and beautiful Child, Daughter of Mr. *Timothy Brewer*, at *Chelmsford* in *Essex*. She was taken ill *Monday* Morning, the thirteenth of that Month. I found the Child under a violent Fever; her Pulse was very quick and strong, and her Flesh burning hot, but she was entirely Senseless. She lay with her Eyes open, yet answer'd to no Question, took Notice of nothing, and when I mov'd my Hand, as if I would strike her on her Eyes, and when I mov'd a Candle near before her Eyes, she never wink'd on those Occasions, which made me apprehensive she could not see; which

which has been the Caſe of ſome Children I have been called to, under very violent Fevers, attended with Obſtructions in the Brain. Before ſhe loſt her Senſes, ſhe complain'd exceedingly of her *Belly*, and of being very *ſick*, (*i. e.* ſick at Stomach) but never complain'd of her Head, or Back. I order'd that an *emollient*, *laxative* GLYSTER, ſhould be injected to empty the Inteſtines, and that ſhe ſhould take the following JULEP; and if ſhe ſhould not become ſenſible upon taking the Glyſter, I adviſed a Vein to be opened, with my uſual Precaution as to the Obſervation of the Pulſe before the Ligature, after that is made, and after two or three Spoonfuls of Blood has been taken away.

℞ *Pulveris è Chelis Cancrorum ſimplicis, ſcrupulos duos; Antimonii diaphoretici, Salis Prunellæ, ſingulorum grana decem; Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, uncias tres; Syrupi è ſucco Limonum, & Syrupi Balſamici, ſingulorum ſemunciam; omnia miſce, fiatque* JULAPIUM, *de quo unum Cochleare largum, ſecundis, vel tertiis horis exhibeatur; ſæpiùs, vel rarius prout Febris vehementior, vel mitior fuerit, Phiala prius agitatâ.*

Sign. *The Julep for Mr.* Brewer's *Daughter.*

§ 536. *Saturday* in the Afternoon, *October* 18. (which was the fifth Day of the Diſtemper, ever ſince the Morning) I viſited her again, and found her Diſtemper to be the *Small Pox: Variolous* PUSTULES were very thick on her Face, Arms, Hands, and Legs; her PULSE was pretty *quick* and *weak*, but her Tongue was moiſt. I was told that the Glyſter had been given her; that afterwards they ſent for the APOTHECARY to bleed her, according to my Order, who made an Orifice in each Arm, but could not make her bleed; that four or five Hours after the Glyſter was injected, ſhe had a Stool, and that they gave the *Julep* exactly according to the Direction, and that in the Uſe of that Julep her Fever abated

abated, and she became sensible, though between Whiles she was very senseless, and sometimes talk'd *deliriously*, and continued so most part of the Day before, and also all this Day at Times. I directed her Diet, and prescrib'd as follows:

℞ *Antimonii diaphoretici, Lapidis Contrayervæ, singulorum grana octo; Pulveris è Chelis Cancrorum simplicis, scrupulos duos; Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, uncias duas; Aquæ Pulegii, unciam unam; Tincturæ Croci, Spiritus Nitri dulcis, singulorum guttas decem; Syrupi Balsamici, unciam unam; misce, & fiat* Julapium, *de quo sextis horis unum cochleare, post Phialæ agitationem, capiat.*

Sign. *The second Julep for Mr.* Brewer's *Child.*

℞ *Spiritus Nitri dulcis, sesquidrachmam; Tincturæ Croci, drachmam semis; & fiat* Mistura, *de quâ subindè guttas quatuor, vel quinque in haustulo Decocti tenuis Cornu Cervi Rasurarum mistas, tepidè bibat.*

Sign. *The Drops, for Mr.* Brewer's *Child.*

℞ *Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, drachmas sex; Syrupi Diacodii, drachmas duas; & fiat* Mistura pare-gorica, *somno deficiente exhibenda.*

Sign. *The composing Mixture.*

These Things were given and taken exactly according to Direction.

§ 537. *Monday, October* 20. (which was the seventh Day of the Distemper) I found the Pustules, which were much more numerous than the *Saturday* before, to be pretty much increas'd in Bulk; the *Swelling* of her Head very evidently came on; her Flesh was very hot; her Pulse quick, but equal and strong; she was very *sore* and *delirious* at Times; she had no Stool since the *Wednesday* before, and made Water very seldom, but a pretty deal at a Time; and complain'd much of her Throat, and could not swallow well. I prescrib'd as follows:

Repe-

Repetatur MISTURA PAREGORICA *die Octobris decimo octavo præscripta, & deficiente somno bibatur.*

Sign. *The composing Mixture, as before.*

℞ *Antimonii diaphoretici, Lapidis Contrayervæ, singulorum grana decem; Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, uncias tres; Spiritus Nitri dulcis, Tincturæ Croci, singulorum guttas viginti; Syrupi Balsamici, & Syrupi de Althæâ, singulorum semunciam; misce, & fiat* JULAPIUM, *de quo capiat unum Cochleare horis octavis, Phialâ prius agitatâ.*

Sign. *The Julep, for Mr.* Brewer's *Child.*

℞ *Conservæ Fructuum Cynosbati, Syrupi Diamorum, & Syrupi Baccarum Sambuci, & Olei Amygdalarum dulcium, singulorum drachmas duas; misceantur, & secundum artem fiat* LINCTUS, *de quo subindè capiat aliquantillum.*

Sign. *The Linctus, for Mr.* Brewer's *Child.*

§ 538. *October* 22. (which was the ninth Day of the Distemper) her Face was very much swell'd, and her Hands began to swell, and the *Maturation* proceeded well in the Pustules of her Face, Arms, and Hands: Her Tongue was moist, her Pulse regular, and she was very sensible: She was also very sore, and could not endure to be touch'd. She had a Stool this Afternoon. I order'd the same Method to be still observ'd, and prescrib'd as follows:

Repetatur JULAPIUM *die Octobris vigesimo præscriptum, & eodem modo sumatur.*

Sign. *The Julep, for Mr.* Brewer's *Child, as before.*

§ 539. *October* 23. (which was the tenth Day of the Distemper) her Head was exceedingly swell'd, and the Swelling of her Arms and Hands was much increas'd: The *Maturation* went on well; her Tongue was moist; her Pulse was in good Order; she was very sensible, and very sore: Her Appetite was mended, and she took her Suppings better than she had done for the three or four preceding Days. She had a Stool this Afternoon. I order'd that she should

go

go on in the Use of the Drops, and of the last prescribed Julep; and as to her Diet, as before directed.

§ 540. *October* 24. (which was the eleventh Day of the Distemper) she had slept well, the Maturation went on, and the Pustules about her Mouth began to grow dry; her Pulse and Tongue, and all other Circumstances, were to one's Wishes. Her Appetite was good; she had taken Milk Porridge with Bread, three Times the preceding Night, and twice this Day, and had eaten a Wigg, and Toast and Butter. She had a large Stool this Afternoon. I prescrib'd nothing.

§ 541. *October* 25. (which was the twelfth Day of the Distemper) the SCABBING came on leisurely, and well, and the Skins of the Pustules that were not scabbing, grew larger, and looser, and all her Symptoms as well as could be desir'd; and in this happy Manner she recover'd from an high Degree of the *Distinct Small Pox*. I order'd the following *Liniment* and directed the purging of her, with the following *Apozeme*, of which I order'd two Spoonfuls to be given about seven a-Clock in the Morning, and after three Hours to give another Spoonful, if the first Dose did not work by that time, and the Remainder an Hour after, if there should be Occasion.

℞ *Camphoræ, grana quatuor; Spermatis Ceti, drachmas duas; Olei Amygdalarum dulcium, drachmas sex; misceantur, pro* LINIMENTO *quo Pustulæ Faciei incrustatæ inungantur.*

Sign. *The Liniment.*

℞ *Foliorum Senæ, Seminum Carui, singulorum drachmam semis; Mannæ Calabriæ, semunciam; claus coquantur cum Aquæ Pulegii, sufficienti quantitate a duas uncias, dein coletur, & fiat* APOZEMA.

Sign. *The purging Apozeme.*

HIST

HIST. XLVI.

Coherent Small Pox.

§ 542. MRS. ANNE BREWER, the Wife of Mr. *Timothy Brewer*, mention'd in the former Hiſtory, aged about twenty-eight Years, was taken very ill on *Wedneſday* the fifteenth of *October* 1729. about eleven a-Clock in the Forenoon, with a violent Pain in her Back, which continued till the *Friday* following; when, towards the Evening, ſome *variolous Puſtules* appearing, that Pain very much abated. She had no Pain in any other Part of her Body, and no Propenſity to vomit, no Sickneſs at her Stomach, no Shuddering, or Coldneſs, in the Beginning of her Illneſs, and no Delirium in the febrile State, and took nothing to drive out the variolous Humours, but by my Advice contented her ſelf with temperate Diluents, *&c.* rather cooling than heating, notwithſtanding which, the Eruption came on in the former part of the third Day of her Illneſs.

§ 543. *October* 18. and 19. the Puſtules continued coming out.

§ 544. *October* 20. in the Afternoon, (which was part of the ſixth Day of the Diſtemper, from eleven a-Clock in the Forenoon) when I viſited her, I found the Puſtules exceeding numerous; her Tongue was moiſt, her Pulſe was equal and moderate, as to Quickneſs and Strength. She complain'd much of her *Throat*'s being ſore, and uneaſy; her *Menſes* came down the Day before, but flowed moderately; the Puſtules look'd pretty well for the Time, but ſhe complain'd of being *faint*, and *chilly*, at Times,

and

and that ſhe had ſometimes *cold Sweats.* I preſcrib'd as follows:

℞ *Antimonii diaphoretici, Lapidis Contrayervæ, ſingu lorum ſcrupulum unum; Croci, grana decem; Aqua Lactis alexiteriæ, uncias tres; Aquæ Bryoniæ compo ſitæ, unciam unam; Succi Baccarum Kermès, Syru pi Cydoniorum, ſingulorum drachmas duas; miſce, & fiat* JULAPIUM CARDIACUM, *de quo capiat unum cochleare, vel cochlearia duo in languoribus, vel ſudo ribus frigidis, vel frigoris paroxyſmis, phialâ priu agitatâ.*

Sign. *The cordial Julep, for Mrs.* Brewer.

℞ *Conſervæ Fructuum Cynoſbati, ſemunciam; Syrup Baccarum Sambuci, unciam unam; Olei Amygdala rum dulcium, unciam ſemis; optimè commiſceantur & fiat* LINCTUS, *cujus aliquantillum ſubindè ad li bitum capiat.*

Sign. *The Linctus, for Mrs.* Brewer.

℞ *Spiritus Nitri dulcis, drachmas duas; Spiritus La vendulæ, Tincturæ Croci, ſingulorum drachmam u nam; & fiat* MISTURA, *de quâ guttas triginta i Hauſtu Decocti Cornu Cervi raſurarum cum aliquan tillo Vini albi Montani miſtas, ſubindè bibat.*

Sign. *The cordial Drops, for Mrs.* Brewer.

§ 545. *Tueſday October* 21. in the Afternoon, (whic was the ſeventh Day of the Diſtemper, from eleve a-Clock) I viſited her, and found the Puſtules ſti growing; her Tongue was moiſt; her Pulſe regula as to Strength and Quickneſs; her *Menſes* flow' moderately; ſhe had a Stool about five a-Clock i the Morning: She had been often in *cold Sweats*, an often *chilly*, and often *faint*, and often ſo low in he Spirits, that ſhe could hardly ſpeak loud enough t be heard by thoſe that ſat near her; but ſhe alway found Relief by taking the *Cordial*; it remov' thoſe Diſorders, and chear'd her Spirits. She too her Suppings well, and drank liberally of *Pippi*

Whey, and of a thin Decoction of Hartſhorn Shavings mix'd with a little Wine, from which ſhe always found a ſenſible Refreſhment. I order'd her to go on in the ſame Method, and preſcrib'd as follows:

℞ *Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, unciam unam; Aquæ Pulegii, drachmas duas; Salis Succini volatilis, grana duo; Syrupi Diacodii, drachmas ſex; miſce, & fiat* HAUSTULUS PAREGORICUS, *ſomno deficiente bibendus.*

Sign. *The compoſing Draught, for Mrs.* Brewer.

§ 546. *October* 22. Afternoon, (which was the Beginning of the eighth Day of her Sickneſs) I found her Head much ſwell'd, and that the MATURATION proceeded in the Puſtules of her Face, which were much increas'd in Bulk. The Puſtules on her Neck, Breaſt, Arms, Hands, *&c.* were alſo increas'd in their Bulk, but were *dented* in, and *empty*. She ſlept well the preceding Night, without taking the compoſing Draught: Her Tongue was moiſt, her Pulſe much as the Day before; ſhe was in a very gentle *breathing Sweat*, and complain'd that ſhe was *ſore* and tender. She took her Diet well, her Throat was eaſier, and ſhe was chearful: But her Caſe appear'd very critical, as the Puſtules were exceeding numerous, as the Swelling of her Head came on too haſtily, and as there was no Evacuation by *Spitting*: Theſe Things made me fear an Alteration for the worſe, except by proper *Attenuants* the Calmneſs and Regularity of the Pulſe could be preſerv'd, the *Maturation* carried on, and Diſcharges by the ſalival Glands could be obtain'd. To theſe Ends, therefore, I preſcrib'd as follows:

℞ *Lapidis Contrayervæ, Antimonii diaphoretici, ſingulorum drachmam ſemis; Salis Prunellæ, ſcrupulum unum; Salis Succini volatilis, Croci, Coccinellæ, ſingulorum grana octo; miſce, & fiat* PULVIS *tenuiſſimus, in chartulas quatuor æqualiter diſtribuendus,*

quarum

quarum capiat unam ſextis horis in uno cochleari Miſturæ ſequentis miſtam.

Sign. *The Powders, for Mrs.* Brewer.

℞ *Aquæ Pulegii, unciam unam; Syrupi de quinque Radicibus aperientibus, Syrupi Balſamici, ſingulorum ſemunciam; & fiat* MISTURA.

Sign. *The Mixture for the Powders.*

Repetatur JUDAPIUM CARDIACUM *die Octobris vigeſimo præſcriptum.*

Sign. *The cordial Julep, for Mrs.* Brewer, *as before.*

§ 547. *Thurſday October* 23. in the Afternoon, (which was the ninth Day of the Diſtemper, from eleven a-Clock) I viſited her: She told me that ſhe had followed my Directions, and taken the Powders exactly at the Times appointed, and found ſenſible Benefit from them. She had ſlept well without taking the compoſing Draught; her Tongue was moiſt, her Reſpiration eaſy, her PULSE not very ſtrong, nor exceeding *quick*; her Eye-lids were more ſwell'd; the *Maturation* went on in the Puſtules of her Face, but thoſe on her Arms, and Hands, *&c.* though greatly increas'd in Bulk, were *flat*, *dented*, and *empty*; their Baſes were not very red, but rather of a paliſh red, and they appeared to be *generis aquoſi*. She complain'd of great *Soreneſs* all over her Body and Limbs, from Head to Foot, but had no throbbing or ſhooting Pains. Her Pores were open, through which ſhe had conſiderable Diſcharges, that one might, as it were, feel the warm Steams from her. She had one hard Stool this Day. I order'd that the *Powders* and Mixture for them preſcrib'd the Day before, ſhould be repeated, and that ſhe ſhould proceed exactly in the ſame Method.

§ 548. *Friday October* 24. Afternoon, (which was the tenth Day of the Diſtemper) I was inform'd that ſhe had ſlept well the Night before, without taking the compoſing Draught. The *Maturation* very evidently went on in the Puſtules of her Face, Neck, Breaſt,

Breaſt, Arms, Hands, Feet, *&c.* a favourable Sort of Matter ſeem'd to be in moſt of them, but ſeveral of them remain'd *dented* in the Tops of them, which ſome call the *Eylet-hole Pox*) her Tongue was moiſt, and clean, and her Reſpiration eaſy: She complain'd of being very ſore every where. She had a ſmall hard Stool this Day. She began SPITTING in the Morning, and ſtill ſpits indifferently well, a thin frothy Matter. She had now taken eight Papers of the attenuating Powders at ſix Hours Diſtance each, and two Bottles of the cordial Julep preſcrib'd the twentieth of *October*. I order'd theſe *Powders*, and the *Mixture* for them, and that *cordial Julep* to be again repeated, and taken as before directed, knowing it to be an imprudent Thing to alter Medicines, or change any Methods of Management, while they remain'd proper for, and beneficial to the Patient; and therefore only added to the former Remedies the following *Gargariſm:*

℞ *Salis Prunellæ, drachmam unam; Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, uncias tres ſemiſque; Aquæ Pulegii, uncias tres; Syrupi de Althæâ, de quinque Radicibus aperientibus, Mellis Roſarum, ſingulorum ſemunciam; miſceantur, & fiat* GARGARISMUS *frequentèr utendus.*

§ 549. *Saturday October* 25. Afternoon, (which was the eleventh Day of the Diſtemper) I viſited her, and was inform'd that ſhe continued following Directions punctually; and found that taking the *Powders*, and uſing the *Gargariſm*, did greatly increaſe her *Spitting*; and that ſhe had ſlept but little the preceding Night, being kept awake by the continual ſpitting of very thin, clear, and watery Humour, in great Quantity. Her Tongue was moiſt, and clean; her Reſpiration eaſy; her Pulſe was pretty quick, and weak, but equal: The *Maturation* proceeded, but not ſo briſkly the laſt twenty-four Hours, as the preceding; ſeveral of the Puſtules remain'd

dented in, and *empty*, but reddiſh about their Baſes: The Puſtules on her Hands were of the *warty* Kind; the Interſpaces on her Arms and Hands, were of a florid Colour; her Head was much ſwell'd, her Pores were open, and ſhe had a ſenſible and plentiful Perſpiration through them, which might almoſt be call'd a *Sweat*. Her Stomach was in a good State, and ſhe drank plentifully, by my Advice, of a Decoction of *Figs*, and of *Milk Porridge*, and of the thin *Decoction of Hartſhorn* Shavings, with a little Wine in it. She had a ſmall hard Stool this Day. I order'd the ſame Regimen to be ſtill obſerv'd, and the *Powders*, and the Mixture for them, to be repeated, and taken as before.

§ 550. Lord's Day, *October* 26. about two a-Clock in the Afternoon, (which was the Beginning of the twelfth Day of her Sickneſs) I viſited her, and was inform'd, that about ſix a-Clock the Evening before, ſhe had ſuch a FAINTING FIT, as made the People about her think ſhe was dying, but that upon taking ſome of her *cordial Julep*, it went off; likewiſe, that ſhe was very reſtleſs the preceding Night, and had no Sleep, though ſhe took the compoſing Draught about eight a-Clock in the Evening; which compoſing Draught was repeated, and taken again about eight a-Clock in the Morning, after which, ſhe had ſhort Sleeps, which ſhe ſaid were refreſhing to her. She continued *ſpitting* all the Night, though not ſo plentifully as the Day before. Her SPITTING now was very much abated, and her SPITTLE grown *thick*, and *viſcid*. In the Forenoon, this Day, ſhe had a pretty long *cold Fit*, in which ſhe ſaid ſhe was ready to ſhake, but that upon taking ſome of her *cordial Julep*, it went off. Her Tongue was clean, and moiſt; her Pulſe equal, but *quicker* than before; the Puſtules generally ſtood up pretty well, and many of them did ſhine with the Matter that diſtended them, even on her Hands, Legs, and Feet, but

ſome

some of them were empty, and dented in: The *Swelling* of her Head continued, but her Hands were not swell'd at all: She took her Suppings well, and drank liberally. What appear'd to me necessary to be endeavour'd at this Time for the Patient, was to abate the Celerity of her Pulse, to moderate her Fever in such a Manner as might yield a sensible Refreshment to her Spirits, which were exceeding prone to flag, and languish; and therefore to this End, I prescrib'd the following ATTENUANTS:

℞ *Antimonii diaphoretici, drachmam semis; Salis Prunellæ, scrupulos duos; Salis Succini volatilis, Cochinellæ, Croci, singulorum grana octo; misce, & fiat* PULVIS *in chartulas quatuor, æqualitèr dividendus, quarum capiat unam sextis horis in uno cochleari Syrupi Balsamici mistam, superbibendo Haustum Decocti Cornu Cervi rasurarum.*

Sign. *The attenuating Powders, for Mrs.* Brewer.

℞ *Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, uncias duas, & semunciam; Aquæ Pæoniæ compositæ, Aquæ Cinnamomi fortis, singulorum semunciam; Spiritus Nitri dulcis, guttas viginti; Tincturæ Castorei, guttas quadraginta; Tincturæ Succini, guttas triginta; Spiritus Lavendulæ compositi, drachmas tres; Confectionis Alkermes sine Moscho, drachmam unam; misce, & fiat* JULAPIUM CARDIACUM, *de quo pro re natâ unum cochleare bibatur.*

Sign. *The second cordial Julep, for Mrs.* Brewer.

℞ *Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, sesquilibram; Spiritus Nitri dulcis, guttas sexaginta; Vini rubri Hispaniæ astringentis, uncias sex; Syrupi Balsamici, uncias duas; misce, pro* POTU CARDIACO, *cujus tepidè ad libitum bibat haustulum.*

Sign. *The cordial Drink.*

§ 551. About five a-Clock in the Afternoon, I visited her again, and found her *Spitting* return'd, and was inform'd that she had spit very much since the Forenoon, and the left Arm seem'd to be a little

ſwell'd, but not that Hand: The Puſtules on her Legs and Feet, did moſt of them ſtand up full of Matter; but thoſe of her Hands, and many on her Neck and Breaſt, were *flat*, and *dented in*, and felt like *Warts*. Her Tongue was clean, and moiſt; her PULSE equal, but a little *too quick*, and *too low*. She had refreſhing Naps this Afternoon, and took her Diet, Suppings, and Medicines, well. I order'd the ſame Regimen to be ſtill obſerv'd, and that ſhe ſhould go on taking her *Powders*, *cordial Julep*, *&c.* as before directed, and preſcrib'd the following *compoſing Draught*, to be taken one half about eight a-Clock, and the other about Midnight, if the firſt part did not bring her to Sleep.

℞ *Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ*, *Aquæ Pulegii*, *ſingulorum ſemunciam*; *Salis Succini volatilis*, *grana duo*; *Spiritus Nitri dulcis*, *guttas ſeptem*; *Spiritus Lavendulæ*, *guttas viginti*; *Syrupi Diacodii*, *unciam unam*; *miſce*, *& fiat* HAUSTUS SOMNIFICUS.

Sign. *The compoſing Draught*, *for Mrs.* Brewer.

§ 552. *Monday October* 27. Afternoon, (which was the thirteenth Day of the Diſtemper) I viſited her, and found the *Swelling* of her Hands and Arms greatly increas'd, and her left Arm was now as much ſwell'd as the other. The *Swelling* of her Head continued, ſhe remain'd very ſore, and the *Maturation* went on; her Tongue was clean, and moiſt; her Pulſe pretty equal, and quick, but ſtronger than they were the Day before: She had a Stool in the Forenoon, and continued *ſpitting abundantly*. She took her Liquids plentifully, and her Medicines punctually, and found ſenſible Advantage from them. She could not ſleep without taking the compoſing Draught, but afterwards had ſome refreſhing Slumbers. The *cordial Drink*, ſhe ſaid, did her Service; and the *Mutton Broth*, of which, by my Advice, ſhe now and then took a little, for Change of Diet, in the Period of *Maturation*, yielded her much Refreſh-

ment.

ment. I order'd her to go on in the ſame Method, and that the *attenuating Powders*, and *cordial Julep*, and *compoſing Draught*, preſcrib'd the Day before, ſhould all be repeated, and taken as then directed.

§ 553. *Tueſday October* 28. about Noon, (which was the Beginning of the fourteenth Day) I went to ſee her. She had ſlept well the Night before, with taking only one half of the compoſing Draught. She had two Stools in the Night, and one this Day. She continues *ſore*, though her Soreneſs is leſs than it was. Her *Spitting* was much abated, but what ſhe did ſpit, was as thin as ever. Her Tongue was moiſt, and pretty clean; her Reſpiration eaſy; her Pulſe was equal, and ſufficiently ſtrong, but a little *too quick*. The SCABBING went on, and the Puſtules that were not ſcabbing, were full of Matter, more eſpecially thoſe on her Legs and Feet. She follow'd Directions very diligently, and took her Liquids plentifully. I order'd the ſame Method ſtill to be obſerv'd, and that the *attenuating Powders*, and Mixture for them, and the compoſing Draught preſcribed the twenty-ſixth of *October*, ſhould be repeated, and taken as before directed.

§ 554. *Wedneſday October* 29. about ſeven a-Clock in the Evening, (which was the fifteenth Day of the Diſtemper) I viſited her. She took the compoſing Draught, and ſlept well laſt Night till one a-Clock in the Morning; when her SPITTING *increas'd exceedingly*, and continues in great Quantity. The *Scabbing* goes on pretty well; her Tongue was moiſt and clean, her Pulſe regular; ſhe was taken out of Bed this Evening, and ſat up while her Bed was making; but after ſhe was in Bed again, ſhe complain'd that her Stomach was ill, as if ſhe ſhould vomit; on which Occaſion, I order'd ſome *hot Wine* to be immediately given her, which made her Stomach eaſy; and then preſcrib'd as follows:

Repetantur PULVERES ATTENUANTES *die Octobris vigeſimo ſexto præſcripti, & capiat Doſin unam veſperi, & manè.*

Repetatur JULAPIUM CARDIACUM *Octobris die vigeſimo præſcriptum, & ut opus fuerit utendum.*

Repetatur HAUSTUS PAREGORICUS, *ſomno deficiente bibendus.*

§ 555. *October* 30, 31. and *November* 1. (the ſixteenth, ſeventeenth, and eighteenth Days of the Diſtemper) the *Scabbing* went on well.

§ 556. *November* 2. (which was the nineteenth Day of the Diſtemper) I viſited her, and found almoſt all the Puſtules ſcabb'd, and ſome fallen off, and in ſome Places a ſort of an *acrid Humour* ouzing from the capillary Veſſels and Glandules of the *Cutis*; and therefore preſcrib'd as follows:

℞ *Spermatis Cæti, drachmas duas; Camphoræ, ſcrupulum unum; Olei Amygdalarum dulcium, drachmas decem; optimè miſceantur, dein adde Aquæ Benedictæ ſimplicis, ſemunciam; miſce, & fiat ſecundum artem* LINIMENTUM *quo partes affectæ bis, tervè in die inungantur.*

Sign. *The Liniment, for Mrs.* Brewer.

℞ *Decocti Senæ Gereonis, uncias tres; Mannæ Calabriæ, drachmas ſex; Aquæ Bryoniæ compoſitæ, drachmas duas; miſce, & fiat* APOZEMA PURGANS, *quo bis, ter, quaterve corpus expurgetur.*

§ 557. The Medicines anſwer'd the Intentions for which they were advis'd. Thus, through the Goodneſs of God, ſhe recover'd from one of the higheſt Degrees of the *Diſtinct Small Pox*, a Degree next to *Confluent*, and carried through it with great Safety, and the threatening Symptoms uſually attending this Degree of the Diſtemper, either prevented, or ſpeedily remov'd. From this *Hiſtory*, as well as from others in this Book, my Reader may obſerve, 1. That *cordial Medicines* are not only ſafe for ſome Perſons, but exceeding beneficial and neceſſary. This

Patient

Patient could not have went through this Diſeaſe without the frequent Uſe of them. 2. From the Succeſs of the *attenuating Powders*, &c. it may be obſerv'd, that the mixing *refrigerating* with *warm* ATTENUANTS, very happily conduces to moderate the Fever, to promote the *Maturation*, the *Spitting*, and indeed all the uſeful Evacuations of the variolous Particles.

HIST. XLVII.

Confluent Small Pox, very benign.

§ 558. *November* 2. 1729. being deſir'd, I viſited Mrs. ELIZABETH MASON, a Daughter of Mr. *Robert Maſon*, of CHELMSFORD in *Eſſex*, aged about ſixteen Years, and was inform'd, that on the *Friday* before, about eight a-Clock in the Morning, ſhe was taken very ſick at her Stomach, and *fainted*; which FAINTING was ſucceeded with cold Shiverings, and a violent Pain in her Head and Back, and after the Shivering, ſhe grew hot, and fell into a Sweat; and that in the Evening of the preceding Day, *November* 1. ſhe was vomited with *Radicis Ipecacuannæ*; that ſhe was very reſtleſs moſt part of the Night following, and that this Day in the Morning, a *Glyſter*, made with Milk, brown Sugar, and a little Salt, had been given her, which produced *three Stools*. I was alſo told, that ſhe had her *Menſes* regularly for the laſt twelve-month. This Afternoon (being the third Day of her Sickneſs) ſome variolous Puſtules appear'd: The Eruption thus coming on in the firſt half of the third Day, made me apprehend the Puſtules would be numerous; and carefully to avoid every Thing that might quicken the Eruption, her Pulſe being full

ſtrong enough, and rather too quick, and therefore I only directed her Diet, and diluting Liquids, rather *cooling* than otherways, judging it beſt to let Nature alone, while her Operations were regular; and ſo preſcrib'd no more than the following *Julep*, to be taken in caſe of Sickneſs at her Stomach, or that the Puſtules ſhould change Colour; and adviſ'd the compoſing Draught to be drank, in caſe ſhe was reſtleſs, and could not ſleep without it.

℞ *Antimonii diaphoretici, ſcrupulum unum; Pulveris è Chelis Cancrorum ſimplicis, drachmam ſemis; Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, uncias quatuor; Spiritus Nitri dulcis, guttas quatuordecim; miſce, & fiat* Julapium Absorbens, *& moderatè attenuans, cujus cochlearia duo pro re natâ bibat phialâ prius agitatâ.*

Sign. *The abſorbent Julep.*

℞ *Aquæ Cinnamomi hordeatæ, ſeſcunciam; Syrupi Diacodii, ſemunciam; Spiritus Lavendulæ compoſiti, guttas decem; Spiritus Nitri dulcis, guttas ſeptem; miſce, & fiat* Haustulus Pacificus.

Sign. *The compoſing Draught.*

§ 559. *Monday November* 3. about nine a-Clock in the Evening, (which was the fourth Day of the Diſtemper, ſince eight a-Clock in the Morning) I viſited her, and found many Puſtules on her Face, Neck, Arms, *&c.* which look'd very pale, and of the watery Kind. Her Pulſe was much in the ſame State as the Day before; ſhe ſtill continued moderately *ſweating*, and her Stomach to her Diet was tolerably good. I only adviſ'd the going on as I directed the Day before.

§ 560. *Tueſday November* 4. between nine and ten a-Clock in the Forenoon, (which was the Beginning of the fifth Day of the Diſtemper) I viſited her. She had been reſtleſs the former part of the Night, but after ſhe had taken the compoſing Draught, ſhe ſlept pretty well: More Puſtules were out, and

many

many more appear'd lying in the Skin; they all look'd very pale, or whitely and *watery*: Her Pulse was very equal, and moderate as to Strength and Time: She complain'd of Soreness in her Throat; and this Morning her *Menses* brake upon her. I prescrib'd as follows:

℞ *Corticis Cinnamomi acuti drachmam unam; Cornu Cervi calcinati, & pulverizati, semunciam, clausè concoquantur cum Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ quantitate sufficienti ad selibram, sub finem Decoctionis addendo Croci grana decem, dein Liquoris colati unciis septem, & semis adde Syrupi Balsamici sescunciam, misce & fiat* APOZEMA *modicè attenuans, cujus Cochlearia quatuor quartis horis calidè sorbeat.*

Sign. *The attenuating Apozeme.*

℞ *Spiritus Lavendulæ compositi, Tincturæ Castorei, singulorum drachmam unam; Spiritus Nitri dulcis duas drachmas, fiat* MISTURA CARDIACA, *cujus pro re natâ capiat guttas triginta in Haustulo Decocti Cornu Cervi rasurarum, domi præparati.*

Sign. *The cordial Drops.*

℞ *Conservæ Fructuum Cynosbati duas drachmas; Syrupi Baccarum Sambuci semiunciam; Olei Amygdalarum dulcis drachmas duas; Tincturæ Croci, guttas viginti; misce & fiat* LINCTUS *de quo subindè capiat aliquantillum.*

Sign. *The Pectoral Linctus.*

§ 561. *Wednesday November* 5. in the Afternoon, (which was the sixth Day of the Distemper) I visited her, she slept pretty well without any composing Draught, she took of the attenuating *Apozeme* according to Direction, and at Times a Dose of the *Absorbent Julep*, but had taken only one Dose of the Drops. Her Pulse was regular, and the Pustules continued growing, but she complain'd still of her Throat's being sore. I order'd that she should go on in the same Method, and prescrib'd as follows:

℞ *Con-*

℞ *Conſervæ Cynoſbati, drachmas duas; Syrupi de Altheâ, unciam unam; Syrupi Baccarum Sambuci Semunciam; Olei Amygdalarum dulcium, drachmas duas; miſce & fiat* Linctus, *de quo frequentèr capiat aliquantillum.*

Sign. *The ſecond Pectoral Linctus.*

§ 562. *Friday November* 7. about eleven a-Clock in the Forenoon, (which was the eighth Day of the Diſtemper) I viſited her, and was inform'd that her *Menſes* flow'd moderately two Days, and then ſtopp'd; that ſhe had ſlept the two preceeding Nights pretty well without taking any compoſing Draught. Her Tongue was moiſt: Her Pulſe was equal, ſtrong, and moderately quick: The *Maturation* went on; the Puſtules kept growing and filling, but look'd of a pale, whitiſh, watery Colour without any Redneſs round their Baſes. The Puſtules were very numerous on her Face, Neck, Arms and Feet, *&c.* On her Face they ran here and there together, and fluxed all over her Noſe: She complained of being exceeding *ſore* and tender every where; but her Throat was eaſier. She had often *breathing Sweats*, and made Water in large Quantities. The Night before a thin Water began to run out of her Mouth, which has flow'd plentifully ever ſince. She took her Diet, and drank her Liquids very well; and about this Time ſhe took a Doſe of the *attenuating Apozeme* only once in eight or nine Hours. I order'd that ſhe ſhould continue the Uſe of that *Apozeme*, and of her *pectoral Linctus*, and to take a Draught of the following Cordial Drink whenever ſhe pleaſed.

℞ *Ficuum inciſarum, uncias ſex; Coccinellæ pulverizatæ drachmam ſemis; coquantur cam Aquæ Fontanæ quantitate ſufficienti ad uncias triginta; dein Liquoris coluti viginti & ſeptem unciis adde Vini Canarienſis uncias quatuor, Syrupi de Rubo Idæo unciam unam, miſce pro* Potu Cardiaco, *tepidè bibendo.*

Sign. *The cordial Drink.*

§ 563.

§ 563. *Monday, November* 10. (which was the eleventh Day of the Diſtemper) I viſited her, and was inform'd that the *Friday* Night preceeding ſhe was taken out of her Bed, and ſat up half an Hour, becauſe the Bed was uneaſy to her, ſhe bore it well, and found no Inconvenience from it; ſhe ſlept well the foregoing Nights: A thin *watery Humour* ſtill flow'd plentifully out of her Mouth; the *Maturation* proceeded very regularly, and her Soreneſs continued, while that went on: She took her Diet and Liquids well: The *Scabbing* was now begun in her Face, and the Pox was turning into a yellowiſh white Sort of Scab. The Puſtules that were not *Scabbing* were full of a thin *watery Sort* of Pus: Her Tongue was moiſt and clean, her Reſpiration eaſy; and her Pulſe was equal, and ſtrong, but a little too quick: She had a Stool the Day before, and another this Day. I preſcrib'd as follows:

℞ *Salis Abſinthii drachmam ſemis; Salis Prunellæ grana decem; Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, tres uncias; & ſemunciam; Syrupi de quinque Radicibus aperientibus, drachmas quatuor; miſce & fiat* JULAPIUM *modicè refrigerans, cujus capiat Cochlearia duo quartis vel ſextis horis, ſi fuerit opus.*

Sign. *The febrifuge Julep.*

℞ *Camphoræ grana ſeptem; Spermatis Ceti, drachmas duas; Olei Amygdalarum dulcium, drachmas ſex; miſce & fiat* LINIMENTUM, *quo Puſtulæ incruſtatæ inungantur.*

Sign. *The Liniment.*

℞ *Decocti Senæ Gereonis tres uncias; Mannæ Calabriæ, drachmas ſex; Aquæ Mirabilis duas drachmas. Miſce & fiat* POTIO PURGANS *poſt Puſtularum omnium incruſtationem exhibenda, & interpoſitis aliquot diebus ad tertiam vicem repetenda.*

Sign. *The purging Potion.*

§ 564. This Patient paſſed thro' the remaining Part of this Diſtemper, as well as the preceeding, without

without any incidental threatening Symptom; the natural Operations going on thro' the whole Courſe of the Diſeaſe with uncommon Regularity, and Succeſs; and with the Aſſiſtance of very few Remedies. My Reader will obſerve in this Hiſtory an Example of a very benign Confluent Small Pox, and that the Puſtules may be very numerous and run together in divers Places, and yet that the ſick Perſon may remain free from terrible Symptoms, when the Efforts of Nature are duly obſerv'd, and Medicines are only given when they are really wanted. Doubtleſs the Caſe of this Patient would have been altered for the worſe, and dangerous Symptoms brought on, if either thoſe *heating* or *refrigerating* Medicines had been given her, which are needful for many People. Let me add, as to this Patient, that as the Diſtemper proceeded very regularly, ſo the Scabs fell off ſooner than they commonly do in Perſons where the Puſtules are ſo numerous; and I would remark one thing more, *viz.* That in this variolous Seaſon moſt of the Patients I ſaw, either at *Chelmsford*, or *Coggeſhall*, or elſewhere, had ſuch ſort of Puſtules as this Patient, and the Diſtemper ſeem'd plainly to be *generis aquoſi*.

HIST. XLVIII.

Confluent Small Pox.

§ 565. *Wedneſday, December* 3. 1729. I was ſent for to Mr. THOMAS MUTTON at *Coggeſhall* in *Eſſex*, aged about forty-ſeven Years, a Weaver by Trade, and who work'd for Mr. *John Buxton* of that Town; about Noon I viſited him, and then from himſelf, his Wife and Nurſe, received

ceived an Account of his Sickneſs to the following Effect, *viz.*

§ 566. That on *Monday November* 24. in the Afternoon, he was taken with a Pain in the Small of his Back, notwithſtanding which he brew'd for his Maſter all the Night following. *Tueſday*, i. e. the next Day, and the Night following, he had Pains in all his Bones; notwithſtanding which on *Wedneſday* Morning he went out to work, but return'd Home very ill about one a-Clock, not being able to continue his Work any longer: He complain'd much of his Back and Bones, but not of being ſick at Stomach: He ſlept well the *Wedneſday* Night. *Thurſday* about Noon, two Penny-worth of *Venice Treacle* was given him in ſome Beer, with a Draught of Poſſet Drink after it, to make him *ſweat*; and about four or five Hours after he had taken it, he began to ſweat, but did not ſweat a great deal, nor much longer than an Hour: He ſlept pretty well the Night following.

§ 567. *Friday*, *November* 28. about Noon (which was the fourth Day of his Sickneſs, near ending) ſome *variolous Puſtules* appear'd on his Forehead and Face; in the Evening he was in a *Sweat*.

§ 568. *Saturday*, *November* 29. (which was the fifth Day of the Diſtemper) this Day a great many more Puſtules were obſerv'd: He lay pretty quiet, in a ſmall dewy *Sweat* all the laſt Night, and ſlept between whiles.

§ 569. *November* 30. (which was the ſixth Day of the Diſtemper) this Day in the Afternoon, a SPITTING came on, and he did ſpit plentifully. He ſlept pretty well the Night foregoing.

§ 570. *Monday*, *December* 1. (which was the ſeventh Day of the Diſtemper) he ſlept indifferently well the laſt Night, as well as in the three preceeding Nights, by the Help of a ſleeping Doſe the Nurſe gave him, which was two Spoonfuls of a Medicine call'd

call'd *Godfrey's Cordial.* He continued *Spitting plentifully*; and had a *Stool* this Day. The Pustules were very numerous on his Face, Neck, Breast, Arms and Thighs, *&c.*

§ 571. *Tuesday, December* 2. (which was the eighth Day of the Distemper) the sleeping Dose was not given the Evening before, and he was very restless the Night following, but still did spit a great deal.

§ 572. *Wednesday, December* 3. (which was the ninth Day of the Distemper) the Nurse told me that he had slept but very little the preceeding Night. The Pustules were exceeding numerous, and on his Face they flux'd here and there in Patches; a few of them on his Face seem'd to be *suppurating*; and the Interspaces were of a deep, red, inflamed Colour. The Pustules on his Breast, Arms, Legs, Feet, *&c.* were red round their Bases, and look'd whitish on the Tops, but were empty: Hitherto he had felt no Pain, no Soreness or Tenderness, those natural Concomitants of Maturation: His right Eye was inflam'd: His Head was but very little swell'd: His Tongue was foul, and very dry, tho' not black: His PULSE was pretty equal, but *quick* and *weak*: His SPITTING was almost *stop'd.* He made a pretty deal of Water: His Urine, some Days ago, did turn thick in standing, but drop'd no Sediment, and about this Time it was of a Canary Colour, and remain'd clear, tho' it was kept many Hours. These were the Circumstances of his Case when I first saw him. The Attendants told me that he had been a sober temperate Man in his Health, and that since his Sickness his Diet and Drink had been *Oatmeal Caudle, Sack Whey, Posset Drink, Toast* and *Butter*, Beer, and sometimes a *little Wine*, &c. I directed his Liquids, and Aliment, and prescrib'd as follows:

℞ *Antimonii diaphoretici, Florum Sulphuris, Lapidis Contrayervæ, singulorum drachmam semis; Salis Prunellæ*

Prunellæ, ſcrupulum unum; Myrrhæ grana decem; Coccinellæ, Croci, ſingularum grana octo; miſce & fiat PULVIS *tenuiſſimus in Chartulas quatuor æqualitèr diſtribuendus, quarum capiat unam quartis, vel ſextis horis, cum uno Cochleari Syrupi Balſamici miſtam.*

Sign. *The cordial Powders.*

℞ *Antimonii diaphoretici, Lapidis Contrayervæ, Cornu Cervi calcinati, Electuarii Diaſcordii ſine Melle, ſingulorum Scrupulum unum, Coccinellæ grana quatuor; Aquæ Lactis Alexiteriæ tres uncias; Aquæ Cinnamomi fortis, Syrupi Diacodii, ſingulorum ſemunciam; Spiritus Nitri dulcis, Spiritus Lavendulæ, Tincturæ Caſtorei, Tincturæ Myrrhæ, ſingulorum guttas viginti; miſce fiatque* JULAPIUM CARDIACUM, *de quo Cochleare unum, vel duo Cochlearia in languoribus bibat, poſt agitationem Phialæ.*

Sign. *The cordial Julep.*

℞ *Spiritus Nitri dulcis, drachmas tres, Spiritus Lavendulæ, Tincturæ Caſtorei, Tincturæ Myrrhæ, ſingulorum drachmam unam, & fiat* MISTURA, *cujus ſubinde capiat guttas triginta, vel quadraginta in Hauſtu Decocti Ficuum, vel Decocti Cornu Cervi raſurarum, vel Cereviſiæ.*

Sign. *The Drops.*

℞ *Conſervæ Cynoſbati drachmas duas; Syrupi Baccarum Sambuci, drachmas ſex; Syrupi è Succo Limonum, Olei Amydalarum dulcium, ſingulorum ſemunciam, miſce fiatque* LINCTUS *de quo aliquantillum ſæpe ſumat.*

Sign. *The pectoral Linctus.*

§ 573. *Friday, December* 5. (which was the eleventh Day of the Diſtemper) I viſited him again, and as I was inform'd, he ſlept but indifferently the Night after I had been with him, tho' better than in the Night preceding. *Thurſday* (the tenth Day of the Diſtemper) in the Forenoon he did *ſpit* plentifully; his Head and Face were then ſwell'd, and he became

became blind, and complain'd of *Soreneſs* in thoſe Parts. In the Afternoon his Hands ſwell'd. He ſlept pretty well the laſt Night: The *Swelling* of his Head continued, and that of his Hands and Arms was increaſed. The *Maturation* went on, and he complain'd of *Soreneſs*, and that he was tender all over. His Reſpiration was pretty eaſy, tho' he could not breath at all through his Noſtrils, by Reaſon they were ſtuffed with viſcid, and incruſtated Matter. A thin watery Humour ran plentifully out of his Mouth. His Tongue remain'd dry. His Pulſe, tho' pretty equal, yet was *too quick*: I order'd the former Directions about the Management of him to be ſtill obſerv'd, and preſcrib'd as follows:

℞ *Pulveris è Chelis Cancrorum ſimplicis, Antimonii diaphoretici, ſingulorum drachmam ſemis, Salis Prunellæ ſcrupulos duos; Croci, Coccinellæ, ſingulorum octo grana, miſce & fiat* PULVIS *in chartulas quatuor, æqualiter dividendus, quarum unam in uno Cochleari Syrupi Balſamici miſtam, quartis vel ſextis horis, capiat ſæpius, vel rarius, ut Febris vehementior, vel mitior fuerit, & ſuperbibat Ficuum Decocti Hauſtum.*

Sign. *The ſecond Powders.*

℞ *Salis Abſynthii grana octo, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ tres uncias & ſemis, Tincturæ Myrrhæ guttas decem; Tincturæ Caſtorei, Spiritus Nitri dulcis, ſingulorum guttas viginti; Syrupi Balſamici ſemunciam, miſce fiatque* JULAPIUM *modicè attenuans, cujus unum cochleare ſubinde bibat.*

Sign. *The attenuating Julep.*

℞ *Salis Succini volatilis, grana duo; Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ tres uncias; Syrupi diacodii unciam unam; Spiritus Nitri dulcis, Tincturæ Caſtorei, ſingulorum guttas quatuordecim; & fiat* MIXTURA PAREGORICA *pro duabus doſibus utendis, ut occaſio poſtulaverit.*

Sign. *The compoſing Mixture.*

§ 574. *Monday*, *December* 8. (which was the fourteenth Day of the Diſtemper) I went to *Coggeſhall*, and having another Place to go to firſt, I ſent a Meſſenger to Mr. *Mutton*'s to enquire how he was, and to let him know I was coming to ſee him; the Anſwer ſent me was that he was better, and like to do well, and they would not have me give my ſelf the Trouble of coming to him, ſo I return'd Home without viſiting him; but have been by one of his Friends inform'd, that within a Day or two after his Caſe alter'd for the worſe, and that he was dead. From this Hiſtory my Reader may obſerve the Indiſcretion of diſmiſſing the Phyſician, and of leaving off the Uſe of proper Medicines too ſoon. This Man, who had been under a Set of very threatening Symptoms, was happily retriev'd in the Uſe of ſuitable Remedies, but loſt at laſt through the Folly of rejecting the proper Advice that was further needful. *Felix quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum!*

HIST. XLIX.

Diſtinct Small Pox, by Inoculation.

§ 575. MAſter John Greene, the youngeſt Son of the Reverend Mr. *Greene*, of *Moulſham*, near *Chelmsford* in *Eſſex*, a Youth of about twelve Years of Age, had this Diſtemper by Inoculation. But before I give my Reader an Account of thoſe Proceedings, it will be proper for me to acquaint him, that this Boy was of a tender and weakly Conſtitution, and had not enjoy'd a firm State of Health for many Months before.

§ 576. In *September* 1729. he had ſome *irregular Fits* of a *Fever*; and when he had no Fever, in the Night-time he would ſometimes awake out of his

Sleep in *terrible Frights*, and a *cold Sweat*: Sometimes he was in an horrible Consternation for a pretty While after he was awake, and sometimes he was not in his Senses. On this Occasion I prescrib'd some *vermifuge Medicines*, and afterwards the following Drops, which freed him from those Disorders.

℞ *Spiritus Salis volatilis oleosi, Spiritus Lavendulæ compositi, Tincturæ Castorei, Tincturæ Myrrhæ, singulorum drachmam unam; & fiat* Mistura, *cujus omni nocte horâ unâ ante decubitum bibat guttas quindecim vel viginti, in haustu Aquæ Fontanæ (cum pauxillo Vini albi) mistas.*

Sign. *The cordial Drops, for Master* Greene.

§ 577. The *Small Pox* was very much in that Neighbourhood the *October* following, and very mortal; and there was no Prospect that Mr. *Greene*'s Family (in which were several Children) would escape the Infection. My Advice hereupon being asked, I propos'd that the Boy should take some Things preparatory, and then he might be *inoculated*.

§ 578. I order'd that he should be gently purg'd, and take a Paper of the following Powders twice a Day, for about eight or ten Days.

For Master John Greene, Octob. 23. 1729.

℞ *Æthiopis Mineralis, scrupulos quatuor; Musci Corallini præparati, Seminis Santonici, singulorum scrupulum unum; Castorei Russiæ, grana quatuor; misce, & fiat* Pulvis *in octo chartulas æqualiter dividendus.*

Sign. *The Powders, for Master* Greene.

§ 579. *Friday November* 7. 1729. about half an Hour after five a-Clock in the Evening, Mr. *Bailey*, an ingenious Surgeon, by my Order, *inoculated* him, making the Incisions on each Arm, and on his right Leg, and applying with Lint, the *variolous Pus* on the Incisions, and securing the Application with Plaister and Bandage. Before he went to Bed, he complain'd

complain'd of *ſmarting* where the Inciſions were made.

§ 580. *November* 8. (which was the firſt Day from the *Inoculation*) he ſlept well the foregoing Night, was now free from the Smarting, and briſk all Day.

§ 581. *November* 9. (which was the ſecond Day from the *Inoculation*) he was as well as the Day before, and ſlept well the preceding Night.

§ 582. *November* 10. (which was the third Day from the *Inoculation*) about three a-Clock in the Afternoon, the *Inciſions* were dreſs'd the firſt Time: That on his left Arm began to digeſt, and had a few *milliary Puſtules* about it; that on the right Arm, though made ſomewhat deeper, was not ſo much digeſted or inflam'd: That on the Leg was much in the ſame State with that on his right Arm.

§ 583. *November* 11. (which was the fourth Day from the *Inoculation*) he continued well and briſk; the *Inciſions* were dreſs'd again, but they were not much inflam'd: That on his right Arm diſcharg'd more than either of the others. About ſix a-Clock in the Evening, (the very Beginning of the fifth Day from the *Inoculation*) his *Noſe grew very cold*, and he ſeem'd *feveriſh*, but it was off in about an Hour.

§ 584. *November* 12. (which was the fifth Day from the *Inoculation*) he ſlept well the foregoing Night, and appear'd well all this Day, till about ſix a-Clock in the Evening, when he grew *feveriſh*, and complain'd of a *Pain in his Head*, and *Back*. The Ulcers did all run well.

§ 585. *November* 13. (which was the ſixth Day from the *Inoculation*) he ſlept indifferently well the Night before, but ſtill complain'd of a *Pain in his Head*, and *Back*, and *all over him*; and that he was ſickiſh: His *Eyes water'd*. He was this Day *ſleepy* at Times, and miſs'd having a Stool. The *Inciſions*

on his right Arm ran pretty much, the others but little.

§ 586. *November* 14. (which was the seventh Day from the *Inoculation*) he slept indifferent well the preceding Night, and this Morning he had a Stool, and was not so dull and sleepy as the Day before; but the *Pains of his Head* and *Back* continued, tho' the Pain of his Back was somewhat abated: A clear Water continued to run a little from his Eyes. About ten a-Clock in the Forenoon, he was *sleepy*, in the Afternoon he was *sickish*, and *vomited once*, and complain'd this Day of a *Pain in the Pit of his Stomach*, and of a *Pain* and *Numbness in his left Leg*: The Palms of his Hands were a little *sweaty*; his Tongue was clean, and moist, but a little whitish towards the Root; his Pulse equal, moderately quick, and sufficiently strong: His Urine was of a good Colour, with a whitish and light Sediment. The *Incisions* on his right Arm discharg'd a foul *Ichor*, and look'd *livid*; those on his other Arm and Leg look'd pale, and without any *Pus*. This Day, about Noon, two or three *variolous Pustules* appear'd, (which was the fourth Day of his Sickness, if we reckon from *November* 11. in the Evening, when his Nose grew cold, and was succeeded with *feverish Symptoms*) the Pains of his Head and Back, and Fever, abated: He had *two Stools* this Day: The *Incisions* discharged a little, but the Matter was thin and crude. Hitherto he had taken no Medicine, but now, on the Account of the *ill State* of his Ulcers, and his having a couple of Stools pretty near together, in the coming on of the *Eruption*, I prescrib'd the following *Apozeme*, and order'd he should take two Spoonfuls of it warm, or hot, now and then, as his Case should need it; particularly if he should be *sick at Stomach*, or *faint*, or have any *griping Pains* in his Bowels, *&c.*

℞ *Corticis Cinnamomi acuti, drachmam ſemis; Pulveris Cornu Cervi calcinati, drachmas duas; clausè coquantur cum Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, quantitate ſufficienti ad uncias quatuor: Dein Liquoris colati tribus unciis & ſemunciæ, Lapidis Contrayervæ, grana quinque; Antimonii diaphoretici, grana quindecim; Tincturæ Croci, guttas viginti; Syrupi è Succo Limonum, & Syrupi Balſamici, ſingulorum drachmæ duæ addantur; & fiat* APOZEMA CARDIACUM. Sign. *The cordial Apozeme.*

§ 587. *November* 16. (which was the eighth from the *Inoculation*, and the fifth Day of his Sickneſs) his Pains were all gone. He ſlept well the Night before; his Pulſe moderate; about ten or twelve more *variolous Puſtules* appear'd, and thoſe that were firſt form'd, increas'd in Bulk. He had no Stool this Day.

§ 588. *November* 17. (which was the ninth Day from the *Inoculation*, and the ſixth Day of his Sickneſs) he ſlept indifferently well the foregoing Night, and ſome more *variolous Puſtules* were obſerv'd. The *Inciſions* were much in the ſame State.

§ 589. *November* 18. (which was the tenth from the *Inoculation*, and the ſeventh Day of his Sickneſs) his Pulſe was in good Order, the *Maturation* of the Puſtules proceeded, but the Ulcers were not in ſo good a State as one might wiſh.

§ 590. *November* 19. (which was the eleventh Day from the *Inoculation*, and the eighth Day of the Diſtemper) his Circumſtances were much the ſame as the Day before; the Puſtules continued *ſuppurating*, and his *Ulcers* were in ſomewhat better Order.

§ 591. *November* 20. (which was the twelfth Day from the *Inoculation*, and the ninth Day of the Diſtemper) the *Maturation* went on, and the Puſtules on his Face began to turn towards *ſcabbing*, and the Matter diſcharg'd at the Ulcers, was better.

§ 592. *November* 21. (which was the thirteenth Day from the *Inoculation*, and the tenth Day of the Distemper) the *Scabbing* went on well in his Face; his Ulcers and other Circumstances were much the same as the Day preceding.

§ 593. *November* 22. (which was the fourteenth Day from the *Inoculation*, and the eleventh Day of the Distemper) the *Scabbing* went on well, but his Ulcers mended slowly; on which Account I prescrib'd the following *Apozeme*, of which I order'd that he should take four Spoonfuls twice a Day, mixed with two Spoonfuls of Mountain Wine.

℞ *Radicis Enulæ Campanæ, semunciam; Ligni Guajaci rasurarum, drachmas sex; Seminum Anisi, drachmas duas; coquantur cum Aquæ Fontanæ sufficienti quantitate ad libram unam, sub Decoctionis finem addendo Foliorum Hederæ terrestris, manipulum semis; dein Liquoris colati tredecim unciis adde Tincturæ Myrrhæ, guttas viginti; Aquæ Benedictæ simplicis, uncias duas; Aquæ Mirabilis, Syrupi Balsamici, singulorum unciam unam; misce, & fiat* Apozema.

Sign. *The healing Apozeme.*

§ 594. His Ulcers soon mended, and came to have a well-digested Matter, in the Use of this *Apozeme*. I afterwards purged him twice or thrice, and he recover'd better Health than he had enjoyed for many Months before the *Inoculation*. His Diet was as usual for Children under this Distemper. He sometimes drank Sack Whey, as a Cordial. His Pustules were very few, but the *variolous Symptoms* in the first Period, the *Eruption*, *Maturation*, and *Scabbing*, proceeded with the utmost Regularity.

HIST. L.

Confluent Small Pox, benign.

§ 595. *Saturday* Morning, *April* 10. 1731. being sent for to visit Mr. Richard Bevis, (aged sixteen Years the *May* following) the eldest Son of Mr. *Richard Bevis*, of *Witham* in *Essex*; his Parents inform'd me, that on the *Tuesday* Evening before, he was taken very ill, *cold*, and *shivering*, which was followed with a continual Fever, and a *Pain in his Head.*

§ 596. The *Tuesday* Night he slept indifferently well. *Wednesday April* 7. the Pain in his Head continued, and he was *chilly* at Times.

§ 597. *Thursday April* 8. (which was the second Day of his Illness, till the Evening) the *Pain in his Head* continued, and he had been restless all the *Wednesday* Night; but had no *Pain* any where else: He drank Milk Porridge, and Water Gruel, this Day.

§ 598. *Friday April* 9. (which was the third Day of his Illness) he had been very restless all the *Thursday* Night, very *light-headed*, and *almost senseless*, and at Times scarce knew any Body. In the Evening a pretty large *blistering Plaister* was applied to his Back, but being rubb'd off, was cut into *two Parts*, and applied to his Arms, and raised Blisters in all three Places.

§ 599. *Saturday* Morning, *April* 10. (which was the fourth Day of the Distemper) when I first saw him, I was told that he had been in a gentle *Sweat* the former Part of the preceding Night, but was very *restless* and *delirious*, and got out of Bed, and would have gone out at the Casement, but that his Father, who lay with him that Night, prevented it,

and afterwards was forc'd to keep him in his Arms, to prevent his getting out of Bed again. About four a-Clock this Morning, a LOOSENESS came on him, and he had four or five *Stools* before I came to him. I found his PULSE *quick*, and pretty equal, but *exceeding weak*. His Fleſh was not hot, and he was very thirſty, yet did not care to drink much, and had no Appetite to any Diet. His Tongue was very *ſlimy*, and he had a great Colour in his Face. The *Pain of his Head* was *gone*, and he never had any Pain in his Back. I examin'd very ſtrictly his Face, Neck, Breaſt, and Arms, *&c.* His Skin felt very rough, and had many very ſmall, white, and hard Protuberances, which I could not call *Pimples*. I was very dubious about the Nature of his Fever, the *Small Pox* not having been for a conſiderable Time in this Pariſh, and he not having been in any Houſe in other Towns, where there was any Reaſon to imagine the Diſtemper was. In this uncertain Caſe, I had a ſpecial Regard to his *Looſeneſs*: I expected no great Advantage from the *Diarrhœa* join'd with a weak Pulſe, and a great Proſtration of Appetite; and thought the ſafe and rational Method of proceeding, was to give ſuch *moderately warm Attenuants*, as might ſomewhat raiſe his Pulſe, ſtrengthen his Stomach and Spirits, and promote the *Comminution* of the morbid Particles; knowing that if I could ſufficiently accompliſh this Purpoſe, there would be a ſufficient Excretion of the *febrific Matter*, either through the perſpiratory Ducts, or in ſome ſort of cutaneous Eruption, or by ſome other Way of Evacuation. Accordingly I preſcrib'd as follows:

℞ *Radicis Serpentariæ Virginianæ, grana duodecim; Radicis Tormentillæ, Antimonii diaphoretici, ſingulorum ſcrupulum unum; Coccinellæ, Boli Armeniæ, ſingulorum grana ſexdecim; Conſervæ Cynoſbati, drachmas duas; Syrupi Baccarum Sambuci, quantitatem ſufficientem; miſce, & fiat* ELECTUARIUM CARDI-

CARDIACUM, *pro Dosibus quatuor, quarum capiat unam horis sextis superbibendo haustum decocti Cornu Cervi, cum ingredientibus sequentibus, domi præparati.*

Sign. *The cordial Electuary for four Doses.*

℞ *Lapidis Contrayervæ, Pulveris è Chelis Cancrorum simplicis, Pulveris Cornu Cervi calcinati, singulorum scrupulum unum; Salis Absinthii, grana quindecim; Salis Succini volatilis, grana quinque; Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, uncias tres; Aquæ Bryoniæ compositæ, semunciam; Syrupi è Succo Limonum, Syrupi Balsamici, singulorum drachmas duas; Spiritus Nitri dulcis, guttas viginti; misce, fiatque* JULAPIUM, *pro quatuor Dosibus, quarum bibat unam sextis horis, temporibus autem intermediis, & phialâ prius agitatâ.*

Sign. *The Julep for four Doses.*

℞ *Cornu Cervi rasurarum, Pulveris Cornu Cervi calcinati, singulorum unciam unam; misce, & domi coquantur cum Aquæ Fontanæ libris quatuor ad duas libras, dein Liquor colatus Sacchari albissimi quantitate sufficiente edulcetur, & ad usum reservetur.*

Sign. *The Ingredients for the Hartshorn Liquor.*

§ 600. *April* 11. (which was the fifth Day of his Sickness) in the Evening, I visited him again, and found him brisk and lively, and the Fever abated; and I observ'd pretty many *Pimples* in his Face, Arms, and Hands, which look'd as if they came out the Day before, and was afterwards told, that several of them had been out the preceding Day. His Pulse was stronger, but not so quick as before. He had not taken more than half his Medicines. I order'd that he should be managed as before directed.

§ 601. *April* 12. (which was the sixth Day of his Distemper) I visited him, and by the *Eruption* of many more Pustules, and the Growth and Appearance of those I saw the Day before, I was put out of all Doubt that he had the *Small Pox.* When I told his Parents that I was certain of this, they determined

ned to remove him into another Houſe they had at ſome Diſtance, and deſir'd I would attend him thro' the Diſtemper: Accordingly I directed about the removing him, about his Diet, and diluting Liquids, and becauſe his Pulſe was regular, and ſufficiently ſtrong, and the natural Operations now proceeded well, I order'd that he ſhould deſiſt from taking the Medicines I firſt advis'd, and preſcrib'd the following *Julep:*

℞ *Lapidis Contrayervæ, Pulveris è Chelis Cancrorum ſimplicis, Antimonii diaphoretici, ſingulorum ſcrupulum unum; Salis Succini volatilis, grana quatuor; Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, uncias duas & ſemis; Aquæ Bryoniæ compoſitæ, unciam unam; Aquæ Cinnamomi fortis, ſemunciam; Spiritus Lavendulæ compoſiti, guttas viginti; miſce, fiatque* JULAPIUM, *de quo capiat unum cochleare largum pro re natâ, poſt agitationem phialæ.*

Sign. *The cordial Julep.*

§ 602. In the Afternoon he was removed to his new Lodging, and in the Evening I viſited him, and was inform'd that he had been *very ill*, and *cold* on his being put to Bed, but that on taking ſome of the *cordial Julep*, he ſoon grew better. I found more Puſtules out: They were very numerous on his *Face*, *Neck*, *Arms*, *Hands*, *Legs*, and eſpecially his Feet. I order'd the NURSE to proceed as before directed, and preſcrib'd nothing; becauſe his Pulſe was in good Order, and the natural Operations went on well.

§ 603. *April* 13. (which was the ſeventh Day of the Diſtemper) all Things were well. This Day a SPITTING came on, and he did ſpit freely. I did not preſcribe.

§ 604. *April* 14. in the Evening, (which was the Beginning of the ninth Day of the Diſtemper) I viſited him, and found the Puſtules much increas'd in Bulk: His Face was *ſwelling*, and *Maturation* happily

ily proceeding: His Stomach to his Diet, was bet-
er, and his Pulſe a little *ſtronger* and *quicker* than
he Day before: He complain'd of *Soreneſs*. To
revent Reſtleſſneſs the Night following, which I
ad Reaſon to expect at this Time of the Diſeaſe,
nd to aſſiſt Nature in the moſt gentle Way, I pre-
ſcrib'd as follows:

℞ *Antimonii diaphoretici, grana decem; Pulveris è Chelis Cancrorum ſimplicis, grana ſex; Salis Succini volatilis, grana quatuor; Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, unciam unam; Aquæ Pulegii, Syrupi Diacodii, ſingulorum ſemunciam; Spiritus Nitri dulcis, guttas decem; & fiat* MISTURA PAREGORICA, *quartis vel ſextis horis. ſi fuerit opus, phialâ agitatâ.*

Sign. *The compoſing Mixture.*

§ 605. *April* 15. (which was the ninth Day of the Diſtemper) in the Forenoon, I viſited him. He took of the compoſing Mixture as directed, and had ſlept pretty well in the Night: He had a *figured Stool* ſince Morning, of a dark brown Colour: His URINE hitherto has dropp'd a large and *whitiſh Sediment*; his Head was more ſwell'd; the Puſtules increas'd more in Bulk, and ſome of them began to look whitiſh: He complain'd of being ſore all over: His Pulſe was ſtrong, equal, and moderately quick: The Heat of his Fleſh greatly increas'd, and he complain'd of Thirſt. His Spitting continued. I order'd the Nurſe to go on in the ſame Method, and preſcrib'd as follows:

℞ *Spiritus Vitrioli, drachmas tres; Tincturæ Croci, drachmam unam; & fiat* MISTURA *cujus ſubindè præcipuè ſiti urgente capiat in hauſtu cereviſiæ tenuis vel Decocti Cornu Cervi, domi præparati guttas numero ſufficientes ad acidum ſaporem.*

Sign. *The Drops.*

§ 606. In the Evening, (which was the Beginning of the tenth Day of the Diſtemper) I viſited him again, and found the *Maturation* proceeding; the Puſtules,

Pustules, which were very numerous, were increas'd in Bulk; they *fluxed* in divers Places, many of them running together near his left Ear, and on his Neck below it; likewise near his right Ear, but not so much; they also ran together on the upper Part of the Calf of each Leg, and so upwards almost to his Thighs, and so on his Feet. There were considerable void Spaces between the Pustules on his Body, but the Pustules were of a dull reddish Colour round their Bases: Some on his Face seem'd pretty forward in their *Suppuration*, filling with a whitish Matter; the *Swelling of his Head* was increasing, and he was *very sore* and tender all over. He continued to *spit plentifully* a thin watery Humour; his Pulse was equal, and strong, and moderately quick; his Appetite to his Diet pretty good. I order'd the *Nurse* to go on in the same Method, and prescrib'd as follows:

℞ *Lapidis Contrayervæ, Antimonii diaphoretici, singulorum scrupulum unum; Coccinellæ, scrupulos duos; Croci, grana quatuor; Salis Succini volatilis, grana decem; Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, uncias duas & semunciam; Aquæ Cinnamomi fortis, Syrupi Diacodii, singulorum drachmas sex; Spiritus Nitri dulcis, guttas viginti; misce, fiatque* JULAPIUM, *de quo bibat unum cochleare triboriis singulis, si fuerit opus, phialâ agitatâ.*

Sign. *The attenuating Julep.*

§ 607. *April* 16. in the Evening, (which was the Beginning of the eleventh Day of the Distemper) I visited him again: He had taken of the *attenuating Julep* according to Direction, and also of the Drops frequently, and slept pretty well between Whiles in the Night: The *Maturation* went on well; his Head, Face, and Eye-lids, were more swell'd, and his Arms began to swell. The Evacuation by *Spitting* continued; his Water only dropp'd a small Cloud to the Bottom of the Glass. His Pulse was equal, mode-

noderately quick, and ſtrong; his Appetite to his Diet pretty good; but he remain'd very ſore, and ender, and ſeem'd more reſtleſs than before. I or-ler'd the former Directions to be ſtill obſerv'd, and preſcrib'd as follows:

℞ *Salis Succini volatilis, grana quatuor; Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, unciam unam; Aquæ Pulegii, Syrupi Diacodii, ſingulorum ſemunciam; Spiritus Nitri dulcis, guttas decem; & fiat* MISTURA PAREGORICA, *pro duabus doſibus, quarum immediatè ſumat unam, & alteram mediâ nocte ſomno deficiente.*

Sign. *The compoſing Mixture.*

§ 608. *April* 17. in the Forenoon, (which was ſtill the eleventh Day of the Diſtemper) I went to ſee him, and was informed that he had no Sleep in the Night, although he took the Remainder of the attenuating *Julep*, and both Doſes of the *compoſing Mixture.* His Head was ſtill ſwell'd, and the Swelling of his Arms and Hands was increas'd, and his *Spitting* continued, and the *Maturation* proceeded to one's Wiſhes. He remain'd very ſore, and tender. I order'd that he ſhould be manag'd as before directed, and preſcribed as follows:

Repetatur JULAPIUM *die Aprilis decimo quinto præſcriptum, cujus capiat Doſin quartis horis, ſi fuerit opus.*

Sign. *The attenuating Julep.*

Repetatur MIXTURA PAREGORICA, *die Aprilis decimo ſexto præſcripta, & ſomno deficiente bibenda.*

Sign. *The compoſing Mixture, as before.*

§ 609. *April* 18. (which was the twelfth Day of the Diſtemper) he ſlept pretty well the preceding Night with taking only one Doſe of the *compoſing Mixture*; and he had taken but once of the ſecond *attenuating Julep.* The *Maturation* went on well, the *Swelling of his Head* was ſomewhat abated, but the Swelling of his Arms and Hands rather increas'd. His Spitting continued, and the Pox began to dry, and *ſcab* in his Face: His Appetite to his Diet was pretty

pretty much increas'd; he eat Bread Pudding for his Dinner. He paſs'd through this laſt Period of the Diſtemper without any *ſecondary Fever*, or troubleſome Symptom: The *Scabbing* went on leiſurely, the Swelling of his Head, Arms, and Hands, and Soreneſs, went off gradually. And thus he paſſed through the *Small Pox* with the greateſt Safety, conducted with a few temperate Medicines, aſſiſting the natural Operations in their own regular Way of proceeding. His DIET through the Courſe of the Diſeaſe, was *Milk Porridge*, *Oatmeal Caudle*, (made with two Thirds of ſtale ſtrong Beer, and one Third of Water, and Oatmeal a ſufficient Quantity) ſweeten'd to his Palate, and *Water Gruel*, *Toaſt and Butter*. His DRINKS were a *Decoction of Hartſhorn*, (made of equal Parts of the Shavings, and of burnt Hartſhorn) *Ale*, and *Small Beer* mix'd what he pleas'd, and ſometimes Ale by it ſelf. He eat a pretty many roaſted Apples. He took the *Drops* often in *Beer*, and ſometimes in a Draught of the *Decoction of Hartſhorn*. He took but one Doſe of the ſecond *attenuating Julep*, and no more than once or twice of the *cordial Julep*. After the Puſtules were all *ſcabb'd*, I order'd him to be purg'd gently three or four Times, and he ſoon recover'd his Health and Strength.

A DIS-

A DISSERTATION ON THE Management of young Children under the SMALL POX.

610. IT may not be altogether uſeleſs, if I remark ſome Things relating to the Management of CHILDREN under the *Small Pox*: For as there is a greater Difference to be made in the Doſes of Medicines for Patients of this Claſs, on the Account of the Difference of their Ages, than for adult Perſons, on the Account of ſuch Difference of Age; ſo the Phyſician muſt take Care not only to ſuit the Conſtitution of his young Patient, and the Symptoms of his Diſtemper, but alſo to proportion the Doſes and Method of Management, to his Age: And therefore I ſhall give my Opinion in reference to CHILDREN under *a Year old*, and to Children from *one Year to ſix*; which is as much as is neceſſary for me to do: Becauſe if a Man knows how to direct for adult Perſons, and for Patients

Patients in the first Years of Life, he cannot easily be at a Loss how to advise for Bodies of intermediate Ages.

§ 611. I. As to CHILDREN *under one Year of Age*, these have their *Aliment* either from the *Breast*, or by the *Spoon*.

1.] As to the former Sort, great Care must be taken to give nothing which may disagree with a *milk Diet*; and therefore as *Acids* may produce an exceeding hard Curd, which may be attended with ill Consequences, they are not the most proper Remedies for this Sort of Patients, and what I never make use of: There is a Variety of Medicines large enough to answer the different curative Indications without them: And as the Pulse in these very young Bodies, as well as in all others, is the general and grand *Index*, leading Physicians to advise either *cooling* or *warming* ATTENUANTS, so there are divers of both Sorts agreeable enough to sucking Infants. When the PULSE is *too high*, or *too low*, or *too quick*, or *too slow*, *&c.* may be easily understood from what has been said in the first Part of this Book concerning *Pulses*; and therefore I need only add some general Rules: *E. g.*

§ 612. 1. That if the PULSE is *too high*, or *too quick*, and the Fever too strong, the following, or such like Method, may be proper and serviceable, *viz.* 1. Somewhat to abate the cloathing of the Child. 2. To render the Temperament of the Air, where the Child is kept, a little cooler. 3. To give some such Julep as the following:

℞. *Pulveris è Chelis Cancrorum simplicis, grana quindecim; Antimonii diaphoretici, grana quatuor; Salis Prunellæ, granum unum vel grana duo; Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, sescunciam; Aquæ Fontanæ, drachmas tres; Syrupi Balsamici, drachmam unam; misce, fiatque* JULAPIUM, *cujus cochleare parvulum secundis, vel tertiis, vel quartis vel sextis horis, ut status Febris postulaverit, Infantulo exhibeatur, phialâ agitatâ.*

Sign. *The attenuating Julep.* § 613.

§ 613. 2. If the PULSE is *too slow*, or *too weak*, and he Heat of the Body *too little*, it will be proper to lo the following Things, *viz.* 1. To augment a litle the Cloathing of the Child. 2. To render the Air of the Room warmer. And 3. To give the following Julep, or such like.

℞ *Lapidis Contrayervæ, grana quatuor; Antimonii diaphoretici, grana sex; Pulveris è Chelis Cancrorum simplicis, grana decem; Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, sescunciam; Aquæ Pulegii, Syrupi Balsamici, singulorum drachmas duas; Tincturæ Croci, guttas octo; misce, & fiat* JULAPIUM, *cujus unum cochleare parvulum secundis, vel tertiis, vel quartis vel octavis horis, ut opus fuerit, Infantulo lactenti detur, phialâ agitatâ.*

Sign. *The cordial Julep.*

§ 614. 2.] CHILDREN that are not nourished by the *Breast*, but feed with the *Spoon*, whose Food is *Water-Pap*, *Panada*, *Water-Gruel*, *Milk Porridge*, and such like, may have a greater Liberty taken with them, and *temperate Acids*, or stronger *Acids*, diluted to such a Degree as will render them very moderate, may be advis'd for them, when the State of their Distemper shall indicate the Use of such Things; and various Remedies may be prescrib'd. I shall, for the Sake of young Practitioners, direct some Medicines correspondent to the principal Indications.

§ 615. 1. If the PULSE in the Infant be *too quick*, and *strong*, and the Fever intense, such Medicines as the following, may be order'd.

℞ *Pulveris è Chelis Cancrorum simplicis, grana quindecim; Antimonii diaphoretici, grana quinque; Salis Prunellæ, grana duo, vel tria, vel quatuor; Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, unciam unam; Aquæ Fontanæ, semunciam; Syrupi è Succo Limonum, Syrupi Balsamici, singulorum drachmas duas; misce, & fiat* JULAPIUM, *de quo cochleare parvulum secundis vel tertiis vel*

quartis horis, ut opus fuerit bibatur, phialâ prius agitatâ.

Sign. *The attenuating Julep.* Vel,

℞ *Salis Absinthii, Salis Prunellæ, singulorum granum unum, vel grana duo; Aquæ Cinnamomi hordeatæ, sescunciam; Spiritus Nitri dulcis, guttas quatuor; Syrupi è Succo Limonum, Syrupi Balsamici, singulorum drachmas duas; misce, & fiat* JULAPIUM *ut prius utendum.*

Sign. *The attenuating Julep.* Vel,

℞ *Spiritus Vitrioli dulcis, drachmam unam; Aquæ Cinnamomi fortis, drachmas tres; & fiat* MISTURA, *de quâ subinde siti urgente guttas octo, vel numero sufficientes ad modicam aciditatem in haustulo decocti tenuis Cornu Cervi rasurarum, vel Decocti hordei perlati, parum edulcato, vel cereviſiæ tenuis capiat Infantulus.*

Sign. *The Drops.*

§ 616. 2. If the PULSE is *too low*, and the Heat of the Body too little, besides the Directions laid down in § 613. foregoing, the following Remedies, or such like, may be advis'd.

℞ *Lapidis Contrayervæ, grana sex; Pulveris è Chelis Cancrorum simplicis, scrupulum semis; Antimonii diaphoretici, grana octo; Croci, Coccinellæ, singulorum grana duo; Aquæ Cinnamomi hordeatæ, sescunciam; Aquæ Pulegii, Syrupi Balsamici, singulorum drachmas duas; misce, & fiat* JULAPIUM CARDIACUM, *cujus unum cochleare parvulum tertiis vel quartis horis sit exhibendum, ut opus fuerit.*

Sign. *The cordial Julep.* Vel,

℞ *Pulveris Cantiani, grana sex, vel decem; Pulveris è Chelis Cancrorum simplicis, grana decem; Antimonii diaphoretici, grana quatuor; Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, unciam unam; Aquæ Cinnamomi hordeatæ, drachmas sex; Syrupi Balsamici, drachmas duas; misce, & fiat* JULAPIUM CARDIACUM, *ad eundem usum, eadem dosi, & iisdem temporibus, ac prius exhibendum.*

Sign. *The cordial Julep.* § 617.

§ 617. If these Things do not sufficiently attain the nd propos'd, *blistering Plaisters* will be a proper leans to attenuate the Fluids, and stimulate the So- ds, and may effectually quicken and raise the Pulse, id promote the Excretion of the *variolous Humours* the Pustules, to the perspiratory Ducts, to the re- al *Tubuli*, *&c.* one, or two, or more *blistering Plai- rs*, may be applied, as the Urgency of the Case all require; and as for the Size of these *Plaisters*, may be either one Inch, or Inch and Quarter, or ch and Half square, according to the Size of the fant, his being one, or two, or six, or ten Months d, or more.

§ 618. It must be observ'd, that all Medicines for fants or Children, should be contriv'd to be as plea- nt as possible, otherwise they will not be taken with- ut Force, which ought carefully to be avoided, es- ecially when Children are sick.

§ 619. It must be remark'd, that Physicians are ot so often call'd to direct for young *Children*, and *fants*, as for adult Persons, from a false Notion me have, that nothing can be done by the medi- nal Art for such little Patients; and this Error, I m persuaded, has occasion'd the Loss of many Chil- ren: But as there are Methods and Remedies suit- ble to the youngest Infants, so there are Medicines roper for all Sorts of Children under all Sorts of ymptoms: Indeed when Children have the *Small ox* favourably, and the natural Operations proceed egularly and successfully, no Medicines should be rder'd, but the proceeding of the Distemper, and l occurring Symptoms, be diligently observ'd, that if any Occasion should happen for the Exhibition f Medicines, they may timely enough be advis'd. have had several Children committed to my Direc- on and Management, for whom I never prescrib'd, ecause I saw that Medicines were really needless; hough I had a Difficulty with some Parents to satisfy

them that my preſcribing was unneceſſary, and that it was beſt only to direct the Nurſe's Conduct: But if an Infant be violently ſeiz'd, and the introductory Symptoms foreſhew that the SMALL POX will either be *Confluent*, or ſome of the *higher* Degrees of the *Diſtinct Kind*, it will be very needful for the Phyſician, with an accurate Judgment, to give his Advice; and if he be call'd on the firſt Day of the Decumbiture, then to preſcribe a *Laxitive Glyſter*, and immediately after that, a gentle Purge of *Manna*: MANNA diſſolv'd in *Milk*, may very ſafely, and very profitably, be given to ſucking Infants, in the following Method:

℞ *Mannæ Calabriæ, drachmas duas; diſſolve in Lactis recentis uncias duas, dein hujuſce* LACTIS PURGATIVI *detur imprimis uncia una; & interpoſitis tribus, vel quatuor horis cochleare alterum exhibeatur ſi fuerit opus, & poſt duas alias horas repetatur illa Doſis, ſi alvus anteà non moveatur.*

§ 620. When the *Cathartic* has done its Office, ſome *Julep*, according to the Preſcription in § 612. foregoing, ſhould be order'd: It may be of Service alſo, before the *Eruption* comes on, to put the Child's Feet and Legs into ſuch a warm Bath, as may, by quickening the Circulation of the animal Fluids in the Parts moſt remote from the Head, Heart, and Lungs, augment the Quantity of Blood flowing into the deſcending *Aorta*, and conſequently augment the Excretion of the variolous Humours on the *Superficies* of the lower Limbs, and promote the Formation of Puſtules there, and thus leſſen the Quantity of Blood in the aſcending Branches of the *Aorta*, and ſo diminiſh the Excretion of the variolous Particles on the nobler and more important Parts of the Body, and render the Puſtules on the Face, Neck, and Breaſt, fewer. To this End, the following Bath may conduce.

℞ *Ra-*

℞ *Radicis Althææ, unciam unam; Foliorum Malvæ, uncias duas; Seminum Anisi, Seminum Fæniculi dulcis, singulorum unciam unam; clausè coquantur cum Aquæ Fontanæ libris sex, ad libras quatuor, dein coletur Liquor pro* FOTU, *in quo tepefacto Infantuli pedes & crura per horæ quadrantem subindè detineantur.*

Sign. *The Decoction for fomenting the Feet.*

§ 621. II. The Methods directed for Children not exceeding a Year old, will be as proper for Children of two or three Years; and the same Medicines may be adapted to these elder Children, by prescribing the Juleps, *&c.* in double Quantities, and ordering the Doses of 'em to be double, or treble what was directed for the Children of the first Class.

§ 622. III. Children of *four*, or *five*, or *six* Years old, or more, may very fitly take of most Sorts of Medicines given to adult Persons, when the Symptoms of their Distempers are the same with those of the adult; provided that the Doses be accommodated to their Age. I shall therefore give a few Examples as to Doses in some of those Drugs which require the greatest Caution, only admonishing my Reader, that he ought always rather to underdose his Patients, than to mistake in the Point of exceeding; because if a Dose is *too little*, and insufficient to the End propos'd, it may be help'd by giving another Dose sooner than was at first intended. But if a Dose be *too large*, the Physician's Intention may be over-acted, and the Effects thereof may not so easily be remov'd.

§ 623. The Examples, as to Doses, suited to the different Ages of Children, may be as follows:

℞ *Pulveris è Chelis Cancrorum simplicis, grana septem vel decem; Bezoartici mineralis, grana quatuor vel quinque, vel sex; Salis Prunellæ, granum vel duo grana; Coccinellæ, grana duo; misce, & fiat* PULVIS, *pro unâ Dosi pueris, vel puellis quintum vel sextum ætatis annum agentibus, in uno cochleari De-*

coĉti Cornu Cervi raſurarum exhibendâ, & tertiis horis vel quartis repetendâ, ſit Doſis illa, ſi, Pulſu celeri, Maturatio non benè procederit. Vel,

℞ *Antimonii diaphoretici, grana quatuor; Pulveris Æthiopici, grana ſex; Florum Sulphuris, grana tria; Salis Prunellæ, grana duo; miſceantur, & fiat* Pulvis, *pro unâ Doſi ad uſum eundem eâdemque methodo ſumendâ, & toties, quoties fuerit occaſio repetendâ: Si tamen Pulſu debili, & tardo, varioloſi humoris Excretiones malè procederint, (quod in ætatibus tam tenellis rariùs accidit) ſequenti modo præſcribendum.*

℞ *Lapidis Contrayervæ, grana ſex; Bezoardici Mineralis, grana ſeptem; Coccinellæ, grana tria; Croci, granum; miſce, & fiat* Pulvis, *cum uno cochleari Vini Canarienſis miſtus, ſumendus ſuperbibendo Cyathum ejuſdem Vini cum Aquâ miſti & repetatur Doſis, ut ægri ſtatus poſtulaverit.* Vel,

℞ *Pulveris Cantianæ (in Pharmacopœâ Bateanâ deſcripti) Pulveris Æthiopici, ſingulorum grana ſeptem; Salis Succini volatilis, granum; Coccinellæ, grana duo; miſce, & fiat* Pulvis Cardiacus, *ad eundem finem, & modo ſimili exhibendus.*

§ 624. Theſe Powders, by being mix'd with a ſufficient Quantity of the *Succus Baccarum Kermes*, or ſome convenient *Syrup*, may be made into the Form of a *Bolus*, for ſuch as ſhall deſire it, and taken whole, or diſſolv'd in a little Sack Whey, or any other convenient Liquor.

§ 625. When it is neceſſary to adviſe any *chymical Spirits*, or *ſtrong Tinctures*, the giving of which is left to the Nurſe; eſpecially when the giving more than the Phyſician orders, may be prejudicial to the Patient, it will be ſafeſt to preſcribe ſuch Medicines in a diluted Manner: *E. g.*

N° 1. ℞ *Olei Vitrioli, drachmam unam; Aquæ Cinnamomi fortis, drachmas ſeptem; & fiat* Mistura.

N° 2. ℞ *Spiritus Vitrioli dulcis, drachmam unam;*

Aquæ

Aquæ Mirabilis, vel Aquæ Fontanæ, drachmas tres; & fiat MISTURA.

N° 3. ℞ *Laudani Liquidi Sydenhami, drachmam unam; Aquæ Cinnamomi fortis, drachmas ſeptem; & fiat* MISTURA.

N° 4. ℞ *Spiritus Cornu Cervi volatilis, drachmam unam; Aquæ Bryoniæ compoſitæ, drachmas tres; & fiat* MISTURA.

§ 626. My Reader will obſerve, that forty Drops of the firſt Mixture contains about two Drops of the *Oleum Vitrioli*, and that in twenty Drops of the ſecond Mixture, there are about five Drops of the *Spiritus Vitrioli dulcis*, and in forty Drops of the third Mixture, there are about five Drops of *Laudanum*, and that twenty Drops of the fourth Mixture, contains five Drops of the *Spiritus Cornu Cervi*; ſo that if a NURSE, through Drowſineſs, or Careleſſneſs, or a ſhaking Hand, ſhould happen to let a few Drops fall into the appointed Vehicle, more than was order'd, the Damage in this Method muſt be much leſs than in the common Way.

§ 627. There is *one Symptom* frequently occurring to *young Children* under the *Confluent*, and ſome of the *higher Degrees* of the *Diſtinct Small Pox*, and almoſt peculiar to Patients of this Claſs, which requires very great Conſideration, *viz.* a LOOSENESS. This Dr. *Sydenham* reckon'd as neceſſary to the Recovery of the little Patient, as Excretion to the Puſtules, or the Swelling of the Face, and Hands *; and thought it as abſurd to endeavour ſtopping the *Looſeneſs* in Children, as to diminiſh the *Spitting* in adult People†. But Dr. *Morton* ‖ had a different Notion of this Matter. This Symptom happening in the febrile State, or firſt Period of the Diſtemper, eſpecially if it be attended with *griping Pains*, he apprehended to be a

* Syd. Oper. Lond. Edit. p. 129. † p. 151.
‖ Morton, p. 150, 151.

great Hindrance to a kindly and ſalutary *Eruption*; and to be ſo far from diminiſhing the Quantity of the variolous Humours, as was commonly imagin'd, that it waſted the Spirits, and weaken'd the natural Operations; whence he thought terrible Symptoms might ariſe, and Death ſoon follow; and therefore he adviſ'd to abſtain from every Thing that might increaſe this *Flux*, and to take thoſe Things that would leaſt promote it, and in the Periods of *Eruption* even in Infants, and alſo in the Period of *Maturation* he judg'd it a Thing neceſſary to reſtrain it. The oppoſite Notions of theſe learned Gentlemen, are two Extremes, both which, muſt be carefully avoided; for whoever doth always encourage this *Looſeneſs* in Children, or doth always neglect to reſtrain it, muſt of Neceſſity ſometimes loſe a Patient by that Method of Management: And in like Manner, every Phyſician that always endeavours to ſtop or reſtrain the *Looſeneſs* of Children under the *Small Pox*, muſt ſometimes unavoidably deſtroy the ſick Child. A *Looſeneſs* in Children under this Diſtemper, is often a moſt *beneficial Incident*; and when it is ſo, it muſt by no Means be check'd: But ſometimes it is a moſt *pernicious Symptom*, and when this is the State of the Caſe, Endeavours muſt be us'd to ſtop, or at leaſt to diminiſh it. Dr. *Holland* * very juſtly repreſents this Circumſtance as attended with great Difficulties, though he has not oblig'd the World with a Solution of them. The Things which muſt be enquir'd into, are ſuch as theſe: 1. How it may be known when the Looſeneſs in Children is beneficial. 2. By what Means, and how far, in ſuch a Caſe, it is to be promoted. 3. How it may be known when the Looſeneſs is prejudicial. 4. By what Means, and how far to reſtrain it.

* Dr. *Holland*'s Short View of the Small Pox, p. 86.

§ 628. In order therefore to make a right Judgment of this *Symptom* when it occurs, we must consider the Nature or Quality of the Matter evacuated from the Intestines, and the productive Cause of the Evacuation, and the Tendency and probable Effects of it. For intestinal Evacuations are of divers Kinds, and require very different Treatment; as will be evident from the following Sections.

§ 629. When a *Looseness* happens to a Child in the *febrile State*, the Physician should inspect the Stools, and observe his other Symptoms. For as the Causes of this Looseness may not only be very different in the different Periods of this Distemper, but also in each Period in different Children, and consequently in the different Periods, and in different Children, may require different Medicines, and Management. I shall therefore consider the principal differing Sorts of the intestinal Evacuations, and what is to be judged of them, and what should be done in reference to them.

I. As to LOOSENESSES in the *febrile State*; and here to be a little particular, 1. If the STOOLS are *bloody*, and the PULSE at the same Time *full* and *quick*, he may judge it a *variolous Dysentery*, proceeding from too great an *Ebullition*, or Rarefaction of the Blood, and conclude, that the rational Method of Cure is to abate the violent Ebullition of the Fluids; which may be done by such Medicines as the following:

℞ *Pulveris è Chelis Cancrorum simplicis, scrupulum unum; Salis Prunellæ, grana octo; Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, uncias tres; Aquæ Menthæ, semunciam; Syrupi è Succo Limonum, Syrupi Balsamici, singulorum drachmas duas; Spiritus Vitrioli dulcis, guttas decem; misce, fiatque* JULAPIUM ANTIPHLOGISTICUM, *pro puero tertium agente annum, cujus unum cochleare in cyatho Decocti Cornu Cervi rasurarum, vel hordei, durante Diarrhœâ cruentâ, singulis vel alternis horis exhibeatur, phialâ agitatâ.*

Sign. *The attenuating Julep.* ℞ *Spi-*

℞ *Spiritus Vitrioli, drachmam unam; Aquæ Cinnamomi fortis, drachmas tres; & fiat* MISTURA, *de quâ subindè bibat guttas duodecim vel guttas numero sufficientes ad modicam aciditatem, in hausto Aquæ Fontanæ cum pauxillo Vini albi ad Diarrhœam sistendam, & ad sanguinis fervores mitigandos.*

Sign. *The Drops.*

℞ *Radicis Tormentillæ, Cornu Cervi calcinati & pulverizati, Cornu Cervi rasurarum, singulorum drachmam; clausè coquantur cum Aquæ Fontanæ sufficienti quantitate ad uncias quatuor; dein Liquoris colati tribus unciis adde Aquæ Menthæ, & Syrupi Cydoniorum, singulorum unciam unam; & fiat* MIXTURA, *pro duobus Clysteribus, interpositis quatuor, vel sextis horis tepidè injiciendis, si fuerit opus.*

Sign. *The Decoction for the Glysters.*

§ 630. 2. If, with the *bloody Looseness*, there be a *quick* and *weak* PULSE, there is Reason to conclude that it results from *acrid Particles* in the Blood corroding the Coats of the capillary Vessels, and dissolving the Texture of that Fluid, and breaking its Globules. When this is the Case, *Acids* and *Absorbents* are indicated, and the following Remedies are therefore proper.

℞ *Radicis Tormentillæ, scrupulos duos; Boli Armeniæ, drachmam semis; Terræ Japonicæ, grana decem; Aquæ Menthæ, uncias tres; Syrupi è Succo Limonum, Syrupi Cydoniorum, singulorum semunciam; Spiritus Vitrioli, guttas numero sufficientes ad saporem acidum; misce, fiatque* JULAPIUM RESTRINGENS, *cujus unum cochleare singulis semihoris, vel omni horâ, durante fluxu cruento, detur puero tertium vel quartum vel quintum annum agenti, phialâ agitatâ.*

Sign. *The restringent Julep.*

℞ *Spiritus Vitrioli, drachmam unam; Aquæ Cinnamomi fortis, drachmas tres; & fiat* MISTURA *de quâ in singulis vel Decocti albi, vel Cerevisiæ tenuis, vel*

Aquæ

Aquæ Fontanæ cum pauxillo Vini hauſtubus capiat guttas ad acidum ſaporem numero ſufficientes.

Sign. *The reſtringent Drops.*

℞ *Radicis Tormentillæ contuſæ, ſemunciam; Cornu Cervi calcinati & pulverizati, drachmas duas; Boli Armeniæ, drachmam unam; Myrrhæ pulverizatæ, ſcrupulum unum, clausè coquantur cum Aquæ Fontanæ libra unâ ad uncias octo, dein Liquoris colati unciis ſex adde Aquæ Cinnamomi fortis, & Syrupi Cydoniorum, ſingulorum unciam unam & hoc modo fiat* DECOCTUM *pro* CLYSTERIBUS *quatuor, quorum unus quartis horis, ſi fuerit opus, tepidè injiciatur.*

Sign. *The Decoction for Glyſters.*

§ 631. It deſerves Notice, that GLYSTERS ought generally to be given in ſmall Quantities; becauſe, if a Glyſter be given in too large a Quantity, it commonly comes away again very ſoon, and without contributing much to the End for which it is given: I have often obſerv'd, even in Caſes where I intended to promote the inteſtinal Diſcharges, the beſt Succeſs, when I have order'd the Glyſter to be very little in Quantity, and ſo as to be retain'd a While in the Body; and for adult Perſons, I often directed the Glyſter not to exceed four Ounces: But it is more needful to take Care to have the Quantity injected ſmall, when the Intention is either to *reſtringe*, or to *abſorb*.

§ 632. I need not ſay that thoſe *internal Remedies*, which are proper againſt a variolous *Dyſentery*, are as ſuitable in all variolous *Hæmorrhages*; a conſiderate Perſon will eaſily apprehend the Fitneſs of thoſe Medicines which conſtringe the Fibres of the Veſſels, and alter the Figuration and Texture of *corroding Particles* for removing thoſe Symptoms which ariſe from ſuch Particles abounding in the Blood, and which depend on a lax State of the animal Fibres.

§ 632. 3. If the Matter evacuated through the Inteſtines, in this LOOSENESS, be *chylous*, we may infer,

fer, that the *lacteal Veſſels* are obſtructed, and conſequently that neither common *Aſtringents*, nor *Abſorbents*, are the proper Remedies, but thoſe Medicines, which by *attenuating* the obſtructing Matter, may conduce to remove the Obſtructions; and to this End the following Things may be effectual.

℞ *Salis Abſinthii, Salis Prunellæ, ſingulorum grana tria; Florum Sulphuris, grana duodecim; Croci, grana duo; Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, uncias tres; Syrupi è Succo Limonum, Syrupi de quinque Radicibus aperientibus, ſingulorum ſemunciam; miſce, & fiat* Julapium Aperiens, *cujus unum cochleare horis ſingulis, vel alternis perſiſtente fluxu bibatur.*

Sign. *The aperitive Julep.* Vel,

℞ *Salis Martis, granum unum; Salis Prunellæ, grana ſex; Croci, grana duo; Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, uncias duas; Aquæ Pulegii, ſeſcunciam; Syrupi è ſucco Limonum, Syrupi Balſamici, ſingulorum drachmas duas; miſce, & fiat* Julapium Aperiens, *ad eundem uſum. Doſis & tempora exhibendi eadem: Eodemque modo ſignetur.*

§ 634. It may be, ſome of my Readers will wonder to ſee any Thing of a *Chalybeat* propos'd for a Patient under a Fever, though the Doſe be ever ſo ſmall; imagining it muſt needs augment the febrile Heat, and endanger the bringing on various ill Symptoms: But I perſwade my ſelf, that they will ſoon be convinc'd that the Medicine propos'd is rational, ſafe, and proper. Let us conſider a little the common natural Effects of giving Preparations of Mars, without any Mixture of *heating* or *cooling* Ingredients. We adviſe this ſort of Medicine, when the Blood is poor, and weak; when the lymphatic Veſſels and Glandules are obſtructed; when the Spirits are low, feeble, and ſoon ruffled; and in theſe Caſes, when *chalybeat* Medicines do ſucceed, the Obſtructions are remov'd, the Pulſe becomes ſtronger, a more equal and kindly Warmth fills all the Parts

of

of the Body, and the Pulsations of the Arteries become less quick than they were: Many Persons, that have laboured under a *Cachexia*, with a pale Countenance, and a quick Pulse, have by this Sort of Remedies recover'd a fresh and healthy Colouring in their Faces, chearful Spirits, and a sedate Pulse: Such are the Effects of Preparations of *Mars* judiciously given. I shall not so far digress, as to enter into a Disquisition of the *Modus operandi*, which is peculiar to Medicines of this Tribe, as whether the Effects are produc'd by an *elastic Quality* in Particles of the *chalybeat* Medicine; which, upon their Mixture with the animal Fluids, occasion Resilitions between themselves and the component Particles of the Blood and Lymph, and by that Motion destroying the viscid Quality of those Fluids, which made the morbid Obstructions, or whether the *angular Form* of the Particles of *chalybeat* Salts be their principal Virtue; their Points striking through the viscid Particles of the animal Fluids, as they circulate with them, and so dividing them into lesser and lesser Particles, till they easily pass through the minutest Vessels, and thus removing the Obstructions: Or whether acting as a *Stimulus* on the Solids, *constringing*, as it were, the muscular Fibres, they occasion a stronger Vibration of the Solids, and by Means thereof a quicker and more effectual *Comminution* of such Particles of the animal Fluids as are *viscid*, and of such Particles as are too bulky for an easy Circulation; and thus remove the morbid Symptoms. Which ever be the right Account of the Manner of producing the Effects under our Consideration, or, rather, whether it is not partly by all these Ways of acting that the happy Effects of giving *chalybeat Medicines* are brought about, I shall not debate; but only observe whatever is the Mode of Operation of this kind of Medicines, the Consequence of them is the *Attenuation* of the animal Fluids, and thereupon a

Removal

Removal of Obſtructions, *&c.* Conſequently they are the ſuitable Remedies in all Diſtempers reſulting from, or depending on Obſtructions of the Veſſels or Glandules; provided they can be ſo given, as that they ſhall neither raiſe, nor increaſe any febrile Heat: And that there is an effectual Method of doing this, I can affirm, both upon *Reaſon* and Experience. The mixing *refrigerating* Ingredients with *chalybeat Salts*, doth fully accompliſh this Intention; *Sal Prunellæ*, *Sal Nitri*, *Cremor Tartari*, *Tartarum Vitriolatum*, *&c.* will do the Thing I propoſe. Suppoſing, for inſtance, that three Grains of *Sal Martis Riverii* would heat the Blood to any certain Degree, if ſix Grains of *Sal Prunellæ* be added to that Quantity of the *chalybeat Salt*, the Doſe will be *refrigerating*, and not heating; and much more ſo, if the Proportion of the refrigerating Salt be increas'd, and the Proportion of the chalybeat diminiſh'd. I have often given ſix Grains of the *Sal Martis Riverii* with ſix Grains of *Salis Prunellæ*, and a Grain or two of *Nativ. Cinnabar.* for a Doſe to Children of ten or twelve Years of Age, which has been repeated Evening and Morning for ſeveral Days ſucceſſively with good Succeſs in obſtructed Habits of Body, attended with a very quick Pulſe, *&c.* and always obſerv'd, that in the Uſe of this Medicine, as the Fluids became *attenuated*, and the *Obſtructions remov'd*, ſo the Celerity of the Pulſe abated. I have likewiſe ſometimes preſcrib'd Juleps for Perſons under *Intermitting Fevers*, compoſed of *refrigerating* and *chalybeat Salts*, to be taken a Doſe once in two, three, or four Hours, during the Intermiſſion, with as good Succeſs as from the Bark; and, for my Part, I don't ſee any Reaſon why they may not with Safety, and as good Succeſs, in ſome Methods of Management, be made uſeful Ingredients for the Cure of divers *continual inflammatory Fevers*. Dr. *Liſter* preſcrib'd a Grain of *Sal Martis* with *Balſamum Lucatelli*, for a Doſe

Doſe in the *Small Pox*, to be repeated at due Diſtances, and that very advantageouſly for his Patients. In the *Julep* laſt directed, it has a manifeſt Tendency to obtain the End for which it is recommended, and in a very gentle Way: The Proportion of the *chalybeat* to the *refrigerating Salt*, is as one to ſix; and of the *Sal Martis*, ſuppoſing half an Ounce of the Julep to be one Spoonful, there will be but the eighth Part of a Grain of that Salt to a Doſe, which may ſatisfy any intelligent Perſon, that it is a gentle and ſafe Medicine. Let me add, that in Diſtempers where a Medicine appears to be proper, and which has not been us'd, there is yet a very ſafe Method of proceeding, *viz.* by giving a very little Doſe at firſt, and obſerving how it agrees with the Patient, and ſo either to deſiſt, or to repeat and increaſe the Doſe as the Phyſician finds it to anſwer his Deſire.

§ 635. 4. If the LooseNess in the *febrile State* proceeds from an Abundance of *morbid Humours* in the animal Fluids, it may be known by the concomitant ill Symptoms; ſuch as a quick unequal Pulſe, violent Pains in the Back, Gripings in the Bowels, an haſty Eruption, and by the Matter evacuated, *viz.* a foul, lymphatic, and ſerous Liquid. This Sort of Flux is not to be ſtopp'd, or abated, by any other Methods, or Medicines, than thoſe which ſtrengthen the Blood, and attenuate the morbid Particles, and promote their Excretion into Puſtules, and to the renal *Tubuli*, and through the perſpiratory Veſſels, *&c.* To this Purpoſe, *acidulating* the Child's Liquids, and the following Remedies, may conduce.

℞ *Antimonii diaphoretici, grana octo; Pulveris è Chelis Cancrorum ſimplicis, ſcrupulum unum; Coccinellæ, Salis Prunellæ, ſingulorum grana quatuor; Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, ſeſcunciam; Aquæ Pulegii, uncias duas; Spiritus Nitri dulcis, Spiritus Lavendulæ, ſingulorum guttas ſexdecim; Syrupi Balſamici, & Syrupi è Succo Limonum, ſingulorum drachmas duas;*

miſce,

misce, fiatque JULAPIUM, *de quo semuncia singulis, alternis vel tertiis horis ut opus fuerit bibatur, phialâ agitatâ.*

Sign. *The attenuating Julep.* Vel,

℞ *Pulveris Cantiani, grana sex; Bezoartici Mineralis, grana tria, Salis Prunellæ, granum unum; Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, drachmas duas; Aquæ Pulegii, Syrupi Balsamici, singulorum drachmam unam; misce, fiatque* HAUSTULUS ATTENUANS, *quartis, vel sextis, vel octavis horis, ut fuerit opus, bibendus.*

℞ *Spiritus Vitrioli, drachmam unam; Aquæ Mirabilis, drachmas tres; & fiat* MIXTURA, *cujus frequentèr capiat in haustu Decocti Cornu Cervi rasurarum, guttas ad acidulum saporem numero sufficientes.*

Sign. *The Drops.*

§ 636. 5. If the LOOSENESS in the *febrile State* result from a *Colliquation* of the animal Fluids, and *Laxity* of the Coats of the Vessels, it may be known to do so, by a Weakness of the Pulse, Depression of the Spirits, Diminution of Strength, and a Languor of the Appetite. This *Looseness* must be stopp'd as soon as possible, but only by such Methods and Medicines as may stay the Colliquation, by strengthening the natural Texture of the Blood and Lymph, and adding a Firmness to the Solids, that is, by removing the *Laxity* of the Fibres. To these Ends, the Drops prescrib'd § 629. foregoing, and the following Medicines, are proper, *viz.*

℞ *Radicis Serpentariæ Virginianæ, granum unum vel duo grana; Radicis Tormentillæ, grana septem; Corticis Cinnamomi acuti, grana tria; Boli Armeniæ, Bezoartici Mineralis, singulorum grana quinque; Syrupi Balsamici, quantitatem sufficientem; misce, fiatque* BOLUS, *superbibendo cochlearia duo Julapii sequentis, sumendus: Et toties repetendus, quoties status ægri postulaverit.*

℞ *Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, uncias tres; Aquæ Cinnamomi fortis, semunciam; Syrupi Balsamici, Syrupi Cydo-*

Cydoniorum, ſingulorum drachmas duas; Spiritus Lavendulæ compoſiti, Tincturæ Myrrhæ, ſingulorum guttas viginti; Spiritus Vitrioli, guttas numero ſufficientes ad acidum ſaporem; miſce, fiatque JULAPIUM. Sign. *The Julep to be taken with the Bolus.*

§ 637. II. When a LOOSENESS occurs in the Period of ERUPTION, the Phyſician, by inſpecting the Stools, and examining all the Symptoms of the ſick Child, is to find out the Quality and Cauſe of it; and if it be one of the Sorts deſcrib'd in the foregoing Sections of this Diſſertation, it will be proper to treat it, as hath been already directed.

§ 638. III. The ſame muſt be ſaid of *Looſeneſſes*, which happen in the Period of MATURATION; only in this Stage of the *Small Pox*, there are ſome other incidental Cauſes to be enquir'd after; becauſe ſometimes the *inteſtinal Flux* is occaſion'd by a ſudden Abatement of Perſpiration, and Return of the variolous Matter from the external Superficies of the Body, and is generally preceeded by a ſinking of the Puſtules. (*vid. Tr.* § 238.) In this Caſe, the rational Method of Cure will be, to give thoſe Things which are proper to augment the Diſcharges by inſenſible Perſpiration, and the Excretion of the morbid Humours to the Puſtules, *&c.* which Intention may be obtain'd by the following Remedies:

℞ *Pulveris Cantiani, Antimonii diaphoretici, ſingulorum grana quinque; Coccinellæ, grana duo; Corticis Cinnamomi, grana tria; miſce, & fiat* PULVIS, *pro unâ Doſi in hauſtulo Decocti albi ſumendâ, & quartis horis repetendâ, donec fluxus ceſſaverit, & maturatio, & excretiones per Ductus perſpiratorias, modo juſto procederint.* Vel,

℞ *Lapidis Contrayervæ, Pulveris Æthiopici, ſingulorum grana quinque; Coccinellæ, grana duo, vel tria; Pulveris è Chelis Cancrorum ſimplicis, grana quinque; Syrupi Balſamici, quantitatem ſufficientem; miſce, & fiat* BOLUS DEGLUTIENDUS *ſuperbibendo*

cochlearia duo Julapii sequentis, & sextis horis repetatur Bolus durante fluxu intempestivo.

℞ *Salis Succini volatilis, grana duo; Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, uncias duas; Aquæ Menthæ, unciam unam; Aquæ Cinnamomi fortis, semunciam; Spiritus Lavendulæ, guttas viginti; Spiritus Nitri dulcis, guttas quindecim; Syrupi è Succo Limonum, Syrupi Balsamici, singulorum drachmas duas; misce, & fiat* Julapium.

§ 639. IV. The Looseness which happens in the *fourth Period* of this Distemper, is generally beneficial, if it be not excessive, nor attended with an increasing Fever, and a too hasty *Scabbing*; and must by no Means be check'd: But if it be *excessive*, and attended with Faintness, *absorbent Cordials* may be convenient to moderate the Flux, and remove the uncomfortable Consequences of its Excess. *E. g.*

℞ *Margaritarum præparatarum, scrupulum unum; Pulveris è Chelis Cancrorum simplicis, Cornu Cervi calcinati & pulverizati, singulorum grana decem; Aquæ Cinnamomi hordeatæ, uncias tres; Aquæ Cinnamomi fortis, semunciam; Spiritus Nitri dulcis, guttas decem; Syrupi è Succo Limonum, Syrupi Balsamici, singulorum drachmas duas; misce, fiatque* Julapium Cardiacum, *cujus unum cochleare pro re natâ puero ægrotanti detur, post phialæ agitationem.*

Sign. *The cordial Julep.* Vel,

℞ *Corallii rubri præparati, Cretæ albæ pulverizatæ, singulorum grana quindecim; Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, sescunciam; Aquæ Cinnamomi fortis, Syrupi Balsamici, singulorum drachmas duas; misce, & fiat* Julapium Cardiacum, *ad eundem usum, cujus Dosis sit cochleare unum, exhibendum & repetendum prout casus postulaverit.*

Sign. *The cordial Julep.*

§ 640. If the Looseness in this last Period of the Distemper, be attended with an increasing Fever, and a too hasty *Scabbing*, the principal Intention is to take

ake off that ſecondary Fever by *refrigerating Atte-nuants*; (*vid. Hiſt.* 20.) the following may be pro-per.

℞ *Salis Prunellæ, Salis Abſinthii, ſingulorum grana decem*; *Pulveris è Chelis Cancrorum ſimplicis, ſcru-pulum unum*; *Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, uncias duas*; *Aquæ Pulegii, ſeſcunciam*; *Syrupi Balſamici, ſemun-ciam*; *miſceantur, & fiat* JULAPIUM, *de quo quar-tis vel ſextis horis, variùs vel ſæpiùs, prout ſtatus Fe-bris poſtulaverit, unum cochleare bibat, agitatâ phialâ.*

§ 641. If the Fever ſhould run too high, notwith-tanding the Uſe of ſuch Attenuants as I have re-ommended, it will be convenient to intermix ſome ery gentle *Cathartics*.

§ 642. From what has been obſerv'd in the prece-ing Sections, I believe my Reader will be convin-ed, that the *Looſeneſſes* attending Children under the *mall Pox*, in different Bodies, and in the ſame Bo-ies at different Times, may ariſe from very differ-nt Cauſes, and have as different Qualities, and tend o produce very different Effects, and require as dif-erent Medicines, and Methods of Treatment. It is aſy to apprehend how ſome *Looſeneſſes* are beneficial, nd muſt be favour'd, and how others are pernicious, nd muſt, if poſſible, be reſtrained, in order to ſave he Life of the Patient. When a Man thoroughly xamines the Matter, he will find Reaſon to ac-nowledge that it is an ill-grounded Principle, that Looſeneſſes in Children under this Diſtemper, muſt ever be check'd, and as dangerous a Notion that hey muſt always be ſtopp'd. A Phyſician that will ct with Judgment, and Propriety, and to the Ad-antage of his little Patients, muſt not only take Notice of the Symptom, but accurately enquire into he Nature, the Cauſe, and the Tendency of it. If he Examination of theſe Things be neglected, whe-her the Phyſician follows Dr. *Sydenham*'s, or Dr. *Morton*'s Notion, he will often be in Danger of de-

ſtroying, inſtead of preſerving the Lives of Children. *Bloody* and *colliquative* Fluxes, ſhould be ſtopp'd as ſoon as poſſible; exceſſive *Diarrhœa's* ſhould always be moderated; *Looſeneſſes* attended with Faintneſs, ſinking of the Puſtules, and ſuch like concomitant Symptoms, ſhould be mitigated; and *Looſeneſſes* that are conſiſtent with Chearfulneſs of the Spirits, with a tolerable Appetite to proper Food, and with a regular proceeding of the Eruption, Maturation, and other variolous Excretions, are to be favoured.

§ 643. As to other SYMPTOMS which may occur to Children under this Diſeaſe, whether they are PARTICULAR ones of the *Head*, *Thorax*, or *Abdomen*, or whether they are GENERAL ones, my Reader will be able (from conſidering what has been ſaid in the firſt Part of this Book, concerning incidental Symptoms, as to their Cauſes, and Effects, and curative Indications, and fit Remedies) to deduce the proper Methods to be taken, in treating Children, that may fall under them; always taking Care to proportion the Doſes of Medicines to the Age, Conſtitution, and Strength of the Child, and rather to make the Doſe too little, than too great, for the Reaſon aſſign'd § 622. foregoing.

§ 644. A principal Regard muſt always be had to the State of the *Pulſe*, and Degree of the Fever under the *Confluent Small Pox*, and higher Degrees of the *Diſtinct* Kind. *Refrigerating Attenuants*, mixed with ſome warm Ingredients, may be of ſpecial Service to mitigate the Fever, and promote the Comminution and Evacuation of the variolous Particles, when the Fever is too high; (*vid.* § 612, 615.) and *warming Attenuants*, mixed with ſome ſmall Proportion of cooling Ingredients, may prove very beneficial, when the Pulſe is too low, and the Heat of the Body too little. (*vid.* § 613, 616, 617.)

§ 645. What I have ſaid concerning *Aliment* in the firſt Part, renders it needleſs for me to ſay any Thing here of the Diet of Children.

§ 646. There remains one Thing more to be ſpoken to, *viz. What can be done for thoſe Children that are ungovernable, and will take no kind of Medicine?* In anſwer to this Inquiry, I may ſay, that although ſuch Children are under great Diſadvantages, yet that the medicinal Art can, with the Bleſſing of God, yield them ſome proper Aſſiſtances, without internal Medicines given by the Mouth, as will be readily acknowledg'd by thoſe who ſo far underſtand the Mechaniſm of human Bodies, as to know that there are Multitudes of Veſſels ſituated in the Superficies of the Body, with Orifices open *ad extra*, and properly enough called *Vaſa inhalantia*, by which various Particles and Humours may paſs *ab extra* into the Blood; and therefore I ſhall only endeavour briefly to ſhew, in reference to each Period of the Diſtemper, and the Symptoms commonly attending them, what external Remedies may be of Uſe to the little untractable Patient.

§ 647. I. As to the FEBRILE STATE, the following Directions may be of Uſe, *viz.*

1. If the FEVER is *too high*, if the *Pulſe* be exceeding *quick*, *unequal*, and *confus'd*, and the Child complains much of being ſick at his *Stomach*, and of *Pain in his Belly*, (whether the Pains of his Head or Back be extreme, or no) theſe Symptoms give us Reaſon to fear a terrible *Small Pox*, and to apprehend that the deep *Petechiæ*, or ſome *Hæmorrhages*, or a ſcarlet Colouring of the Skin, or ſome other diſmal Symptoms, may ſoon appear. In ſuch a Caſe, to moderate the Fever, and to prevent the ill Symptoms which threaten the Child, let him (if he doth not live upon Milk) eat *Lemons*, and *Seville Oranges* and Sugar, and eat roaſted Apples, and freely drink *Pippin Whey*, *Lemonade*, with a Spoonful of Wine to

bring it to the Strength of Small Beer, and ſuch like diluting Liquids; and let a *laxitive Glyſter* be given as ſoon as poſſible, to empty the Inteſtines; and when the Operation of that is over, then let the following *Glyſter* be injected.

℞ *Radicum Tormentillæ, drachmas duas; Coccinellæ pulverizatæ, grana ſex; Salis Nitri, drachmam unam; coquantur cum Aquæ Fontanæ ſufficienti quantitate ad uncias quatuor; dein Liquoris colati tribus unciis adde Syrupi è quinque Radicibus aperientibus, unciam unam, & fiat* MISTURA *pro Clyſteribus duobus, quorum unus quartis horis tepidè injiciatur, donec Febris ſatis ſit diminuta.*

Sign. *The Decoction for two Glyſters.*

℞ *Salis Nitri, drachmas quatuor; Pulpæ Uvarum Corinthiacarum per ſetaceum trajectæ, ſeſcunciam; Aceti acerrimi quantitatem ſufficientem; optimè in Mortario contundantur, & fiat ſecundum artem* CATAPLASMA, *cujus ſemuncia ſuper pannos linteos extenſa Carpis tepidè applicetur, & quartis vel ſextis horis applicatio renovetur, quamdiu ſtatus Febris poſtulaverit, & ſi opus exegerit Fotus ſequens fuerit utendus.*

℞ *Salis Prunellæ, drachmas duas; in Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, libris duabus diſſolvantur; dein illi ſalſo Liquori Tincturæ Myrrhæ drachmæ tres addantur pro* FOTU, *in quo tepefacto pueri Manus, per aliquot temporis momenta, ſubindè immergantur.*

§ 648. The Foment directed § 620. foregoing, may likewiſe be applied to the Feet; but in the Uſe of theſe Things, the Phyſician ſhould frequently viſit and feel the Pulſe of his Patient, that ſo he may not uſe the *refrigerating Attenuants* too long.

§ 649. If in the *febrile State* the Child ſhould be taken with violent VOMITINGS, let a Tea Cup of Water, made as hot as he can drink it, be given him; and if he can be honeſtly cheated with a Spoonful

ful of the following Mixture in *Panada*, *Water-Gruel*, or the like, let him be ſo ſerv'd.

℞ *Pulveris è Chelis Cancrorum ſimplicis, ſcrupulum unum; Salis Abſinthii, grana quatuor, vel ſex, vel octo; Aquæ Fontanæ, uncias duas; Spiritus Nitri dulcis, guttas octo; & fiat* Julapium, *ferè inſipidum, abſorbens, & attenuans, cujus Doſis ſit cochleare unum, exhibendum, & repetendum prout ventriculi ægritudines poſtulaverint; & externè utatur ſequenti Fotu.*

Sign. *The Stomachick Julep.*

℞ *Salis Abſinthii, ſcrupulos duos; Aquæ Menthæ, uncias tres; Aquæ Mirabilis, unciam unam; Spiritus Nitri dulcis, guttas viginti; Spiritus Lavendulæ, guttas triginta; miſce pro* Fotu *ſtuphis laneis Ventriculi regioni tepidè applicando; & repetatur applicatio quoties opus fuerit.*

Sign. *The Mixture for the Foment.*

§ 650. If in the *febrile State* any *Hæmorrhages* ſhould occur, the Uſe of the *Glyſters*, and of the *Cataplaſm* and *Foment* preſcrib'd in § 647. will be proper, only ſo many Drops of *Spiritus Vitrioli*, as will give the Cataplaſm and Foment a pretty rough Sharpneſs, ſhould firſt be added to them, and the following Foment may alſo be ſerviceable.

℞ *Radicis Tormentillæ contuſæ, uncias duas; Salis Nitri, unciam unam; Cretæ albæ, ſeſcunciam; coquantur cum Aquæ Fontanæ, quantitate ſufficienti ad libras quatuor; dein Liquori colato adde Spiritus Vini rectificati, Tincturæ Myrrhæ, ſingulorum uncias duas; Spiritus Vitrioli, guttas numero ſufficientes ad ſaporem acidum; miſce pro* Fotu, *quo tepefacto Manus & Pedes per horæ quadrantem ſubindè foveantur.*

Sign. *The Decoction for fomenting.*

§ 651. If the *deep Petechiæ* ſhould appear, beſides the Medicines already directed § 650. the following Mixture will be proper.

℞ *Tincturæ Myrrhæ, ſeſcunciam; Aquæ Aniſi fortis, ſemunciam; & fiat* MISTURA, *quâ Maculæ purpureæ ſubindè tepidè foveantur.*

§ 652. The Mixture directed *Hiſt.* § 83. is likewiſe a proper Remedy, and may be us'd alternately with this § 651.

§ 653. If in this firſt Period of the Diſtemper the Child ſhould have extreme Pains in his Head, with a quick and ſtrong Pulſe, the *Foment* to the Feet directed § 620. and the *Cataplaſm* and *Foment* preſcribed § 647. will be proper.

§ 654. If a LOOSENESS ſhould occur in the *febrile State*, it muſt be treated as the Cauſe from which it proceeds, and as the Nature and Tendency of it ſhall indicate. *E. g.*

§ 655. If the Matter evacuated is *Blood*, and produc'd by the violent *Ebullition* of that Fluid, then the Glyſters directed § 629. will be ſuitable; as will be likewiſe, the *Cataplaſm* and *Foment* deſcrib'd § 647.

§ 656. If the *bloody Stools* are the Effects of *corroding Particles* in the Blood, and of a *Laxity* of the Fibres, the Glyſters directed in § 630. may fitly be injected, and the following Foment and Cataplaſm be uſed.

℞ *Myrrhæ, drachmas duas; Boli Armeniæ, Terræ Japonicæ, ſingulorum drachmam unam; Salis Prunellæ, drachmas quatuor; Pulpæ Uvarum Corinthiacarum per ſetaceam trajectæ, unciam unam; Aceti acerrimi, quantitatem ſufficientem; contundantur in Mortario, & fiat* CATAPLASMA *molle, cujus ſemuncia ſuper pannos linteos duplicatos ad Carpos tepidè applicetur, & quartis horis renovetur applicatio.*

Sign. *The Cataplaſm for the Wriſts.*

℞ *Radicis Tormentillæ contuſæ, uncias duas; Boli Armeniæ, ſeſcunciam; Lapidis Hæmatitis præparati, ſemunciam; Salis Prunellæ, drachmas duas; igne lento coquantur cum Aquæ Fontanæ ſufficienti quantitate ad libras quatuor; dein Liquori colato Tincturæ*

Myrrhæ,

Myrrhæ, unciæ duæ addantur, & fiat FOTUS *quo pedes, & manus pueri omni trihorio per horæ quadrantem benè foveantur.*

Sign. *The Liquor for fomenting.*

§ 657. If the Looſeneſs be *chylous*, (*vid.* § 633.) the following Glyſters may be of Service.

℞ *Foliorum Malvæ, unciam unam; Seminum Aniſi, drachmas duas; Salis Prunellæ, drachmam unam; Salis Martis, grana ſex; coquantur (in ollâ figulinâ) cum Aquæ hordei, ſufficiente quantitate ad uncias quatuor; dein adde Liquori colato, Aquæ Pulegii, & Syrupi Violarum, ſingulorum unciam unam; & fiat* DECOCTUM, *pro Clyſteribus tribus, quorum unus quartis vel ſextis horis tepidè injiciatur, perſiſtente fluxu chyloſo.*

Sign. *The Decoction for three Glyſters.*

§ 658. If the Looſeneſs is from an abundance of morbid Humours, (*vid.* § 635. foregoing) it muſt not be ſtopp'd, but the Phyſician muſt endeavour to ſtrengthen the Blood, and by ſuitable Attenuants to haſten the *Comminution* of the *variolous Particles*, and their Excretion to the Puſtules, to the perſpiratory Vents, and to the Kidnies, *&c.* to which Purpoſes the *Glyſters* preſcrib'd § 657. may conduce; and the following Remedies are not improper.

℞ *Salis Prunellæ, Florum Sulphuris, Myrrhæ, ſingulorum drachmam unam; Camphoræ, Salis Martis, ſingulorum pulverizatorum drachmam ſemis; Pulpæ Uvarum Corinthiacarum ſeſcunciam; Aceti acerrimi quantitatem ſufficientem; optimè contundantur in Mortario, & fiat* CATAPLASMA, *cujus ſemuncia ſuper pannos linteos duplicatos extenſa ad Carpos tepidè alligetur, & renovetur applicatio, quoties pars prior rarefacta fuerit, uſquè dum ceſſaverit Diarrhœa.*

Sign. *The Cataplaſm.*

℞ *Radicis Fœniculi dulcis, uncias quatuor; Salis Prunellæ, ſemunciam; Salis Martis, grana decem; coquantur cum Aquæ Fontanæ ſufficienti quantitate ad*

libras

libras tres; dein Liquori colato adde Aquæ Pulegii, libram unam; & miſce pro FOTU, *quo manus & pedes ægrotantis pueri per horæ quadrantem, quartis vel ſextis horis tepidè foveantur.*

Sign. *The Decoction for fomenting.*

§ 659. If the Looſeneſs in the *febrile State* reſults from a *Colliquation* of the animal Fluids, (*vid.* § 636. foregoing) thoſe Remedies which are directed in the Caſe of *Hæmorrhages* from *corroding Particles*, § 656. and the Glyſters preſcrib'd § 630. and the Medicines propos'd § 647. and 650. foregoing, are very ſuitable.

§ 660. If CONVULSIVE MOTIONS, or CONVULSIONS, ſhould happen to the Child in the *febrile State*, we may be ſure that they do not proceed from *Depletion*, which commonly is the Cauſe of them when they occur towards the Period of the Diſtemper: But the EARLY CONVULSIONS, in my Apprehenſion, are occaſioned by an *unequal Fluidity* of the Blood in the following Manner, *viz.* that when the thicker Parts of this Fluid are thruſt along the capillary Arteries, they diſtend the Coats of thoſe Arteries, and compreſs the adjacent Nerves, and ſo hinder for a While, or leſſen the *Influx* of nervous Liquid into the Nerves compreſſed, and ſo cauſe a Relaxation of the Muſcles, which the compreſſed Nerves do ſerve; and conſequently occaſion a Contraction of the antagoniſt Muſcles. If the Compreſſion of the Nerves, and the Contraction of the antagoniſt Muſcles, continue long, I call the Effect *Convulſions*; if the Compreſſion is ſhort, and frequently repeated, the Effects are *convulſive Motions*. The Indication here, is to render the Blood equally fluid, and to increaſe its Tenuity. To this End, for a Child that will take internal Medicines, I would preſcribe the following Julep.

℞ *Pulveris è Chelis Cancrorum ſimplicis, ſcrupulos duos; Antimonii diaphoretici, grana decem; Salis Succini*

cini volatilis, grana duo; Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, uncias tres; Succi Rutæ recenter expressi, drachmas duas; Syrupi Balsamici, drachmas sex; Tincturæ Castorei, Tincturæ Myrrhæ, singulorum guttas decem; misce, & fiat Julapium Attenuans, *cujus unum cochleare parvulum unius Mensis Infantulo detur; & repetatur Dosis illa, prout occasio postulaverit: Puero tamen secundum vel tertium annum agenti cochleare largum quartis vel sextis horis exhibeatur, vel sæpius, si fuerit opus.*

Sign. *The attenuating Julep.*

§ 661. Externally the following Medecines are suitable.

℞ *Radicis Fœniculi dulcis, drachmas duas; Foliorum Malvæ, semunciam; coquantur cum Aquæ Fontanæ quantitate sufficienti ad uncias tres; dein adde Liquori colato Salis Succini volatilis, grana decem; Salis Absinthii, scrupulos duos; Salis Prunellæ, grana decem; Aquæ Pulegii, Succi Rutæ, recenter expressi, Syrupi Violarum, singulorum unciam unam; Tincturæ Succini, guttas triginta; & fiat* Mistura, *pro Clysteribus tribus, quorum unus omni triborio, si fuerit opus, tepidè injiciatur.*

Sign. *The Decoction for three Glysters.*

℞ *Salis Prunellæ, drachmas duas; Salis Succini volatilis, grana decem; dissolve in Aquæ Fœniculi dulcis, Aquæ Pulegii, singulorum uncias quatuordecim; dein adde Succi Rutæ recenter expressi uncias quatuor; Tincturæ Succini, drachmam unam; misce, pro* Fotu, *quo manus, & pedes pueri per horæ quadrantem tepidè foveantur, & repetatur Fomentatio illa, prout opus fuerit.*

Sign. *The Mixture for fomenting.*

§ 662. If what has been recommended § 660, 661. proves ineffectual, let blistering Plaisters, of a Size suitable to the Age and Bulk of the Child, be applied either to the Insides of the Arms below the Elbows, or to the Insides of the Legs, two Fingers Breadth

Breadth above the Ankles, or to all these Places, as the Urgency of the Symptoms may require. These Plaisters I advise more for the Sake of their attenuating the Fluids, than on the Account of the Quantity of serous Humours, that may be discharg'd through the blister'd Places; though that Evacuation, in proportion to the Quantity excreted, is very beneficial. To what has been propos'd for the Relief of Children under *Convulsions*, may be added, and recommended, (that which I, as well as other Physicians, have advis'd with good Success, *viz.*) the Application of young living *Pidgeons*, or small *Chickens*, to the Fundament of the Child, *Anus ad Anum*, one after another, till one of them survive. The Consequence of this Application, is a great *Revulsion* from the Head, and all the Branches of the ascending *Aorta*, by attracting and quickening the Current of the arterial Blood in the descending *Aorta*, and thus it eases the capillary Arteries, (which go off from any Branches of the ascending *Aorta*) and so by abating their Pressure on their adjacent Nerves, puts an happy Period to the frightful Convulsions. This Sort of Remedy may be as effectual for the Relief of Persons under any Disorders of the Head, (which need a Revulsion) in the same Way that it takes off *Convulsions*. But it is no proper Remedy against those Convulsions which are owing to *Depletion*, as every considerate Person may easily apprehend.

§ 663. If in this first Period of the *Small Pox*, the Patient should be *delirious*, with a quick or a strong Pulse, Endeavours must be us'd to abate the Violence of the Fever, and to make *Revulsion* from the Vessels of the Brain. The former of these Intentions may be obtain'd by the Glysters, Cataplasm, and Fomentation advis'd § 647. and the latter Intention may be answer'd by using the Foment directed § 620. and the Application of *Pidgeons* recommended § 662.

which

which must be made with a gentle Hand, and held some Minutes close to the *Anus* of the sick Child.

§ 664. II. In the Period of ERUPTION, the Physician must observe the State of the Fever, and the Manner in which the Pustules are form'd, and every threatening Symptom that may occur.

§ 665. In the *Confluent*, and *higher Degrees* of the *Distinct Small Pox*, the Fever commonly continues in this Stage of the Disease; but if it runs *too high*, the Eruption will be too hasty, and Nature will tire and sink before the Distemper can come to an happy Conclusion: Endeavours must therefore be us'd to moderate the Fever, by such Medicines as may promote the *Attenuation* of the variolous Particles: To this End, the Remedies directed in § 647. may conduce; but great Care must be taken, not to over-do or let the Pulse sink too low; and it must be remember'd, that that is the right State of the Pulse, with which the variolous Excretions are observ'd to proceed best.

§ 666. If in this Period the Child should complain of *Soreness* in his *Throat*, and will not use proper *Gargarisms*, the following *Foment* may be of some Service.

℞ *Radicis Fœniculi dulcis, unciam unam; Foliorum Malvæ, semunciam; clausè coquantur cum Aquæ Fontanæ, librâ unâ ad selibram; dein Liquoris colati sex unciis adde Spiritus Vini rectificati, uncias duas; & misce pro* FOTU, *quo Gula & Fauces subindè, ut opus fuerit, calidè foveantur superponendo pannum linteum.*

Sign. *The Decoction for fomenting.*

§ 667. Sometimes in this Stage of the Distemper, a *Ptyalism* occurs to adult Persons; and though this Sort of Evacuation is not common to Children, yet, if we consider the plentiful Discharges which many Infants under a Year old have from the salival Glands, a clear *Saliva* running almost always out at their Mouths,

Mouths, we may ſee Reaſon to think it not impoſſible to obtain ſome Evacuation this Way in Children of more Years: And why may we not try for it with Medicines that are exceeding ſafe, though divers Eſſays ſhould prove ineffectual? It can do no Harm, if with a ſmall Stick, and a ſoft Rag, wetted with ſome of the following *Decoction*, all the Parts of the Mouth ſhould ſometimes be gently rubbed.

℞ *Radicis Fœniculi dulcis, ſemunciam; Foliorum Malvæ, drachmas duas; Salis Prunellæ, Cremoris Tartari, ſingulorum ſcrupulos duos; coquantur (in ollâ figulinâ) cum Aquæ Fontanæ ſelibrâ ad uncias quatuor; dein Liquoris colati tribus unciis adde Aquæ Bryoniæ compoſitæ, Mellis Roſarum, ſingulorum ſemunciam; & hoc modo fiat* DECOCTUM EMOLLIENS, DETERGENS, & ATTENUANS, *tepidè utendum.*

Sign. *The Decoction to promote Spitting.*

§ 667. If a LOOSENESS ſhould occur in this *ſecond Period*, the Directions given in reference to the Management of it in the firſt Stage of the Diſeaſe, may be ſufficient to guide the young Phyſician in his Conduct.

§ 668. III. In the Period of MATURATION, divers Things are to be obſerv'd, and in a ſpecial Manner the proceeding of the *Suppuration*: If that comes on well, then about the ſeventh Day of the Diſtemper, the Patient will begin to be ſore and tender; which *Soreneſs* will continue, and increaſe to the eleventh, twelfth, or thirteenth Day of the Diſtemper, and if the Puſtules are very red, the *Maturation* (if it goes on rightly) will be attended with *throbbing Pains*, and the Puſtules will continue increaſing their Bulk, and filling with Matter, till they begin to ſcab. The prudent Phyſician, therefore, will in this Period enquire whether his Patient is *ſore*, whether he has any *throbbing Pains* in thoſe Parts where the Puſtules are form'd; and he will obſerve whether they

they continue gradually increasing, and filling, as before describ'd: If they do, he may hope well; but if they do not, he has Reason to fear the Event of the Disease; and in this latter Case, he is to observe the State of the Pulse, the Degree of Heat which the Body is under, the State of the Tongue, and of the Respiration, and of every Excretion. If with the *ill proceeding* of the MATURATION, the Pulse is *too high*, and *too quick*, and the Heat of the Body intense, and the Respiration quick, the Fever may be moderated with the Remedies prescrib'd § 647.

§ 669. When with the *ill proceeding* of the MATURATION the Pulse is *slow*, and *weak*, and the Heat of the Body *too little*, and the Spirits languid, the following Medicines I should recommend.

℞ *Radicis Enulæ Campanæ, Radicis Petasitidis, singulorum drachmas duas; Summitatum Rutæ, drachmam unam; Seminum Anisi, scrupulos quatuor; Coccinellæ, scrupulum unum; clausè coquantur cum Aquæ Fontanæ selibrâ ad uncias quatuor; dein Liquori colato, adde Aquæ Bryoniæ compositæ, sescunciam; Syrupi de Althæâ, semunciam; sic fiat* DECOCTUM *pro Clysteribus tribus, quorum unus tertiis, vel quartis horis tepidè injiciatur, quamdiu fuerit opus.*

Sign. *The Decoction for three Clysters.*

℞ *Florum Sulphuris, drachmas duas; Salis Prunellæ, scrupulum unum; Nucis Moschatæ, drachmam unam; Coccinellæ, scrupulos duos; Croci, grana octo; Conservæ Anthos, sescunciam; Aquæ Bryoniæ compositæ, quantitatem sufficientem; optimè contundantur in Mortario, & fiat* CATAPLASMA *molle, cujus semuncia super pannos linteos duplicatos extensa, carpis calidè applicetur, & quartis horis renovetur applicatio illa usque dum Maturatio bene procederit.*

Sign. *The Cataplasm for the Wrists.*

℞ *Salis Succini volatilis, grana decem; Aquæ Pulegii, uncias sex; Aquæ Hungaricæ, Aquæ Bryoniæ compositæ, singulorum unciam unam; Spiritus Lavendulæ compo-*

compoſiti, guttas octoginta; Spiritus Salis volatilis oleoſi, guttas quadraginta; Tincturæ Succini, guttas viginti; & fiat MISTURA *qua Manus, & Pedes ſecundis, vel tertiis horis, durante ſtatu Maturationis malo, tepidè foveantur.*

Sign. *The Mixture for fomenting.*

§ 670. When in the Period of *Maturation* there happens a SINKING of the Puſtules, it is needful to enquire into the Occaſion of it; in reference to which, let me obſerve a few Things: 1. That if the ſinking of the Puſtules was preceded by a *Diarrhœa*, the Phyſician muſt conſider the Quality and Cauſe of that inteſtinal Evacuation, and preſcribe according as the procuring Cauſe of the Flux ſhall indicate; of which Cauſes, *&c.* enough has been ſaid already in the preceding Sections, to which I refer my Reader. 2. That if this Symptom was occaſion'd by the PULSE becoming *too quick*, *&c.* then thoſe Remedies muſt be us'd, which are proper to abate the Celerity of the Pulſe. *Vid.* § 647. 3. That if this unſeaſonable inteſtinal Flux reſults from the PULSE becoming *too ſlow*, and languid, then thoſe Medicines which conduce to raiſe and ſtrengthen the Pulſe, ſhould be advis'd. *Vid.* § 669. 4. That if the ſinking of the Puſtules be *ſudden* from external Cold, the ſick Child ſhould immediately drink ſome *Wine* mull'd, with a ſufficient Quantity of fair Water, very hot: A Draught of *Sack Whey*, (with a little Nutmeg in it) drank hot, is another Thing proper on ſuch an Occaſion. Bliſtering Plaiſters alſo, ſhould preſently be applied.

§ 671. IV. If in the State of DECLINATION, the SCABBING ſhould go on *too haſtily*, and the Sick be afflicted with the *ſecondary Fever*, the Medicines advis'd § 647. as they are proper, may poſſibly be effectual for the Cure.

§ 672. If in this fourth Period of the Diſtemper the Child ſhould be *faint*, or have *ſick Fits*, the Remedies

medies directed § 669. foregoing, and the mull'd *Wine*, and *Sack Whey*, mention'd § 670. N° 4. may be ſerviceable.

§ 673. If in this laſt Stage of the Diſtemper, *Subſultus Tendinum*, *convulſive Motions*, or *Convulſions*, ſhould afflict the Child, *Sack Whey*, *Panada*, with a Spoonful of *Wine*, *Milk* with a little Nutmeg and Loaf Sugar, and ſuch like, may be given him; and the Remedies directed § 669. may fitly be us'd; becauſe theſe Symptoms happening towards the End of the Diſtemper, cannot reaſonably be ſuppos'd to reſult from *Repletion*, but from *Depletion*, and from a Quantity of nervous Liquid inſufficient for the Occaſions of Nature.

§ 674. Thus I have conſider'd the moſt remarkable threatening *Symptoms* to which Children under the *Confluent*, or *higher Degrees* of the *Diſtinct Small Pox*, are liable; and what Aſſiſtances may be afforded them by the medicinal Art, when they cannot be managed ſo as to be prevail'd with to take internal Medicines. The Methods I have propos'd, ſeem unto me to have a rational Tendency to thoſe Ends which judicious and prudent Phyſicians aim at in the Caſes I have conſider'd; but I ſubmit them to the Examination of the learned and experienced of the Faculty.

§ 675. It will be proper, before I conclude this Diſſertation, to take Notice of two Queſtions, which, perhaps, ſome may put, on reading the foregoing Sections, *viz.* 1. *Whether the Quantities of the* Nitrous Salts *in the Glyſters*, *Cataplaſms*, &c. *be not abundantly too large?* And 2. *Whether the Proportions of* hot Ingredients *in the warm*, *attenuating*, *and cordial Medicines*, *be not too great?*

§ 676. In anſwer to the firſt of theſe Queſtions, I deſire my Reader will take Notice, 1. That the Applications are made to a very ſmall Part of the *Superficies* of the Body; ſo that ſuppoſing in the Places

to which the Medicines are applied, the Formation of Puſtules ſhould in ſome Meaſure be hinder'd, yet that Inconvenience muſt be a Trifle in compariſon of the Advantages of *attenuating* the variolous Humours, and of promoting their Evacuation, and of abating the Fever, and of removing the terrible Symptoms which afflicted the Sick: But as thoſe *refrigerating Medicines* are very *attenuating*, it doth not appear to me that they will hinder Excretion of variolous Particles through the perſpiratory Ducts of thoſe Parts to which they are applied. 2. Let it be conſider'd, that although the Applications are made to ſome of the moſt porous Parts of the Body, or where the Pores are larger than in ſome other Places, yet that a very ſmall Part, in compariſon of the Quantity applied, can be ſuppos'd to paſs through the *Vaſa inhalantia*; and that the more of the Particles of thoſe Medicines do go through thoſe Veſſels into the Blood, the ſooner the Intention purſued may be obtain'd; and that the Phyſician may lay aſide the Uſe of them whenever he pleaſes, and ſo is in no Danger of ſinking the Pulſe *too low*, except he be negligent in viſiting and obſerving his Patient, and how his Symptoms alter, and in directing according to the Alterations which occur. It may be worth while to weigh the Portion of the *Cataplaſms* and *Rags*, before they are applied, and again as ſoon as they are taken off; and then allowing for what may be evaporated without entering the Body, we may be able pretty nearly to conjecture the Quantity which paſſed through the *Vaſa inhalantia*. 3. Let it be obſerv'd, that in *Hiſt.* 11. I very much us'd the external Method recommended in this Diſſertation, and that in the Glyſters given to *William Ball*, the Quantity of *nitrous Salts* was double to what is preſcrib'd in § 647. foregoing, and in the *Cataplaſm* the ſame; and that the Uſe of this Method in that Caſe, was not only very ſafe, but exceedingly beneficial; as by

means

means of it, Life, which generally ends within forty eight Hours after the Purples appear, was in this Child prolong'd to the seventeenth Day of the Distemper.

§ 677. A satisfactory Answer to the *second Question*, may easily be inferr'd from what has been said in reply unto the first. All possible Inconvenience from the Heat of those warm Applications, is raising the Pulse *too high*; but this Inconvenience cannot possibly happen, if the Physician visits his Patient often enough, and lays aside the Use of them as soon as he has obtain'd what was wanted by them.

§ 678. I shall only add, that the Use of the *external Medicines*, in these Sections propos'd, may very happily be join'd with the Use of *internal Remedies*; and that this is frequently my Way of Practice in most *other Sorts of Fevers*, as well as in the *Small Pox*, especially with Children, and in which I have found very great Success. Let my Reader take Notice, that I call all Medicines *external*, which are not taken in at the Mouth, and so pass the Stomach, Intestines, and Lacteals, into the Blood. *Glysters* injected, are only an Application to a small Part of the internal Superficies. I can't better conclude these Sections, than with those Words of the learned Dr. *Harris*, at the End of his Book *de Morbis Acutis Infantum*, p. 125. viz. " Deus Optimus Maximus, *à quo* " *tanquam fonte æternùm inexhausto omnia bona ac fausta* " *continuò descendunt*, & à cujus gratia, & benedic- " tione fælix medicæ artis successus, *præ aliis quibus-* " *cunque, jugiter pendet*; *his, quæ sincero animo fide-* " *liter scripsi, pro Bonitate suâ immensâ favere digne-* " *tur, quò in Publici commodum, privato semper ante-* " *ferendum, cedant.*

APHORISMS

Relating to the

SMALL POX.

Deduc'd from, and ſupported by FACTS.

APHOR. I.

IN the SMALL Pox, when the Puſtules are few, and when the natural Operations proceed regularly, and no ill Symptoms do occur, Medicines are not neceſſary. *Vid. Hiſt.* 1. *Hiſt.* 7. *Hiſt.* 8. *Hiſt.* 36.

APHOR. II.

When few Medicines are ſufficient to maintain the natural Operations, and procure due Excretions of the variolous Humours, but few ſhould be adviſ'd. The Reaſons of this Propoſition are obvious; and that ſuch Caſes do happen, is certain, even when the Puſtules are numerous, *Vid. Hiſt.* 3. [where only ſix Papers of Powder, a Linctus, and a compoſing Draught,

Draught, were prescrib'd.] *Vid.* also *Hist.* 12. *Hist.* 13. *Hist.* 14. *Hist.* 23. *Hist.* 25. *Hist.* 30. *Hist.* 31.

Aphor. III.

Acid, and Nitrous, and other cooling Medicines, are proper, and serviceable, in the *Small Pox*, when the Pulse is too quick, and the Fever too high. *Vid. Hist.* 2. § 9. *Hist.* 3. § 13, *&c. Hist.* 15. § 138, 139.

Aphor. IV.

Warm, and Stimulating Medicines, are suitable and useful in the *Small Pox*, when the Pulse is too slow, or weak, or the Flesh too cool. *Vid. Hist.* 16. § 158, 160. *Hist.* 19. § 189, 204. *Hist.* 25. § 339, *&c.*

Aphor. V.

The *mixing*, cooling, and heating Ingredients, in just Proportions, is often of singular Use in the Small Pox, to attenuate the Fluids, and to promote the Excretion of the variolous Humours. *Vid. Hist.* 2. § 9. *Hist.* 3. § 13, *&c. Hist.* 4. § 23, 26. *Hist.* 6. § 52, *&c. Hist.* 10. § 71, *&c. Hist.* 15. § 138, 139. *Hist.* 20. § 226. *Hist.* 23. § 277, *&c. Hist.* 24. § 306, *&c. Hist.* 25. § 346, 347. *Hist.* 27. § 358. *Hist.* 29. § 388, *&c. Hist.* 32. § 419, *&c. Hist.* 34. *Hist.* 35. *Hist.* 37. § 440, *&c. Hist.* 38. *Hist.* 40. *Hist.* 42. § 514, *&c. Hist.* 43. § 424, *&c.*

Aphor. VI.

Variolous Deliriums may be remov'd without Bleeding, or Purging, or Blistering. *Vid. Hist.* 6. § 45, *&c. Hist.* 17. § 174, 175, 176. *Hist.* 19. § 194. *ad* 197. *Hist.* 27. § 357. *ad* § 359. *Hist.* 40.

Aphor. VII.

The Variolous Fever in the first, second, and third Periods, may be moderated, or sufficiently abated, without *Bleeding* or *Purging*. [*Vid.* the Places referr'd to under the two last foregoing Aphorisms, most of which prove this Aphorism, either in respect of the first, or second, or third Period, of the *Small Pox*.] *Vid.* also *Hist.* 5. § 38, *ad* 40. *Hist.* 11. § 82, *ad* 90.

Aphor. VIII.

The Secondary Fever may be cur'd without *Bleeding* or *Purging*. *Vid. Hist.* 5. § 38, *ad* § 40. *Hist.* 10. § 73, *ad* §76. *Hist.* 12. § 98. *Hist.* 15. § 138, *&c.* *Hist.* 16. § 158, *&c.* *Hist.* 19. § 202, *&c.* *Hist.* 20. *Hist.* 21. § 237, *&c.* *Hist.* 23. *Hist.* 24. § 302. *Hist.* 25. *Hist.* 32. § 419, *&c.* *Hist.* 34. *Hist.* 38.

Aphor. IX.

A Looseness, in the State of Declination, that is, in the fourth Period of the Distemper, ceasing suddenly, or too soon, occasions a Return, or an Increase of the variolous Fever. See *Hist.* 34. § 456.

Aphor. X.

It is of pernicious Consequence, by Medicines soon to stop a Looseness that occurs in the State of Declination. *Vid. Hist.* 35. § 479.

Aphor. XI.

Purging Medicines are proper, and often very effectual Remedies, for curing the Secondary Fever in the Small Pox, when the Pustules are grown dry, and when

when carrying off the variolous Particles, through the external Superficies, and by Spitting, is become impracticable, provided there remain sufficient Strength to bear their Operation.

[This Aphorism is supported by Facts related in Dr. *Freind*'s Epistle *de Purgantibus in secunda Variolarum Confluentium Febre adhibendis.* In *Hist.* 1. we are acquainted, that about four a-Clock in the Afternoon, of the ninth Day of this Distemper, a purging Potion was given to a Gentleman whose Small Pox was of the coherent Kind, *unde postquam alvus sexies, descenderat, mane, die decimo, simul ex integro, evanuit tum coma, tum Febris,* says the Doctor, p. 24.

The third History relates the Case of a Youth, sick under the *Confluent Small Pox*, that was recovered by being purged on the eleventh, fourteenth, and sixteenth Days of the Distemper.

Dr. *Bate*, in his first History, informs us of a young Man about seventeen Years of Age, sick of the *Confluent Small Pox*, whom he first visited on the twelfth Day of the Distemper, found the *Secondary Fever* exceeding strong, that he had not had any Stool after he fell sick; that he had lost all Sense, lay stupid, and comatous; but that upon giving him *Electuarii Lenitivi*, dissolv'd in some simple Water, he had three very fœtid Stools, upon which his Fever abated, his Senses return'd, and he recover'd his Health without the Help of any other Method, p. 168, 169.

I thought proper to mention two or three Examples in Confirmation of the Aphorism, but the rest of the Histories in that Epistle of Dr. *Freind*, do deserve the Notice of all young Physicians.]

Aphor. XII.

Excretion by Sweat, is sometimes very serviceable in the *Small Pox*. *Vid. Hist.* 7. *Hist.* 8. *Hist.* 9. *Hist.* 17. § 173, 176. *Hist.* 34. § 459, 461.

APHOR. XIII.

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APHOR. XIV.

Pustules that are FLAT, and empty on the tenth, or eleventh, or twelfth Days of the Distemper, may afterwards suppurate. *Vid. Hist.* 10. § 75, 76. *Hist.* 16. § 161, *&c. Hist.* 19. § 204. *Hist.* 23. *Hist.* 25.

APHOR. XV.

Persons may have the Confluent Small Pox, and no Evacuation by SPITTING, and yet recover. *Vid. Hist.* 34.

APHOR. XVI.

Persons may have the Confluent Small Pox, and very little, or no SUPPURATION of the Pustules, and yet recover. *Vid. Hist.* 34.

APHOR. XVII.

COLD and SHIVERING FITS, though bad Symptoms, yet are no certain Signs of Death. *Vid. Hist.* 19. § 204, 207.

APHOR. XVIII.

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FINIS.

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P.

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